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History of the counties of
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Ada Layton Lewis
1606 West North Street
Springfield, OH 45504

HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTIES

OF

cKEAN, ELK, CAMERON AND POTTER,

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SELECTIONS,

INCLUDING

R EARLY SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT; A DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORIC AND NTERESTING LOCALITIES; SKETCHES OF THEIR CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN; BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS; OUTLINE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA; STATISTICS.

Volume I

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
J. H. BEERS & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1890.

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PREFACE.

Go fix some weighty truth;
Chain down some passion; do some good;
Teach ignorance to see or grief to smile;
Correct thy friend; befriend thy greatest foe;
Be just in all things; make amends
For follies past, and, with warm heart,
Forgive, and be forgiven. Let work not words
Thy virtue prove. Go act as well as prate,
And then thy counsels will be strong,
Thy reprimands avail.—ANON.

THE province of the historian is to gather the threads of the past ere they elude forever his grasp, and weave them into a harmonious web to which the "art preservative" may give immortality. Therefore he, who would rescue from fast-gathering oblivion the deeds of a community, and send them on to futurity in an imperishable record, should deliver a plain, unvarnished tale. In such a spirit have the compilers of the following pages approached the work of detailing the history embodied therein, and trust they have been fairly faithful to the task imposed. It has been their honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the indisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies in the Keystone State.

This volume has been prepared in strict accordance with the announcements made in the prospectus issued more than a year ago. The publishers were fortunate in securing the services of Prof. M. A. Leeson, whose many years of labor in the field of local history have especially fitted him for the work. To him was assigned the task of preparing the general histories of these counties.

The biographical sketches, which are an important feature of the work, were prepared, for the most part, by a special corps of writers, who gathered the facts from those immediately interested, to whom they were submitted, in type-written form, for revision and correction. The personal and family histories given in these sketches chronicle much interesting and valuable matter which, through death and the ravages of time, would otherwise be lost, and it is believed that in succeeding years they will be found to possess an additional interest and value.

The volume is believed to contain a larger and more varied amount of historical materials than was ever before embodied in a local history; but he who expects to find it entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind. To procure material for its compilation, official records have been carefully examined; newspaper files searched; manuscripts, letters and memoranda have been

sought, and hundreds of citizens interviewed. In some cases it was necessary to reconcile contradictory statements. Some errors are unavoidable. The publishers trust that the book will be received in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious effort, and not in that captious spirit which refuses to be satisfied short of unattainable perfection.

Throughout the pages of the history of the counties literary credit is given to those, who, in earlier years, did so much for the cause of history in this district; acknowledgment is made to others for the ready assistance given in the prosecution of the work. The number who have assisted by suggestion, relation or written testimony to render this volume what it is, is too large to warrant individual mention here, but the aid and courtesy of each one are fully remembered and appreciated.

Special thanks are tendered to the prothonotaries, commissioners' clerks and recorders, and to all other officials of these counties, for their co-operation with the writer in searching the public record books and documents. To the clerks of the boroughs and the record keepers of religious, secret, benevolent, temperance and military organizations, acknowledgement is gratefully made for their material aid.

To the members of the newspaper circle of McKean county, who not only permitted the examination of their most valuable files, but also suggested many interesting historical points, hitherto unpublished, much of the complete character of this volume must be credited. The files examined comprise the *Miner*, in possession of Lucius Rogers; the *Reporter*, of A. J. Hughes; the *Era* and older papers, as well as the *Oil News*, of the *Era* Publishing Company, through Editors P. C. Boyle and A. L. Snell; the *Star*, of the *Star* Publishing Company, through Editor H. F. Barbour; the Eldred *Eagle*, of A. D. Gould; the *McKean Democrat*, of Clark Wilson; the Kane *Leader*, of Ada C. Malone, and the *Oswayo Valley Mail*, of J. P. Herrick; while a thorough summary was made of the old newspaper files of 1832–42; of the King survey books of 1799–1805, and historical papers of Orlo J. Hamlin, published in 1832, all in possession of Byron D. Hamlin. The reminiscences of Loyal Ward, and the private documents in possession of Henry Hamlin, proved very valuable.

To the editors of Elk county an equal measure of thanks is extended. The old files of the *Advocate*, in possession of Jerome Powell, the new ones, of Editor Baker, the files of the *Democrat*, of George R. Dixon; the *Gazette*, of the Wilmarth Brothers, and the *Herald*, of F. A. Jacob, yielded up a wealth of local history. The pamphlet entitled *Our Common Schools*, by George R. Dixon, the papers by Erasmus Morey, Jefferson L. Brown and George A. Rathbun, with short sketches by Henry Souther and Dr. C. R. Earley, contributed largely to render the history of Elk county complete; while the collection of old school records and documents in possession of Charles Luhr, and the reminiscences of Ignatius Garner, were invaluable contributions to the sketches of Benzinger township and St. Mary's borough. From copies of the *Clarion Breeze* accounts of modern Johnsonburg and vicinity are taken.

Cameron county has been especially fortunate in the number of her historians. In 1875 one of the pioneers of theSinnemahoning, John Brooks. contributed a very interesting historical paper to the literature of the times. He was followed by Dr. Lanning and J. B. Newton. All their writings were published in the *Cameron County Press*. Prior and subsequent to Centennial year the veteran editor of the *Press*, C. B. Gould, left little or nothing undone to render his journal a great contemporary record, so that to the historical writers named, and their editor, the complete character of the history of Cameron county must be credited. From the files of the *Independent*, of

S. S. Hacket, many facts connected with the development of the lumber industry were taken, and from the *Driftwood Gazette*, of J. T. Earl & Co., much relating to the progress of the lower townships.

In Potter county acknowledgments are due to Edwin Haskell, editor of the *Potter County Journal;* to W. W. Thompson, owner of a valuable collection of local newspapers; to A. J. Evans, of the Ulysses *Sentinel;* to D. W. Butterworth, of the *Enterprise*, and to H. D. Caskey, of the Austin *Autograph*. To E. O. Austin literary credit must be given for the history of Austin and Costello, and their great industries, as published in the *Autogragh;* indeed, his history published in 1869–71 must be considered the first written of Potter county. Dr. E. S. Mattison's historical manuscript was unhesitatingly granted for the use of the compiler, and from it many valuable pages of the county's history were taken; to his earnest efforts much of the complete character of the story of poneer life is due.

To all people, whose intelligent co-operation renders this work successful, is sent a message of hope and belief that this volume will prove authentic and be acceptable.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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PENNSYLVANIA
Jamestown
Panama
Frewsburgh
Poland Centre
Randolph
Steamburgh
Red House
Carrollton
Bradford Junction
Salamanca
Onoville
Limestone
Babcock or Tuna Creek P.O.
Kendall or P.O.
Tarport
Corydon
Ostrander
Weedsport
Johnny Cake
Sugar Grove
Ackley Sta.
East Pine Grove
Germany
Russell
Complanter
Columbus P.O.
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Cobham
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Lewis Run
Davis or
Gifford P.O.
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Kings
Blackstone
Valley
Ashland
Elk
Fox
Barnett
Heath
Coal
Hartman
Arroyo
Creek
Spring
Hallton
Portland
Mill Creek
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Mill Haven
Carman
Empire
Brandy Camp
Pine Rock
Shawmut
Horton
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ally & Co., Printers and Engravers, Chicago.

INTRODUCTORY.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

First Settlers along the Delaware—William Penn—His Early Difficulties—Dissensions in the Colony—Penn's Second Visit to the Province—Accession of Governor Keith—French and Indian War—Franklin's Mission to England—The Boundary Line—Struggle for Independence—Convention of 1787—Constitution of 1790—Whisky Insurrection—Stone Coal—Convention of 1837—Pennsylvania in the War of the Rebellion—Subsequent Events.

THE region which is now known as Pennsylvania was, prior to the coming of Europeans, a vast forest, inhabited by its native Indians. The uncertain traditions which these people have preserved of themselves have often been recorded, and their sad history since the advent of the white man is well known.

Early in the seventeenth century the region watered by the Delaware river was visited by Dutch traders. Such was their success that posts were established and trade was kept up during some years. They did not seek to establish colonies for the cultivation of the soil, but limited themselves to the profitable exchange of commodities with the natives. They were followed by the Swedes, who established settlements along the river and brought hither the habits of industry and thrift in which they had been reared at home. Between the Swedes and the Dutch arose conflicts of authority and hostilities which finally resulted in the subjugation of the former. The Dutch were in turn dispossessed by the diplomacy and arms of the aggressive English, who became masters of the territory along the Delaware in 1664.

William Penn became a trustee and finally a part owner of West New Jersey, which was colonized by Quakers in 1675. To his father, Admiral Penn, was due, at his death, the sum of £16,000 for services rendered the English government. The son petitioned to Charles II to grant him, in liquidation of this debt, a tract of land in America lying north of Maryland, bounded east by the Delaware river, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable.

The charter of King Charles II was dated April 2, 1681, and other grants to lands south from the territory originally conveyed were procured in 1682. Not being in readiness to go to his province during the first year, he dispatched three ship-loads of settlers, and with them sent his cousin, William Markham, to take formal possession of the country and act as deputy-governor. It is hardly necessary to say that these settlers were of the then proscribed sect of Quakers. Having made the necessary preparations and settled his affairs in England, Penn embarked on the ship "Welcome," in August, 1682, in company with a hundred planters, and set his prow toward the new world. He arrived at New Castle in October, and on the site of Philadelphia in November of that year. The arrival of Markham and Penn, with their colonists, on the west bank of the Delaware was the inauguration of a new regime there; that of the people who had never before enjoyed such a measure of self government.

By reason of ignorance of the geography of this country the language of royal grants was often ambiguous, and sometimes the descriptions covered territory that had been previously granted. Conflicts of claims then arose that were sometimes difficult of settlement. Soon after his arrival Penn learned of such a conflict in the claims of himself and Lord Baltimore, and he visited the latter to adjust the matter, if possible. In this he was not successful. Subsequent attempts to negotiate also failed, and finally Penn proposed to pay Lord Baltimore for territory which he had already purchased from the crown. This Lord Baltimore refused, and soon afterward made forcible entry on the lands claimed, and drove off those who had purchased from Penn. The latter also learned that secret and *ex-parte* representations of the case had been made to the lords of the committee of plantations in England, and he decided to return and defend his imperiled interests.

He accordingly empowered the provincial council, of which Thomas Lloyd was president, to act in his stead; commissioned Nicholas Moore, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner and John Eckley provincial judges for two years; appointed Thomas Lloyd, James Claypole and Robert Turner to sign land patents and warrants; and William Clark as justice of the peace for all the counties, and on the 6th of June, 1684, sailed for England, where his efforts were successful, though the boundary line was not definitely fixed till 1766. In his absence the affairs of his province exhibited the great need of his strong guiding hand to check abuse, and direct the course of legislation in proper channels.

He had labored to place the government in the hands of the people, an idea most attractive in the abstract, and one which, were the entire population wise and just, would result fortunately; yet, in practice, he found to his sorrow the results most vexatious. The proprietor had not long been gone before troubles arose between the two houses of the legislature relative to promulgating the laws as not being in accordance with the requirements of the charter. Nicholas Moore, the chief justice, was impeached for irregularities in imposing fines and in other ways abusing his high trust. But though formally arraigned and directed to desist from exercising his functions, he successfully resisted the proceedings, and a final judgment was never obtained. Patrick Robinson, clerk of the court, for refusing to produce the records in the trial of Moore, was voted a public enemy. These troubles in the government were the occasion of much grief to Penn, who wrote naming a number of the most influential men in the colony, and beseeching them to unite in an endeavor to check further irregularities, declaring that they disgraced the province, "that their conduct had struck back hundreds, and was ten thousand pounds out of his way, and one hundred thousand pounds out of the country."

In the latter part of the year 1686, seeing that the whole council was too unwieldy a body to exercise executive power, Penn determined to contract the number, and accordingly appointed Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas Moore, James Claypole, Robert Turner and John Eckley, any three of whom should constitute a quorum, to be commissioners of State to act for the proprietor. In place of Moore and Claypole, Arthur Cook and John Simcock were appointed. They were to compel the attendance of the council; see that the two houses admit of no parley; to abrogate all laws except the fundamentals; to dismiss the assembly and call a new one; and finally he solemnly admonishes them: "Be most just, as in the sight of the all-seeing, all-searching God." In a letter to these commissioners he says: "Three things occur to me eminently: First, that you be watchful that none abuse the king, etc.; secondly, that you get the custom act revived as being the equalest and least offensive way to

support the government; thirdly, that you retrieve the dignity of courts and sessions."

Thomas Lloyd acted as president of the council after the departure of Penn. At his own request he was relieved, and Samuel Carpenter was appointed in his place, with Thomas Ellis as alternate. July 27, 1688, Penn commissioned John Blackwell, who was at that time in New England, and who possessed his esteem and confidence, to be lieutenant-governor. With the commission the proprietor sent full instructions, chiefly by way of caution, the last one being: "Rule the meek meekly; and those that will not be ruled, rule with authority." Though Lloyd had been relieved of power, he still remained in the council, probably because neither of the persons designated was willing to serve. Having seen the evils of a many-headed executive, he had recommended the appointment of one person to exercise executive authority. It was in conformity with this advice that Blackwell was appointed. He met the assembly in March, 1689; but either his conceptions of business were arbitrary and imperious, or the assembly had become accustomed to great latitude and lax discipline, for the business had not proceeded far before the several branches of the government were at variance. Lloyd refused to give up the great seal, alleging that it had been given him for life. The governor, arbitrarily and without warrant of law, imprisoned officers of high rank, denied the validity of all laws passed by the assembly previous to his administration, and set on foot a project for organizing and equipping the militia under the plea of threatened hostility of France. The assembly attempted to arrest his proceedings, but he shrewdly evaded their intents by organizing a party among the members, who persistently absented themselves. His reign was short, for in January, 1690, he left the colony and sailed away for England; whereupon the government again devolved upon the council, Thomas Lloyd, president. Penn had a high estimation of the talents and integrity of Blackwell, and adds: "He is in England and Ireland of great repute for ability, integrity and virtue."

Penn's favor at court during the reign of James II caused him to be suspected of disloyalty to the government when William and Mary had come to the throne. He was three times arraigned before the lords of the council, but was each time acquitted. He organized a large party of settlers for his colony, but a great accusation compelled him to abandon the voyage, and induced him to go into retirement for two or three years. His personal grievances in England were the least which he suffered. For lack of guiding influence, bitter dissensions had sprung up in his colony, which threatened the loss of all. Desiring to secure peace, he had commissioned Thomas Lloyd deputy-governor of the province, and William Markham deputy-governor of the lower counties. Penn's grief on account of this division is disclosed in a letter to a friend in the province: "I left it to them to choose either the government of the council, five commissioners, or a deputy. What could be tenderer? Now I perceive Thomas Lloyd is chosen by the three upper, but not the three lower, counties, and sits down with this broken choice. This has grieved and wounded me and mine, I fear, to the hazard of all! * * * for else the governor of New York is like to have all, if he has it not already."

But the troubles of Penn in America were not confined to civil affairs. His religious society was torn with dissension. George Keith, a man of considerable power in argumentation, but of over-weaning self-conceit, attacked the Friends for the laxity of their discipline, and drew off some followers. So venomous did he become that on the 20th of April, 1692, a testimony of denial was drawn up against him at a meeting of ministers, wherein he and his

conduct were publicly disowned. This was confirmed at the next yearly meeting. He drew off large numbers and set up an independent society, who termed themselves Christian Quakers. Keith appealed from this action of the American church to the yearly meeting in London, but was so intemperate in speech that the action of the American church was confirmed. Penn was silenced, and thrown into retirement in England. It can be readily seen what an excellent opportunity these troubles in America, the separation in the government and the schism in the church, gave his enemies to attack him. They represented that he had neglected his colony by remaining in England and meddling with matters in which he had no business; that the colony in consequence had fallen into great disorder, and that he should be deprived of his proprietary rights. These complaints had so much weight with William and Mary that on the 21st of October, 1692, they commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, governor of New York, to take the province and territories under his government. There was another motive operating at this time, more potent than those mentioned above, to induce the king and queen to put the government of Pennsylvania under the governor of New York. The French and Indians from the north were threatening the English. Already the expense for defense had become burdensome to New York. It was believed that to ask aid for the common defense from Penn, with his peace principles, would be fruitless, but that through the influence of Gov. Fletcher, as executive, an appropriation might be secured.

Through the kind offices of Lords Rochester, Ranelagh, Sidney and Somers, the Duke of Buckingham and Sir John Trenchard, the king was asked to hear the case of William Penn, against whom no charge was proven, and who would two years before have gone to his colony had he not supposed that he would have been thought to go in defiance of the government. King William answered that William Penn was his old acquaintance as well as theirs, that he might follow his business as freely as ever, and that he had nothing to say to him. Penn was accordingly reinstated in his government by letters patent dated on the 20th of August, 1694, whereupon he commissioned William Markham lieutenant-governor.

Free from harassing persecutions at last, and in favor at court, Penn determined to remove with his family to Pennsylvania, and now with the expectation of living and dying here. Accordingly in July, 1699, he set sail, and, on account of adverse winds, was three months tossed about upon the ocean. Great joy was everywhere manifested throughout the province at the arrival of the proprietor and his family, fondly believing that he had now come to stay. He met the assembly soon after landing, but, it being an inclement season, he only detained them long enough to pass two measures aimed against piracy and illicit trade, exaggerated reports of which having been spread broadcast through the kingdom had caused him great uneasiness and vexation. In February, 1701, he met the most renowned and powerful of the Indian chieftains from the Potomac to the Onondagas of the Five Nations, and entered into a formal treaty of active friendship with them.

Several sessions of the Legislature were held in which great harmony prevailed, and much attention was given to revising and recomposing the constitution. But in the midst of their labors for the improvement of the organic law, intelligence was brought to Penn that a bill had been introduced in the house of lords for reducing all the proprietary governments in America to regal ones, under pretense of advancing the prerogative of the crown, and the national advantage. Such of the owners of land in Pennsylvania as happened to be in England remonstrated against action upon the bill until Penn

could return and be heard, and wrote to him urging his immediate coming hither. Though much to his disappointment and sorrow, he determined to go immediately thither. He promptly called a session of the assembly, and in his message to the two houses said: "* * * review again your laws, propose new ones, and you will find me ready to comply with whatsoever may render us happy, by a nearer union of our interests." The assembly returned a suitable response, and then proceeded to draw up twenty-one articles. The first related to the appointment of a lieutenant-governor. Penn proposed that the assembly should choose one. But this they declined, preferring that he should appoint one. Little trouble was experienced in settling everything broached, except the union of the province and lower counties. Penn used his best endeavors to reconcile them to the union, but without avail. The new constitution was adopted on the 28th of October, 1701. The instrument provided for the union, but in a supplementary article, evidently granted with great reluctance, it was provided that the province and the territories might be separated at any time within three years. As his last act before leaving, he presented the city of Philadelphia, now grown to be a considerable place, and always an object of his affectionate regard, with a charter of privileges. As his deputy he appointed Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietors of East New Jersey, and sometime governor of both East and West Jersey; and for secretary of the province and clerk of the council he selected James Logan, a man of singular urbanity and strength of mind, and withal a scholar. Penn set sail for Europe on the 1st of November, 1701. Soon after his arrival, on the 18th of January, 1702, King William died, and Anne of Denmark succeeded him.

Gov. Hamilton's administration continued only till December, 1702, when he died. He was earnest in his endeavors to induce the territories to unite with the province, they having as yet not accepted the new charter, alleging that they had three years in which to make their decision, but without success. He also organized a military force, of which George Lowther was commander, for the safety of the colony. The executive authority now devolved upon the council, of which Edward Shippen was president. Conflict of authority, and contention over the due interpretation of some provisions of the new charter, prevented the accomplishment of much, by way of legislation, in the assembly which convened in 1703; though in this body it was finally determined that the lower counties should thereafter act separately in a legislative capacity. The separation proved final, the two bodies never again meeting in common.

Though the bill to govern the American colonies by regal authority failed, yet the clamor of those opposed to the proprietary governors was so strong that an act was finally passed requiring the selection of deputies to have the royal assent. Hence, in choosing a successor to Hamilton, he was obliged to consider the queen's wishes. John Evans, a man of parts, of Welsh extraction, only twenty-six years old, a member of the queen's household, and not a Quaker, nor even of exemplary morals, was appointed, who arrived in the colony in December, 1703. He was accompanied by William Penn, Jr., who was elected a member of the council, the number having been increased by authority of the governor, probably with a view to his election. The first care of Evans was to unite the province and the lower counties, though the final separation had been agreed to. He presented the matter so well that the lower counties, from which the difficulty had always come, were willing to return to a firm union. But now the provincial assembly, having become impatient of the obstacles thrown in the way of legislation by the delegates from these counties, was unwilling to receive them. They henceforward remained separate in

a legislative capacity, though still a part of Pennsylvania, under the claim of Penn, and ruled by the same governor; and thus they continued until the 20th of September, 1776, when a constitution was adopted, and they were proclaimed a separate State under the name of Delaware. During two years of the government of Evans, there was ceaseless discord between the council, headed by the governor and Secretary Logan on the one side, and the assembly led by David Lloyd, its speaker, on the other, and little legislation was effected.

In conjunction with the legislature of the lower counties, Evans was instrumental in having a law passed for the imposition of a tax on the tonnage of the river, and the erection of a fort near the town of New Castle for compelling obedience. This was in direct violation of the fundamental compact, and vexatious to commerce. It was at length forcibly resisted, and its imposition abandoned. His administration was anything but efficient or peaceful, a series of contentions, of charges and counter-charges, having been kept up between the leaders of the two factions, Lloyd and Logan, which he was powerless to properly direct or control. He was relieved in 1709.

The experience with Gov. Evans led the proprietor to select a more sedate character in his successor. After considering the candidature of his son for a time, the founder finally selected Charles Gookin, who was reputed to be a man of wisdom and prudence, though, as was afterward learned to the sorrow of the colony, he was subject to fits of derangement, which toward the close of his term were exhibited in the most extravagant acts. He had scarcely arrived in the colony before charges were prepared against the late governor, and he was asked to institute criminal proceedings, which he declined. This was the occasion of a renewal of contentions between the governor and his council and the assembly, which continued during the greater part of his administration. In the midst of them, Logan, who was at the head of the council, having demanded a trial of the charges against him, and failed to secure one, sailed for Europe, where he presented the difficulties experienced in administering the government so strongly, that Penn was seriously inclined to sell his interest in the colony. He had already greatly crippled his estate by expenses he had incurred in making costly presents to the natives and in settling his colony, for which he had received small return. In the year 1707 he had become involved in a suit in chancery with the executors of his former steward, in the course of which he was confined in the Old Bailey during this and a part of the following year, when he was obliged to mortgage his colony in the sum of £6,600 to relieve himself. Foreseeing the great consequence it would be to the crown to buy the rights of the proprietors of the several English colonies in America before they would grow too powerful, negotiations had been entered into early in the reign of William and Mary for their purchase, especially the "fine province of Mr. Penn." Borne down by these troubles and by debts and litigations at home, Penn seriously entertained the proposition to sell in 1712, and offered it for £20,000. The sum of £12,000 was offered on the part of the crown, which was agreed upon; but before the necessary papers were executed, he was stricken down with apoplexy, by which he was incapacitated for transacting any business, and a stay was put to further proceedings until the queen should order an act of parliament for consummating the purchase.

A year before the death of Penn, the lunacy of Gov. Gookin having become troublesome, he was succeeded in the government by Sir William Keith, a Scotchman, who had served as surveyor of customs to the English goverment, in which capacity he had visited Pennsylvania previously, and knew something of its condition. He was a man of dignified and commanding bearing,

endowed with cunning, of an accommodating policy, full of faithful promises, and usually found upon the stronger side. Hence, upon his arrival in the colony, he did not summon the assembly immediately, assigning as a reason in his first message that he did not wish to inconvenience the country members by calling them in harvest time. The disposition thus manifested to favor the people, and his advocacy of popular rights on several occasions in opposition to the claims of the proprietor, gave great satisfaction to the popular branch of the legislature, which manifested its appreciation of his conduct by voting him liberal salaries, which had often been withheld from his less accommodating predecessors. By his artful and insinuating policy, he induced the assembly to pass two acts which had previously met with uncompromising opposition—one to establish a court of equity, with himself as chancellor (the want of which had been seriously felt), and another for organizing the militia. Though the soil was fruitful and produce was plentiful, yet, for lack of good markets, and on account of the meagerness of the circulating medium, prices were very low, the toil and sweat of the husbandman being little rewarded, and the taxes and payments on land were met with great difficulty. Accordingly, arrangements were made for the appointment of inspectors of provisions, who from a conscientious discharge of duty soon caused the Pennsylvania brands of best products to be much sought for, and to command ready sale at highest prices in the West Indies, whither most of the surplus produce was exported. A provision was also made for the issue of a limited amount of paper money, on the establishment of ample securities, which tended to raise the value of the products of the soil and of manufactures, and encourage industry.

Though Gov. Keith, during the early part of his term, pursued a pacific policy, yet the interminable quarrels which had been kept up between the assembly and council during previous administrations at length broke out with more virulence than ever, and he who in the first flush of power had declared that "he should pass no laws, nor transact anything of moment relating to the public affairs, without the advice and approbation of the council," took it upon himself finally to act independently of the council, and even went so far as to dismiss the able and trusted representative of the proprietary interests, James Logan, president of the council and secretary of the province, from the duties of his high office, and even refused the request of Hannah Penn, the real governor of the province, to reinstate him. This unwarrantable conduct cost him his dismissal from office in July, 1726.

Upon the recommendation of Springett Penn, who was now the prospective heir to Pennsylvania, Patrick Gordon was appointed and confirmed lieutenant-governor in place of Keith, and arrived in the colony and assumed authority in July, 1726. He had served in the army, and in his first address to the assembly, which he met in August, he said that as he had been a soldier he knew nothing of the crooked ways of professed politicians, and must rely on a straightforward manner of transacting the duties devolving upon him. George I died in June, 1727, and the assembly at its meeting in October prepared and forwarded a congratulatory address to his successor, George II. By the decision of the court in chancery in 1727, Hannah Penn's authority over the colony was at an end, the proprietary interest having descended to John, Richard and Thomas Penn, the only surviving sons of William Penn, Sr. This period, from the death of Penn in 1718 to 1727, one of the most prosperous in the history of the colony, was familiarly known as the "Reign of Hannah and the Boys."

In 1732 Thomas Penn, the youngest son, and two years later John Penn, the eldest, and the only American born, arrived in the province, and were

received with every mark of respect and satisfaction. Soon after the arrival of the latter, news was brought that Lord Baltimore had made application to have the provinces transferred to his colony. A vigorous protest was made against this by Quakers in England, headed by Richard Penn; but lest this protest might prove ineffectual, John Penn very soon went to England to defend the proprietary rights at court, and never again returned, he having died a bachelor in 1746. In August, 1736, Gov. Gordon died, deeply lamented as an honest, upright and straightforward executive, a character which he expressed the hope he would be able to maintain when he assumed authority. His term had been one of prosperity, and the colony had grown rapidly in numbers, trade, commerce and manufactures, ship-building especially having assumed extensive proportions.

James Logan was president of the council, and in effect governor during the two years which elapsed between the death of Gordon and the arrival of his successor. During this period troubles broke out on the Maryland border, west of the Susquehanna. The question of boundary was involved in these difficulties, but the troubles were quelled by an order of the king and council.

George Thomas, a planter from the West Indies, was appointed governor in 1737, but did not arrive in the colony till the following year. His intercourse with the assembly was not at first harmonious, but became more so on his relinquishment of the coercive policy which he at first adopted. After the death of John Penn, the eldest of the proprietors, he retired from the duties of his office because of declining health.

Anthony Palmer was president of the council at the time of the withdrawal of Thomas, and became acting governor. He continued at the head of the government about two years. He was a wealthy retired merchant from the West Indies, and had come into the colony in 1708.

On the 23d of November, 1748, James Hamilton arrived in the colony from England, bearing the commission of lieutenant-governor. He was born in America, a son of Andrew Hamilton, who had for many years been speaker of the assembly. The Indians west of the Susquehanna had complained that settlers had come upon their best lands, and were acquiring titles to them, whereas the proprietors had never purchased these lands of them and had no claim to them. The first care of Hamilton was to settle these disputes, and allay the rising excitement of the natives. Richard Peters, secretary of the colony, a man of great prudence and ability, was sent in company with the Indian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, to remove the intruders. It was firmly and fearlessly done, the settlers giving up their tracts and the cabins which they had built, and accepting lands on the east side of the river. The hardship was, in many cases, great, but when they were in actual need the secretary gave money and placed them on lands of his own, having secured a tract of two millions of acres.

But these troubles were of small consequence compared with those that were threatening from the West. The French were determined to occcupy the whole territory drained by the Mississippi, including that on the Ohio, by force of arms, and a body of one hundred and fifty men, of which Washington was second in command, was sent to the support of the settlers there; but the French having the Allegheny river at flood-tide on which to move, and Washington, without means of transportation, having a rugged and mountainous country to overcome, the former first reached the point of destination. Contracœur, the French commander, with 1,000 men and field pieces on a fleet of sixty boats and 300 canoes, dropped down the Allegheny and easily seized the fort then being constructed by the Ohio Company at its mouth, and proceeded

to erect there an elaborate work which he called Fort Du Quesne, after the governor-general. Informed of this proceeding, Washington pushed forward, and finding that a detachment of the French was in his immediate neighborhood he made a forced march by night, and coming upon them unawares killed and captured the entire party save one. Ten of the French, including their commander, Jumonville, were killed, and twenty-one made prisoners. Col. Fry, the commander of the Americans, died at Will's creek, where the command devolved on Washington. Though re-enforcements had been dispatched from the several colonies in response to the urgent appeals of Washington, none reached him but one company of 100 men under Capt. Mackay, from South Carolina. Knowing that he was confronting a vastly superior force of the French, well supplied with artillery, he threw up works at a point called the Great Meadows, which he characterizes as a "charming field for an encounter," naming his hastily built fortification Fort Necessity. Stung by the loss of their leader, the French came out in strong force and soon invested the place. Unfortunately one part of Washington's position was easily commanded by the artillery of the French, which they were not slow in taking advantage of. The action opened on the 3d of July, and was continued until late at night. A capitulation was proposed by the French commander, which Washington reluctantly accepted, seeing all hopes of re-enforcements reaching him cut off, and on the 4th of July marched out with the honors of war and fell back to Fort Cumberland. Gov. Hamilton had strongly recommended, before hostilities opened, that the assembly should provide for defense and establish a line of block-houses along the frontier. But the assembly, while willing to vote money for buying peace from the Indians, and contributions to the British Crown, from which protection was claimed, was unwilling to contribute directly for even defensive warfare. In a single year £8,000 were voted to Indian gratuities. The proprietors were appealed to to aid in bearing this burden. But, while they were willing to contribute liberally for defense, they would give nothing for Indian gratuities They sent to the colony cannons to the value of £400.

In February, 1753, John Penn, grandson of the founder, son of Richard, arrived in the colony, and as a mark of respect was immediately chosen a member of the council, and made its president. In consequence of the defeat of Washington at Fort Necessity, Gov. Hamilton convened the assembly in extra session on the 6th of August, at which money was freely voted; but owing to the instructions given by the proprietors to their deputy-governor not to sign any money bill that did not place the whole of the interest at their disposal, the action of the assembly was abortive.

Finding himself in a false position by the repugnant instructions of the proprietors, Gov. Hamilton had given notice in 1753, that at the end of twelve months from its reception, he would resign. Accordingly, in October, 1754, he was succeeded by Robert Hunter Morris, son of Lewis Morris, chief justice of New York and New Jersey, and governor of New Jersey. The son was bred a lawyer, and was for twenty-six years a counselor, and for twenty chief justice of New Jersey. The assembly at its first session voted a money bill for £40,000, but not having the proviso required by the proprietors it was vetoed. Determined to push military operations, the British government had called early in the year for three thousand volunteers from Pennsylvania, with subsistence, camp equipage and transportation, and had sent two regiments of the line, under Gen. Braddock, from Cork, Ireland. Landing at Alexandria, Va., he marched to Frederick, Md., where, finding no supplies of transportation, he halted. The assembly of Pennsylvania had voted to borrow £5,000, on its

own account, for the use of the crown in prosecuting the campaign, and had sent Franklin, who was then postmaster-general for the colonies, to Braddock to aid in prosecuting the expedition. Finding that the army was stopped for lack of transportation, Franklin returned into Pennsylvania, and by his commanding influence soon secured the necessary wagons and beasts of burden.

Braddock had formed extravagant plans for his campaign. He would march forward and reduce Fort Du Quesne, thence proceed against Fort Niagara, having conquered which he would close a season of triumphs by the capture of Fort Frontignac. But this is not the first time in warfare that the result of a campaign has failed to realize the promises of the manifesto. Accustomed to the discipline of military establishments in old, long settled countries, Braddock had little conception of making war in a wilderness with only Indian trails to move upon, and against wily savages. Washington had advised to push forward with pack-horses, and by rapidity of movement forestall ample preparation. But Braddock had but one way of soldiering, and where roads did not exist for wagons he stopped to fell the forest and construct bridges over streams. The French, who were kept advised of every movement, made ample preparations to receive him. In the meantime Washington fell sick; but intent on being up for the battle, he hastened forward as soon as sufficiently recovered, and only joined the army on the day before the fatal engagement. He had never seen much of the pomp and circumstance of war, and when on the morning of the 9th of July the army of Braddock marched on across the Monongahela, with gay colors flying and martial music awakening the echoes of the forest, he was accustomed in after years to speak of it as the "most magnificent spectacle" that he had ever beheld. But the gay pageant was destined to be of short duration; for the army had only marched a little distance before it fell into an ambuscade skillfully laid by the French and Indians, and the forest resounded with the unearthly whoop of the Indians and the continuous roar of musketry. The advance was checked and thrown into confusion by the French from their well-chosen position, and every tree upon the flanks of the long drawn outline concealed a murderous foe, who with unerring aim picked off the officers. A resolute defense was made and the battle raged with great fury for three hours; but the fire of the English was ineffectual because directed against an invisible foe. Finally, the mounted officers having all fallen, killed or wounded, except Washington, the survivors being left without leaders were seized with a panic, and "they ran," says Washington, "before the French and Indians like sheep before dogs."

Gov. Morris made an earnest appeal to the assembly for money to ward off the impending enemy and protect the settlers, in response to which the assembly voted £50,000; but having no exemption of the proprietor's estates it was rejected by the governor, in accordance with his original instructions. Expeditions undertaken against Nova Scotia and at Crown Point were more fortunate than that before Du Quesne, and the assembly voted £15,000 in bills of credit to aid in defraying the expense. The proprietors sent £5,000 as a gratuity, not as any part of expense that could of right be claimed of them. In this pressing emergency, while the governor and assembly were waging a fruitless war of words over money bills, the pen of Franklin was busy in infusing a wholesome sentiment in the minds of the people. In a pamphlet that he issued, which he put in the familiar form of a dialogue, he answered the objections which had been urged to a legalized militia, and willing to show his devotion by deeds as well as words, he accepted the command upon the frontier. By his exertions a respectable force was raised, and, though in the dead of winter, he commenced the erection of a line of forts

and block-houses along the whole range of the Kittatinny hills, from the Delaware to the Potomac, and had them completed and garrisoned with a body sufficient to withstand any force not provided with artillery. In the spring he turned over the command to Col. Clapham, and returning to Philadelphia took his seat in the assembly. The governor now declared war against the Indians, who had established their headquarters thirty miles above Harris' Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and were busy in their work of robbery and devastation, having secured the greater portion of the crops of the previous season of the settlers whom they had killed or driven out. The peace party strongly objected to the course of the governor, and voluntarily going among the Indians induced them to bury the hatchet. The assembly which met in May, 1756, prepared a bill with the old clause for taxing the proprietors, as any other citizens, which the governor was forbidden to approve by his instructions, "and the two parties were sharpening their wits for another wrangle over it," when Gov. Morris was superseded by William Denny, who arrived in the colony and assumed authority on the 20th of August, 1756. He was joyfully and cordially received, escorted through the streets by the regiments of Franklin and Duché, and royally feasted at the State House.

But the promise of efficient legislation was broken by an exhibition of the new governor's instructions, which provided that every bill for the emission of money must place the proceeds at the joint disposal of the governor and assembly; paper currency could not be issued in excess of £40,000, nor could existing issues be confirmed unless proprietary rents were paid in sterling money; proprietary lands were permitted to be taxed which had been actually leased, provided that the taxes were paid out of the rents, but the tax could not become a lien upon the land. In the first assembly the contention became as acrimonious as ever.

The finances of the colony, on account of the repeated failures of the money bills, were in a deplorable condition. Military operations could not be carried on, and vigorous campaigns prosecuted, without ready money. Accordingly, in the first meeting of the assembly after the arrival of the new governor, a bill was passed levying £100,000 on all property alike, real and personal, private and proprietary. This Gov. Denny vetoed. Seeing that money must be had the assembly finally passed a bill exempting the proprietary estates, but determined to lay their grievances before the crown. To this end two commissioners, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin, were appointed to proceed to England and beg the interference of the royal government in their behalf. Failing health and business engagements of Norris prevented his acceptance, and Franklin proceeded alone. He had so often defended the assembly in public, and in drawing remonstrances, that the whole subject was at his fingers' ends. Franklin, upon his arrival in England, presented the grievances before the proprietors, and that he might get his case before the royal advisers and the British public, wrote frequent articles for the press, and issued a pamphlet entitled "Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania." The dispute was adroitly managed by Franklin before the privy council, and was finally decided substantially in the interest of the assembly. It was provided that the proprietors' estates should be taxed, but that their located uncultivated lands should be assessed as low as the lowest uncultivated lands of the settlers; that bills issued by the assembly should be receivable in payment of quit-rents, and that the deputy-governor should have a voice in disposing of the revenues. Thus was a vexed question of long standing finally put to rest. So success-

fully had Franklin managed this controversy that the colonies of Massachusetts, Maryland and Georgia, appointed him their agent in England.

In October, 1759, James Hamilton was again appointed governor, in place of Gov. Denny, who had by stress of circumstances transcended his instructions. The British government, considering that the colonies had borne more than their proportionate expense in carrying on the war against the French and Indians, voted £200,000 for five years, to be divided among the colonies, the share falling to Pennsylvania being £26,000.

The boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania had long been in dispute, and had occasioned serious disturbances among the settlers in the lifetime of Penn, and repeatedly since. It was not definitely settled until 1760, when a beginning was made of a final adjustment, though so intricate were the conditions that the work was prosecuted for seven years by a large force of surveyors, as men and pioneers. Finally, the proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Frederick, Lord Baltimore, entered into an agreement for the executing of the survey, and John Lukens and Archibald McLean on the part of the Penns, and Thomas Garnett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore, were appointed with a suitable corps of assistants to lay off the lines. After these surveyors had been three years at work, the proprietors in England, thinking that there was not enough energy and practical and scientific knowledge manifested by these surveyors, appointed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to proceed to America to take charge of the work. They brought with them the most perfect and best constructed instruments known to science, arriving in Philadelphia on the 15th of November, 1763, and, assisted by some of the old surveyors, entered upon their work. By the 4th of June, 1766, they had reached the summit of the Little Allegheny, when the Indians began to be troublesome. They looked with an evil eye on the mathematical and astronomical instruments, and felt a secret dread and fear of the consequences of the frequent and long continued peering into the heavens. The Six Nations were understood to be inimical to the further progress of the survey. But through the influence of Sir William Johnson a treaty was concluded, providing for the prosecution of the work unmolested, and a number of chieftains was sent to accompany the surveying party. Mason and Dixon now had with them thirty surveyors, fifteen axmen, and fifteen Indians of consequence. Again the attitude of the Indians gave cause of fear, and, on the 29th of September, twenty-six of the surveyors abandoned the expedition and returned to Philadelphia. Having reached a point two hundred and twenty-four miles from the Delaware, and within thirty-six miles of the western limit of the State, in the bottom of a deep, dark valley they came upon a well-worn Indian path, and here the Indians gave notice that it was the will of the Six Nations that this survey proceed no further. There was no questioning this authority, and no means at command for resisting, and accordingly the party broke up and returned to Philadelphia. And this was the end of the labors of Mason and Dixon upon this boundary. The line was marked by stones which were quarried and engraved in England, on one side having the arms of Penn, and on the opposite those of Lord Baltimore. These stones were firmly set every five miles. At the end of each intermediate mile a smaller stone was placed, having on one side engraved the letter **P**, and on the opposite the letter **M**. The remainder of the line was finished and marked in 1782–84 by other surveyors. A vista was cut through the forest eight yards in width the whole distance. In 1849 the stone at the northeast corner of Maryland having been removed, a re-survey of the line was ordered, and surveyors were appointed by the three States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Mary-

land, who called to their aid James D. Graham. Some few errors were discovered in the old survey, but in the main it was found to be accurate.

John Penn, one son of Richard, and grandson of the founder, had come to the colony in 1753, and having acted as president of the council, was in 1763 commissioned governor in place of Hamilton.

A difference having arisen between the governor and assembly on the vexed question of levying money, the assembly passed a series of resolutions advocating that the "powers of government ought to be separated from the power attending the immense proprietary property, and lodged in the hands of the king." After an interval of fifty days—that time for reflection and discussion might be given—the assembly again convened, and adopted a petition praying the king to assume the direct government of the province, though this policy was strongly opposed by some of the ablest members, as Isaac Norris and John Dickinson. The Quaker element was generally in favor of the change.

The great struggle for the independence of the colonies of the British crown was now close at hand, and the first sounds of the controversy were beginning to be heard. Sir William Keith, that enterprising governor whose head seemed to have been full of new projects, as early as 1739 had proposed to lay a uniform tax on stamped paper in all the colonies, to realize funds for the common defense. Acting upon this hint, Grenville, the British minister, notified the colonists in 1763 of his purpose to impose such a tax. Against this they remonstrated. Instead of this, a tax on imports to be paid in coin was adopted. This was even more distasteful. The assembly of Rhode Island, in October, 1765, submitted a paper to all the colonial assemblies with a view to uniting in a common petition to the king against parliamentary taxation. This was favorably acted on by the assembly of Pennsylvania, and Franklin was appointed agent to represent their cause before the British parliament. The stamp act had been passed on the 22d of March, 1765. Its passage excited bitter opposition, and a resolution asserting that the colonial assemblies had the exclusive right to levy taxes was passed by the Virginia assembly, and concurred in by all the others. The Massachusetts assembly proposed a meeting of delegates in New York on the second Tuesday of October, 1765, to confer upon the subject. The Pennsylvania assembly adopted the suggestion, and appointed Messrs. Fox, Morton, Bryan and Dickinson as delegates. This congress met according to the call and adopted a respectful petition to the king, and a memorial to parliament, which were signed by all the members and forwarded for presentation by the colonial agents in England. The stamp act was to go into effect on the 1st of November. On the last day of October, the newspapers were dressed in mourning, and suspended publication. The publishers agreed not to use the stamped paper. The people, as with one mind, determined to dress in homespun, resolved not to use imported goods, and to stimulate the production of wool the colonists covenanted not to eat lamb for the space of one year. The result of this policy was soon felt by British manufacturers, who became clamorous for repeal of the obnoxious measure, and it was accordingly repealed on the 18th of March, 1766.

Determined in some form to draw a revenue from the colonies, an act was passed in 1767 to impose a duty on tea, paper, printers' colors and glass. The assembly of Pennsylvania passed a resolution on the 20th of February, 1768, instructing its agent in London to urge its repeal, and at the session in May received and entered upon its minutes a circular letter from the Massachusetts assembly, setting forth the grounds on which objection to the act should be urged. This circular occasioned hostile feeling among the ministry, and the secretary for foreign affairs wrote to Gov. Penn to urge the assembly to take

no notice of it; but if they approved its sentiments, to prorogue their sittings. This letter was transmitted to the assembly, and soon after one from the Virginia assembly was presented, urging union of all the colonies in opposing the several schemes of taxation. This recommendation was adopted, and committees appointed to draw a petition to the king and to each of the houses of parliament. To lead public sentiment, and have it well grounded in the arguments used against taxation, John Dickinson, one of the ablest of the Pennsylvania legislators, at this time published a number of articles purporting to come from a plain farmer, under the title of "Farmer's Letters," which became popular, the idea that they were the work of one in humble life helping to swell the tide of popularity. They were republished in all the colonies, and exerted a commanding influence. Alarmed at the unanimity of feelings against the proposed schemes, and supposing that it was the amount of the tax that gave offense, parliament reduced the rate of 1769 to one-sixth of the original sum, and in 1770 abolished it altogether, except threepence a pound on tea. But it was the principle and not the amount that was objected to, and at the next session of the assembly in Pennsylvania their agent in London was directed to urge its repeal altogether.

Richard Penn, son of the founder, died in 1771, whereupon Gov. John Penn returned to England, leaving the president of the council, James Hamilton, at the head of the government. John Penn, eldest son of Richard, succeeded to the proprietary interests of his father, which he held in conjunction with his uncle, Thomas, and in October of the same year, Richard, the second son, was commissioned governor. He held the office but about two years, and in that time won the confidence and esteem of the people; and so much attached was he to the popular cause that upon his return to England, in 1775, he was intrusted by congress with the last petition of the colonies ever presented to the king. In August, 1773, John Penn returned with the commission of governor, superseding his brother Richard.

To encourage the sale of tea in the colonies and establish the principle of taxation the export duty was removed. The colonies took the alarm. At a public meeting called in Philadelphia to consider the subject, on the 18th of October, 1773, resolutions were adopted in which it was declared: "That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure." The East India Company now made preparations for sending large importations of tea into the colonies. The ships destined for Philadelphia and New York, on approaching port and being advised of the exasperated state of public feeling, returned to England with their cargoes. Those sent to Boston came into the harbor; but at night a party disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the vessels, and breaking open the packages emptied three hundred chests into the sea. The ministry, on being apprised of this act, closed the port of Boston, and subverted the colonial charter. Early in the year committees of correspondence had been established in all the colonies by means of which the temper and feeling in each were well understood by the others, and concert of action was secured. The hard conditions imposed on the town of Boston and the colony of Massachusetts Bay aroused the sympathy of all; "for," they argued, "we know not how soon the heavy hand of oppression may be felt by any of us." At a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, 1774, at which nearly eight thousand people were convened, it was decided that a continental congress ought to be held, and appointed a committee of correspondence to communi-

cate with similar committees in the several counties of Pennsylvania and in the several colonies. On the 15th of July, 1774, delegates from all the counties, summoned by this committee, assembled in Philadelphia, and declared that there existed an absolute necessity for a colonial congress. They accordingly recommended that the assembly appoint delegates to such a congress to represent Pennsylvania, and Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, George Ross, Edward Biddle, John Dickinson, Charles Humphries and Thomas Mifflin were appointed.

On the 4th of September, 1774, the first continental congress assembled in Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was called to preside, and Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed secretary. It was resolved that no more goods be imported from England, and that unless a pacification was effected previously no more colonial produce of the soil be exported thither after September 10, 1775. A declaration of rights was adopted, and addresses to the king, the people of Great Britain and of British America were agreed to, after which the congress adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May, 1775. In January, same year, another meeting of the county delegates was held in Philadelphia, at which the action of the colonial congress was approved, and while a restoration of harmony with the mother country was desired, yet, if the arbitrary acts of parliament were persisted in, they would at every hazard defend the "rights and liberties of America." The delegates appointed to represent the colony in the second congress were Mifflin, Humphries, Biddle, Dickinson, Morton, Franklin, Wilson and Willing.

The government of Great Britain had determined with a strong hand to compel obedience to its behests. On the 19th of April, 1775, was fought the battle of Lexington, a blow that was felt alike through all the colonies. The cause of one was the cause of all. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to organize military companies in all the counties. The assembly heartily seconded these views, and engaged to provide for the pay of the militia while in service. The second congress, which met in May, provided for organizing a Continental army, fixing the quota for Pennsylvania at 4,300 men. The assembly adopted the recommendation of congress, provided for arming, disciplining and paying the militia, recommended the organizing of minutemen for service in an emergency, made appropriations for the defense of the city, and offered a premium on the production of saltpetre. Complications hourly thickened. Ticonderoga was captured on the 10th of May, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the 17th of June. On the 15th of June George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the continental army, supported by four major-generals and eight brigadiers.

The royal governors were now an incumbrance greatly in the way of the popular movement, as were also the assemblies where they refused to represent the popular will. Accordingly, congress recommended that the several colonies should adopt such government as should "best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." This meant that each colony should set up a government for itself, independent of the crown. Accordingly, a public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved that the present assembly is "not competent to the present exigencies of affairs," and that a new form of government ought to be adopted as recommended by congress. The city committee of correspondence called on the county committee to secure the election of delegates to a colonial meeting for the purpose of considering this subject. On the 18th of June the meeting was held in Philadelphia, and was organized by electing Thomas McKean president. It resolved to call a convention to frame a new constitu-

tion, provided the legal forms to be observed, and issued an address to the people. The convention for framing a new constitution for the colony met on the 15th of July, and was organized by electing Franklin president, and on the 28th of September completed its labors, having framed a new organic law and made all necessary provisions for putting it into operation. In the meantime the old proprietary assembly adjourned on the 14th of June to the 26th of August. But a quorum failed to appear, and an adjournment was had to the 23d of September, when some routine business was attended to, chiefly providing for the payment of salaries and necessary bills, and on the 28th of September, after a stormy existence of nearly a century, this assembly, the creature of Penn, adjourned, never to meet again. With the ending of the assembly ended the power of Gov. Penn.

The titles of the proprietors to landed estates were suspended by the action of the convention, and on the 27th of November, 1779, the legislature passed an act vesting these estates in the commonwealth, but paying the proprietors a gratuity of £130,000, "in remembrance of the enterprising spirit of the founder." This act did not touch the private estates of the proprietors, nor the tenths of manors. The British government in 1790, in consideration of the fact that it had been unable to vindicate its authority over the colony and afford protection to the proprietors in the enjoyment of their chartered rights, voted an annuity of £4,000 to the heirs and descendants of Penn. This annuity was regularly paid until within a few years, when, on the payment of a round sum to the heirs by the British government, the annuity was discontinued.

The convention which framed the constitution appointed a committee of safety, consisting of twenty-five members, to whom was intrusted the government of the colony until the proposed constitution should be framed and put in operation. Thomas Rittenhouse was chosen president of this body, who was consequently in effect governor. The new constitution, which was unanimously adopted on the 28th of September, was to take effect from its passage. It provided for an assembly to be elected annually; a supreme executive council of twelve members to be elected for a term of three years; assemblymen to be eligible but four years out of seven, and councilmen but one term in seven years. Members of congress were chosen by the assembly. The constitution could not be changed for seven years. It provided for the election of censors every seven years, who were to decide whether there was a demand for its revision. If so, they were to call a convention for the purpose. On the 6th of August, 1776, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was chosen president of the council of safety.

The struggle of the parent country was now fully inaugurated. Parliament had resolved upon a vigorous campaign, to strike heavy and rapid blows, and quickly end the war. The first campaign had been conducted in Massachusetts and, by the efficient conduct of Washington, Gen. Howe, the leader of the British, was compelled to capitulate and withdraw to Halifax in March, 1776. On the 28th of June Sir Henry Clinton, with a strong detachment in conjunction with Sir Peter Parker of the navy, made a combined land and naval attack upon the defenses of Charleston harbor, where he was met by Gen. William Moultrie, with the Carolina militia, and after a severe battle, in which the British fleet was roughly handled, Clinton withdrew and returned to New York, whither the main body of the British army, under Gen. Howe, had come, and where Admiral Howe, with a large fleet directly from England, joined them. This formidable power, led by the best talent in the British army, Washington could muster no adequate force to oppose, and he was

obliged to withdraw from Long Island, from New York, from Harlem, from White Plains, to cross into New Jersey, and abandon position after position until he had reached the right bank of the Delaware on Pennsylvania soil. A heavy detachment under Cornwallis followed, and would have crossed the Delaware in pursuit, but, advised to a cautious policy by Howe, he waited for ice to form on the waters of the Delaware before passing over. The fall of Philadelphia now seemed imminent. Washington had not sufficient force to face the whole power of the British army. On the 2d of December the supreme council ordered all places of business in the city to be closed, the schools dismissed, and advised preparation for removing the women and children and valuables. On the 12th the congress, which was in session here, adjourned to meet in Baltimore, taking with them all papers and public records, and leaving a committee, of which Robert Morris was chairman, to act in conjunction with Washington for the safety of the place. Gen. Putnam was dispatched on the same day with a detachment of soldiers to take command in the city.

Washington, who had from the opening of the campaign before New York been obliged for the most part to act upon the defensive, formed the plan to suddenly turn upon his pursuers and offer battle. Accordingly, on the night of the 25th of December, taking a picked body of men, he moved up several miles to Taylorsville, where he crossed the river, though at flood tide and filled with floating ice, and moving down to Trenton, where a detachment of the British army was posted, made a bold and vigorous attack. Taken by surprise, though now after sunrise, the battle was soon decided in favor of the Americans. The victory had a great stragetic value. The British had intended to push forward and occupy Philadelphia at once, which, being now virtually the capital of the new nation, had it been captured at this juncture, would have given them the occasion for claiming a triumphal ending of the war. But this advantage, though gained by a detachment small in numbers yet great in courage, caused the commander of a powerful and well-appointed army to give up all intention of attempting to capture the Pennsylvania metropolis in this campaign, and retiring into winter cantonments upon the Raritan to await the settled weather of the spring for an entirely new cast of operations. Washington, emboldened by his success, led all his forces into New Jersey, and pushing past Trenton, where Cornwallis, the royal leader, had brought his main body by a forced march under cover of darkness, attacked the British reserves at Princeton. But now the enemy had become wary and vigilant, and, summoned by the booming of cannon, Cornwallis hastened back to the relief of his hard-pressed columns. Washington, finding that the enemy's whole army was within easy call, and knowing that he had no hope of success with his weak army, withdrew. He now went into winter quarters at Morristown, and by constant vigilance was able to gather marauding parties of the British who ventured far away from their works.

Putnam commenced fortifications at a point below Philadelphia upon the Delaware and at commanding positions upon the outskirts, and on being summoned to the army was succeeded by Gen. Irvine, and he by Gen. Gates. On the 4th of March, 1777, the two houses of the legislature, elected under the new constitution, assembled, and in joint convention chose Thomas Wharton, Jr., president, and George Bryan, vice-president. Penn had expressed the idea that power was preserved the better by due formality and ceremony, and, accordingly, this event was celebrated with much pomp, the result being declared in a loud voice from the court-house, amid the shouts of the gathered throngs and the booming of the captured cannon brought from the field of Trenton. The title bestowed upon the new chief officer of the State was fitted

by its length and high-sounding epithets to inspire the multitude with awe and reverence: "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the same."

Early in April great activity was observed among the shipping in New York harbor, and Washington communicated to congress his opinion that Philadelphia was the object against which the blow would be aimed. This announcement of probable peril induced the council to issue a proclamation urging enlistments, and congress ordered the opening of a camp for drilling recruits in Pennsylvania, and Benedict Arnold, who was at this time a trusted general, was appointed to the command of it. So many new vessels and transports of all classes had been discovered to have come into New York harbor, probably forwarded from England, that Washington sent Gen. Mifflin, on the 10th of June, to congress, bearing a letter in which he expressed the settled conviction that the enemy meditated an immediate descent upon some part of Pennsylvania. Gen. Mifflin proceeded to examine the defensive works of the city which had been begun on the previous advance of the British, and recommended such changes and new works as seemed best adapted for its protection. The preparations for defense were vigorously prosecuted. The militia were called out and placed in two camps, one at Chester and the other at Downington. Fire-ships were held in readiness to be used against vessels attempting the ascent of the river.

Lord Howe, being determined not to move until ample preparations were completed, allowed the greater part of the summer to wear away before he advanced. Finally, having embarked his force on a fleet of transports, he sailed southward. Washington promptly made a corresponding march overland, passing through Philadelphia on the 24th of August. Howe, suspecting that preparations would be made for impeding the passage of the Delaware, sailed past its mouth, and moving up the Chesapeake instead debarked fifty-four miles from Philadelphia, and commenced the march northward. Great activity was now manifested in the city. The water-spouts were melted to furnish bullets, fair hands were busied in rolling cartridges, powerful chevaux-de-frise were planted to impede the navigation of the river, and the last division of the militia of the city, which had been divided into three classes, was called out. Washington, who had crossed the Brandywine, soon confronted the advance of Howe, and brisk skirmishing at once opened. Seeing that he was likely to have the right of his position at Red Clay creek, where he had intended to give battle, turned by the largely superior force of the enemy, under cover of darkness on the night of the 8th of September, he withdrew across the Brandywine at Chad's Ford, and posting Armstrong with the militia upon the left, at Pyle's Ford, where the banks were rugged and precipitous, and Sullivan, who was second in command, upon the right at Brinton's Ford, under cover of forest, he himself took post with three divisions, Sterling's, Stephen's and his own, in front of the main avenue of approach at Chad's. Discovering the strong position which the American army occupied, the British general began a maneuver to turn it by a flank movement. Washington, always on the alert, promptly divined the enemy's intentions, and ordered Gen. Sullivan to counteract the movement by flanking the flankers, while he held his immediate command ready to attack the main force while in confusion. The plan was ruined, however, by Sullivan's failure to obey orders, and Washington had no alternative but to remain in position and make the best disposition that time would permit. His main body with the force of Sullivan took position along the brow of the hill on which stands the Birmingham meeting-

house, and the battle opened and was pushed with vigor the whole day. Overborne by numbers, and weakened by losses, Washington was obliged to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the field.

Congress remained in Philadelphia while these military operations were going on at its very doors, but on the 18th of September adjourned to meet at Lancaster, though subsequently, on the 30th, it removed across the Susquehanna to York, where it remained in session till after the evacuation in the following summer. The council remained until two days before the fall of the city, when, having dispatched the records of the loan office and the more valuable papers to Easton, it adjourned to Lancaster. On the 26th the British army entered the city. Deborah Logan in her memoir says: "The army marched in and took possession of the city in the morning. We were upstairs and saw them pass the State House. They looked well, clean and well clad, and the contrast between them and our own poor, bare-footed, ragged troops was very great, and caused a feeling of despair. * * * * Early in the afternoon Lord Cornwallis' suite arrived and took possession of my mother's house."

The army of Washington, after being recruited and put in light marching order, was led to Germantown, where on the morning of the 3d of October the enemy was met. A heavy fog that morning had obscured friend and foe alike, occasioning confusion in the ranks and, though the opening promised well and some progress was made, yet the enemy was too strong to be moved, and the American leader was forced to retire to his camp at White Marsh. Though the river had now been opened and the city was thoroughly fortified for resisting attack, yet Howe felt not quite easy in having the American army quartered in so close striking distance, and accordingly on the 4th of December, with nearly his entire army, moved out, intending to take Washington at White Marsh, sixteen miles away, by surprise, and by rapidity of action gain an easy victory. But by the heroism and fidelity of Lydia Darrah, who as she had often done before passed the guards to go to the mill for flour, the news of the coming of Howe was communicated to Washington, who was prepared to receive him. Finding that he could effect nothing, Howe returned to the city, having had the wearisome march at this wintry season without effect. Washington now crossed the Schuylkill, and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The cold of that winter was intense; the troops, half-clad and indifferently fed, suffered severely, the prints of their naked feet in frost and snow being often tinted with patriot blood. Grown impatient of the small results from the immensely expensive campaigns carried on across the ocean, the ministry relieved Lord Howe and appointed Sir Henry Clinton to the chief command.

The commissioners whom congress had sent to France early in the fall of 1776—Franklin, Dean and Lee—had been busy in making interest for the united colonies at the French court, and so successful were they that arms and ammunition and loans of money were procured from time to time. Finally, a convention was concluded by which France agreed to use the royal army and navy as faithful allies of the Americans against the English. Accordingly, a fleet of four powerful frigates and twelve ships were dispatched under command of the Count D'Estaing to shut up the British fleet in the Delaware. The plan was ingenious, particularly worthy of the long head of Franklin. But intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet reaching the English cabinet, they immediately ordered the evacuation of the Delaware, whereupon the admiral weighed anchor and sailed away with his entire fleet to New York,

and D'Estaing, upon his arrival at the mouth of the Delaware, found that the bird had flown.

Clinton evacuated Philadelphia, and moved across New Jersey in the direction of New York. Washington closely followed, and came up with the enemy on the plains of Monmouth, on the 28th of June, 1778, where a sanguinary battle was fought which lasted the whole day, resulting in the triumph of the American arms, and Pennsylvania was rid of British troops. The enemy was no sooner well away from the city than congress returned from New York and resumed its sittings in its former quarters, June 24, 1778, and on the following day the colonial legislature returned from Lancaster. Gen. Arnold, who was disabled from field duty by a wound received at Saratoga, was given command in the city, and marched in with a regiment on the day following the evacuation. On the 23d of May, 1778, President Wharton died suddenly of quinsy, while in attendance upon the council at Lancaster, when George Bryan, the vice-president, became the acting president. Bryan was a philanthropist in deed as well as in word. Up to this time African slavery had been tolerated in the colony. In his message of the 9th of November, he said: "This or some better scheme would tend to abrogate slavery, the opprobrium of America, from among us. * * * In divesting the State of slaves, you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for His great deliverance of us and our posterity from thraldom; you will also set your character for justice and benevolence in the true point of view to Europe, who are astonished to see a people eager for liberty holding negroes in bondage." He perfected a bill for the extinguishment of claims to slaves, which was passed by the assembly, March 1, 1780, by a vote of thirty-four to eighteen, providing that no child of slave parents born after that date should be a slave, but a servant till the age of twenty-eight years, when all claim for service should end. Thus by simple enactment, resolutely pressed by Bryan, was slavery forever rooted out of Pennsylvania.

At the election held for president, the choice fell upon Joseph Reed, with George Bryan, vice-president, subsequently Matthew Smith, and finally William Moore. Reed was an erudite lawyer, and had held the position of private secretary to Washington, and subsequently that of adjutant general in the army. He was inaugurated on the 1st of December, 1778. William Moore was elected president to succeed Joseph Reed, from November 14, 1781, but held the office less than one year, the term of three years for which he had been a councilman having expired, which was the limit of service. James Potter was chosen vice-president. In the State election of 1782, contested with great violence, John Dickinson was chosen president, and James Ewing, vice-president. On the 12th of March, 1783, intelligence was first received of the signing of the preliminary treaty in which independence was acknowledged, and on the 11th of April congress sent forth the joyful proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities. The soldiers of Burgoyne, who had been confined in the prison camp at Lancaster, were put upon the march for New York, passing through Philadelphia on the way. Everywhere was joy unspeakable. The obstructions were removed from the Delaware, and the white wings of commerce again came fluttering on every breeze.

In September, 1785, after a long absence in the service of his country abroad, perfecting treaties and otherwise establishing just relations with other nations, the venerable Benjamin Franklin, then nearly eighty years old, feeling the infirmities of age coming upon him, asked to be relieved of the duties of minister at the court of France, and returned to Philadelphia. Soon after

his arrival he was elected president of the council. Charles Biddle was elected vice-president. In May, 1787, a convention to frame a constitution for the United States met at Philadelphia. The delegates from Pennsylvania were Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris. Upon the completion of their work, the instrument was submitted to the several States for adoption. A convention was called in Pennsylvania, which met on the 21st of November, and though encountering resolute opposition it was finally adopted on the 12th of December. On the following day the convention, the supreme council and officers of the State and city government, moved in procession to the old court-house, where the adoption of the constitution was formally proclaimed amidst the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells.

On the 5th of November, 1788, Thomas Mifflin was elected president, and George Ross, vice-president. The constitution of the State framed in and adapted to the exigencies of an emergency, was ill-suited to the needs of the State in its relations to the new nation. Accordingly a convention assembled for the purpose of preparing a new constitution in November, 1789, which was finally adopted on September 2, 1790. By the provisions of this instrument, the executive council was abolished, and the executive duties were vested in the hands of a governor. Legislation was intrusted to an assembly and a senate. The judicial system was continued, and the terms of the judges extended through good behavior.

The whisky insurrection in some of the western counties of the State, which occurred in 1794, excited by its lawlessness and wide extent general interest. An act of congress of March 3, 1791, laid a tax on distilled spirits of fourpence per gallon. The then counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette, comprising the southwestern quarter of the State, were almost exclusively engaged in the production of grain. Being far removed from any market, the product of their farms brought them scarcely any returns. The consequence was that a large proportion of the surplus grain was turned into distilled spirits, and nearly every other farmer was a distiller. This tax was seen to bear heavily upon them, from which a non-producer of spirits was relieved. A rash determination was formed to resist its collection, and a belief entertained that, if all were united in resisting, it would be taken off. Frequent altercations occurred between the persons appointed United States collectors and these resisting citizens. As an example, on the 5th of September, 1791, a party in disguise set upon Robert Johnson, a collector for Allegheny and Washington, tarred and feathered him, cut off his hair, took away his horse, and left him in this plight to proceed. Writs for the arrest of the perpetrators were issued, but none dared to venture into the territory to serve them. On May 8, 1792, the law was modified, and the tax reduced. In September, 1792, President Washington issued his proclamation commanding all persons to submit to the law, and to forbear from further opposition. But these measures had no effect, and the insurgents began to organize for forcible resistance. Maj. Macfarlane, while in command of a party of insurrectionists, was killed in an encounter with United States soldiers at the house of Gen. Neville. The feeling now ran very high, and it was hardly safe for any person to breathe a whisper against the insurgents throughout all this district. One Bradford had, of his own notion, issued a circular letter to the colonels of regiments to assemble with their commands at Braddock's field on the 1st of August, where they appointed officers and moved on to Pittsburgh. After having burned a barn, and made some noisy

demonstrations, they were induced by some cool heads to return. These turbulent proceedings coming to the ears of the State and national authorities at Philadelphia, measures were concerted to promptly and effectually check them. Gov. Mifflin appointed Chief Justice McKean and Gen. William Irvine to proceed to the disaffected district, ascertain the facts, and try to bring the leaders to justice. President Washington issued a proclamation commanding all persons in arms to disperse to their homes "on or before the 1st of September, *proximo*," and called out the militia of four States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia—to the number of 13,000 men, to enforce his commands. The quota of Pennsylvania was 4,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 200 artillery, and Gov. Mifflin took command in person. Gov. Richard Howell, of New Jersey, Gov. Thomas S. Lee, of Maryland, and Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, commanded the forces from their States, and Gov. Henry Lee, of Virginia, was placed in chief command. President Washington, accompanied by Gen. Knox, secretary of war, Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, and Richard Peters, of the United States District Court, set out on the 1st of October for the seat of the disturbance. On Friday the President reached Harrisburg and on Saturday, Carlisle, whither the army had preceded him. In the meantime a committee, consisting of James Ross, Jasper Yeates and William Bradford, was appointed by President Washington to proceed to the disaffected district, and endeavor to persuade misguided citizens to return to their allegiance.

A meeting of 260 delegates from the four counties was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August, at which the state of their cause was considered, resolutions adopted, and a committee of sixty, one from each county, was appointed, and a sub-committee of twelve was named to confer with the United States commissioners, McKean and Irvine. These conferences with the State and national committees were successful in arranging preliminary conditions of settlement. On the 2d of October the committee of safety of the insurgents met at Parkinson's Ferry, and having learned that a well-organized army, with Washington at its head, was marching westward to enforce obedience to the laws, appointed a committee of two, William Findley and David Reddick, to meet the President, and assure him that the disaffected were disposed to return to their duties. They met Washington at Carlisle, and several conferences were held, and assurances given of implicit obedience; but the President said that as the troops had been called out, the orders for the march would not be countermanded. The President proceeded forward on the 11th of October to Chambersburg, reached Williamsport on the 13th and Fort Cumberland on the 14th, where he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, and arrived at Bedford on the 19th. Remaining a few days, and being satisfied that the sentiment of the people had changed, he returned to Philadelphia, arriving on the 28th, leaving Gen. Lee to meet the commissioners and make such conditions of pacification as should seem just. Another meeting of the committee of safety was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 24th, at which assurances of abandonment of opposition to the laws were received, and the same committee, with the addition of Thomas Morton and Ephraim Douglass, was directed to return to headquarters and give assurance of this disposition. They did not reach Bedford until after the departure of Washington. But at Uniontown they met Gen. Lee, with whom it was agreed that the citizens of these four counties should subscribe to an oath to support the constitution and obey the laws. Justices of the peace issued notices that books were opened for subscribing to the oath, and Gen. Lee issued a judicious address urging ready obedience. Seeing that all requirements were being

faithfully carried out, an order was issued the 17th of November for the return of the army and its disbandment. A number of arrests were made and trials and convictions were had, but all were ultimately pardoned.

With the exception of a slight ebullition at the prospect of a war with France in 1797, and a resistance to the operation of the "homestead tax" in Lehigh, Berks and Northampton counties, when the militia was called out, the remainder of the term of Gov. Mifflin passed in comparative quiet. By an act of the legislature of the 3d of April, 1799, the capital of the State was removed to Lancaster, and soon after the capital of the United States to Washington, the house on Ninth street, which had been built for the residence of the President of the United States, passing to the use of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the administrations of Thomas McKean, who was elected governor in 1799, and Simon Snyder, in 1808, little beyond heated political contests marked the even tenor of the government, until the breaking out of the troubles which eventuated in the war of 1812. Pennsylvania promptly seconded the national government, the message of Gov. Snyder on the occasion ringing like a silver clarion. The national call for 100,000 men required 14,000 from this State, but so great was the enthusiasm that several times this number tendered their services. The State force was organized in two divisions, to the command of the first of which Maj.-Gen. Isaac Morrell was appointed, and to the second Maj. Gen. Adamson Tannehill. Gunboats and privateers were built in the harbor of Erie and on the Delaware, and the defenses upon the latter were put in order and suitable armaments provided. The act which created most alarm to Pennsylvania was one of vandalism scarcely matched in the annals of warfare. In August, 1814, Gen. Ross, with 6,000 men in a flotilla of sixty sail, moved up Chesapeake Bay, fired the capitol, the President's house and the various offices of cabinet ministers, and these costly and substantial buildings, the national library and all the records of the government from its foundation were utterly destroyed. Shortly afterward, Ross appeared before Baltimore with the design of multiplying his barbarisms, but he was met by a force hastily collected under Gen. Samuel Smith, a Pennsylvania veteran of the Revolution, and in the brief engagement which ensued Ross was killed. In the severe battle with the corps of Gen. Stricker, the British lost some 300 men. The fleet in the meantime commenced a fierce bombardment of Fort McHenry, and during the day and ensuing night 1,500 bombshells were thrown, but all to no purpose, the gallant defense of Maj. Armistead proving successful. It was during this awful night that Maj. Key, who was a prisoner on board the fleet, wrote the song of the Star Spangled Banner, which became the national lyric. It was in the administration of Gov. Snyder in February, 1810, that an act was passed making Harrisburg the seat of government, and a commission raised for erecting public buildings, the sessions of the legislature being held in the court-house at Harrisburg from 1812 to 1821.

The administrations of William Findley, elected in 1817, Joseph Heister, in 1820, and John Andrew Schulz, in 1823, followed without marked events. Parties became very warm in their discussions and in their management of political campaigns. The charters for the forty banks which had been passed in a fit of frenzy over the veto of Gov. Snyder set a flood of paper money afloat. The public improvements, principally in opening lines of canal, were prosecuted, and vast debts incurred. These lines of conveyances were vitally needful to move the immense products and vast resources of the State.

Previous to the year 1820, little use was made of stone coal. Judge Obediah Gore, a blacksmith, used it upon his forge as early as 1769, and found the heat stronger and more enduring than that produced by charcoal. In

1791 Phillip Ginter, of Carbon county, a hunter by profession, having on one occasion been out all day without discovering any game, was returning at night discouraged and worn out, across the Mauch Chunk mountain when, in the gathering shades he stumbled upon something which seemed to have a glistening appearance, that he was induced to pick up and carry home. This specimen was taken to Philadelphia, where an analysis showed it to be a good quality of anthracite coal. But, though coal was known to exist, no one knew how to use it. In 1812 Col. George Shoemaker, of Schuylkill county, took nine wagon loads to Philadelpnia. But he was looked upon as an imposter for attempting to sell worthless stone for coal. He finally sold two loads for the cost of transportation, the remaining seven proving a complete loss. In 1812 White & Hazard, manufacturers of wire at the Falls of Schuylkill, induced an application to be made to the legislature to incorporate a company for the improvement of the Schuylkill, urging as an inducement the importance it would have for transporting coal; whereupon, the senator from that district, in his place, with an air of knowledge, asserted that "there was no coal there, that there was a kind of *black stone* which was called coal, but that it would not burn." White & Hazard procured a cart-load of Lehigh coal that cost them $1 a bushel, which was all wasted in a vain attempt to make it ignite. Another cart-load was obtained, and a whole night spent in endeavoring to make a fire in the furnace, when the hands shut the furnace door and left the mill in dispair. "Fortunately one of them left his jacket in the mill, and returning for it in about half an hour, noticed that the door was red hot, and upon opening it, was surprised at finding the whole furnace at a glowing white heat. The other hands were summoned, and four separate parcels of iron were heated and rolled by the same fire before it required renewing. The furnace was replenished, and as letting it alone had succeeded so well, it was concluded to try it again, and the experiment was repeated with the same result. The Lehigh Navigation Company and the Lehigh Coal Company were incorporated in 1818, which companies became the basis of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, incorporated in 1822. In 1820 coal was sent to Philadelphia by artificial navigation, but 365 tons glutted the market." In 1825 there were brought by the Schuylkill 5,378 tons. In 1826 by the Schuylkill 16,265 tons, and by the Lehigh 31,280 tons. The stage of water being insufficient, dams and sluices were constructed near Mauch Chunk, in 1819, by which the navigation was improved. The coal boats used were great square arks, sixteen to eighteen feet wide, and twenty to twenty-five feet long. At first, two of these were joined together by hinges, to allow them to yield up and down in passing over the dams. Finally as the boatman became skilled in the navigation, several were joined, attaining a length of 180 feet. After reaching Philadelphia, these boats were taken to pieces, the plank sold and the hinges sent back for constructing others. Such were the crude methods adopted in the early days for bringing coal to a market. In 1827 a railroad was commenced, which was completed in three months, nine miles in length. This, with the exception of one at Quincy, Mass., of four miles, built in 1826, was the first constructed in the United States. The descent was one hundred feet per mile, the coal descending by gravity in a half hour, and the cars were drawn back by mules, which rode down with the coal. Bituminous coal was discovered and its qualities utilized not much earlier than the anthracite. A tract of coal land was taken up in Clearfield county in 1785, by Mr. S. Boyd, and in 1804 he sent an ark down the Susquehanna to Columbia.

During the administrations of George Wolf, elected in 1829, and Joseph Ritner, elected in 1835, a measure of great beneficence to the State was passed,

and brought into a good degree of successful operation—nothing less than a broad system of public education. Schools had been early established in Philadelphia, and parochial schools in the more populous portions of the State from the time of early settlement. In 1749, through the influence of Dr. Franklin, a charter was obtained for a "college, academy, and charity school of Pennsylvania," and, from this time to the beginning of the present century, the friends of education were earnest in establishing colleges, the colonial government, and afterward the legislature, making liberal grants from the revenues accruing from the sale of lands for their support, the University of Pennsylvania being chartered in 1752, Dickinson College in 1783, Franklin and Marshall College in 1787, and Jefferson College in 1802. Commencing near the beginning of this century, and continuing for over a period of thirty years, vigorous exertions were put forth to establish county academies. Charters were granted for these institutions at the county seats of forty-one counties, and appropriations were made of money, varying from two thousand to six thousand dollars, and in several instances of quite extensive land grants. In 1809 an act was passed for the education of the "poor gratis." The assessors in their annual rounds were to make a record of all such as were indigent, and pay for their education in the most convenient schools. But few were found among the spirited inhabitants of the commonwealth willing to admit that they were so poor as to be objects of charity.

By the act of April 1, 1834, a general system of education by common schools was established. Unfortunately it was complex and unwieldly. At the next session an attempt was made to repeal the act, and substitute the old law of 1809 for educating the "poor gratis," the repeal having been carried in the senate. But through the appeals of Thaddeus Stevens, a man always in the van in every movement for the elevation of mankind, this was defeated. At the next session, 1836, an entirely new bill, discarding the objectionable features of the old one, was prepared by Dr. George Smith, of Delaware county, and adopted, and from this time forward it has been in efficient operation. In 1854 the system was improved by engrafting upon it the feature of the county superintendency, and in 1859 by providing for the establishment of twelve normal schools in as many districts into which the State was divided for the professional training of teachers.

In 1837 a convention assembled in Harrisburg, and subsequently in Philadelphia, for revising the constitution, which revision was adopted by a vote of the people. One of the chief objects of the change was the breaking up of what was known as "omnibus legislation," each bill being required to have but one distinct subject, to be definitely stated in the title. Much of the patronage of the governor was taken from him, and he was allowed but two terms of three years in any nine years. The senator's term was fixed at three years. The terms of supreme court judges were limited to fifteen years, common pleas judges to ten, and associate judges to five. A step backward was taken in limiting suffrage to *white* male citizens twenty-one years old, it having previously been extended to citizens irrespective of color. Amendments could be proposed once in five years, and if adopted by two successive legislatures, and approved by a vote of the people, they became a part of the organic law.

At the opening of the gubernatorial term of David R. Porter, who was chosen in October, 1838, a civil commotion occurred known as the "Buckshot War," which at one time threatened a sanguinary result. Fraud in the election returns was alleged, and finally the opposing factions armed for the maintenance of their claims. Some of them were supplied with buckshot cartridges, hence the name which was given to the contest. It ended without bloodshed.

Francis R. Shunk was chosen governor in 1845, and during his term of office the war with Mexico occurred. Two volunteer regiments, one under command of Col. Wynkoop, and the other under Col. Roberts, subsequently under Col. J. W. Geary, were sent to the field, while the services of a much larger number were offered, but could not be received. Toward the close of his first term, having been reduced by sickness, and feeling his end approaching, Gov. Shunk resigned, and was succeeded by the speaker of the senate, William F. Johnston, who was duly chosen at the next annual election. During the administrations of William Bigler, elected in 1851, James Pollock, in 1854, and William F. Packer, in 1857, little beyond the ordinary course of events marked the history of the State. The lines of public works undertaken at the expense of the State were completed. Their cost had been enormous, and a debt was piled up against it of over forty million dollars. These works, vastly expensive, were still to operate and keep in repair, and the revenues therefrom failing to meet expectations, it was determined in the administration of Gov. Pollock to sell them to the highest bidder, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchasing them for the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

In the administration of Gov. Packer petroleum was first discovered in quantities in this country by boring into the bowels of the earth. From the earliest settlement of the country it was known to exist, and it had been gathered in small quantities and utilized for various purposes. In 1859 Mr. E. L. Drake, at first representing a company in New York, commenced drilling near a spot where there were surface indications. When the company would give him no more money he strained his own resources and his credit with his friends almost to the breaking point, and when about to give up in despair finally struck a powerful current of pure oil. From this time forward the territory down the valley of Oil creek and up all its tributaries was rapidly acquired and developed for oil land. In some places the oil was sent up with immense force at the rate of thousands of barrels each day, and great trouble was experienced in bringing it under control and storing it. In some cases the force of the gas was so powerful on being accidentally fired as to defy all approach for many days, and lighted up the forests at night with billows of light. The oil has been found in paying quantities in McKean, Warren, Forest, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Butler and Armstrong counties, chiefly along the upper waters of the Allegheny river and its tributary, the Oil creek. Its transportation has come to be effected by forcing it through great pipe lines, which extend to the great lakes and the seaboard. Its production has grown to be enormous. Since 1859 a grand total of more than three hundred millions of barrels have been produced in the Pennsylvania oil fields.

In the fall of 1860, Andrew G. Curtin was elected governor of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The war of the great rebellion followed, and in the spring of 1861 Pennsylvania was called on for sixteen regiments, her quota of the 75,000 volunteers that were summoned by proclamation of the President. Instead of sixteen, twenty-five regiments were organized for the three months' service from Pennsylvania. Judging from the threatening attitude assumed by the rebels across the Potomac that the southern frontier would be constantly menaced, Gov. Curtin sought permission to organize a select corps, to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, and to be known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which the legislature, in special session, granted. This corps of 15,000 men was speedily raised, and the intention of the State authorities was to keep this body permanently within the limits of the com-

monwealth for defense. But at the time of the first Bull Run disaster in July, 1861, the national government found itself without troops to even defend the capital, the time of the three months' men being now about to expire, and at its urgent call this fine body was sent forward and never again returned for the execution of the duty for which it was formed, having borne the brunt of the fighting on many a hard-fought field during the three years of its service.

In addition to the volunteer troops furnished in response to the several calls of the President, upon the occasion of the rebel invasion of Maryland in September, 1862, Gov. Curtin called 50,000 men for the emergency, and, though the time was very brief, 25,000 came, were organized under command of Gen. John F. Reynolds, and were marched to the border. But the battle of Antietam, fought on the 17th of September, caused the enemy to beat a hasty retreat, and the border was relieved, when the emergency troops were disbanded and returned to their homes. On the 19th of October Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, of the rebel army, with 1,800 horsemen under command of Hampton, Lee and Jones, crossed the Potomac and made directly for Chambersburg, arriving after dark. Not waiting for morning to attack, he sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. There were 275 Union soldiers in hospital, whom he paroled. During the night the troopers were busy picking up horses—swapping horses perhaps it should be called—and the morning saw them early on the move. The rear guard gave notice before leaving to remove all families from the neighborhood of the public buildings, as they intended to fire them. There was a large amount of fixed ammunition in them, which had been captured from Longstreet's train, besides government stores of shoes, clothing and muskets. At 11 o'clock the station-house, round-house, railroad machine shops and warehouses were fired and consigned to destruction. The fire department was promptly out; but it was dangerous to approach the burning buildings on account of the ammunition, and all perished.

The year 1862 was one of intense excitement and activity. From about the 1st of May, 1861, to the end of 1862, there were recruited in the State of Pennsylvania 111 regiments, including eleven of cavalry and three of artillery, for three years service; twenty-five regiments for three months; seventeen for nine months; fifteen of drafted militia, and twenty-five called out for the emergency; an aggregate of 193 regiments—a grand total of over 200,000 men—a great army in itself.

In June, 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee, with his entire army of Northern Virginia, invaded Pennsylvania. The army of the Potomac, under Gen. Joseph Hooker, followed. The latter was superseded on the 28th of June by Gen. George G. Meade. The vanguards of the army met a mile or so out of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg pike on the morning of the 1st of July. Hill's corps of the rebel army was held in check by the sturdy fighting of a small division of cavalry under Gen. Buford until 10 o'clock, when Gen. Reynolds came to his relief with the first corps. While bringing his forces into action, Reynolds was killed, and the command devolved on Gen. Abner Doubleday, and the fighting became terrible, the Union forces being greatly outnumbered. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the eleventh corps, Gen. O. O. Howard, came to the support of the first. But now the corps of Ewell had joined hands with Hill, and a full two-thirds of the entire rebel army was on the field, opposed by only the two weak Union corps, in an inferior position. A sturdy fight was however maintained until 5 o'clock, when the Union forces withdrew through the town, and took position upon rising ground covering the Baltimore pike. During the night the entire Union army came up, with the exception of the sixth corps, and took position; and at 2 o'clock in the morning Gen. Meade

and staff came on the field. During the morning hours, and until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two armies were getting into position for the desperate struggle. The third corps, Gen. Sickles, occupied the extreme left, his corps abutting on the Little Round Top at the Devil's Den, and reaching, *en echelon*, through the rugged ground to the Peach Orchard, and thence along the Emmittsburg pike, where it joined the second corps, Gen. Hancock, reaching over Cemetery Hill, the eleventh corps, Gen. Howard, the first, Gen. Doubleday, and the twelfth, Gen. Slocum, reaching across Culp's Hill—the whole being crescent shaped. To this formation the rebel army conformed, Longstreet opposite the Union left, Hill opposite the center, and Ewell opposite the Union right. At 4 P. M. the battle was opened by Longstreet, on the extreme left of Sickles, and the fighting became terrific, the rebels making strenuous efforts to gain Little Round Top. But at the opportune moment a part of the fifth corps, Gen. Sykes, was brought upon that key position, and it was saved to the Union side. The slaughter in front of Round Top at the wheatfield and the Peach Orchard was fearful. The third corps was driven back from its advanced position, and its commander, Gen. Sickles, was wounded, losing a leg. In a more contracted position, the Union line was made secure, where it rested for the night. Just at dusk the Louisiana Tigers, some 1,800 men, made a desperate charge on Cemetery Hill, emerging suddenly from a hillock just back of the town. The struggle was desperate, but the Tigers being weakened by the fire of the artillery, and by the infantry crouching behind the stone wall, the onset was checked, and Carroll's brigade, of the second corps, coming to the rescue, they were finally beaten back, terribly decimated. At about the same time a portion of Ewell's corps made an advance on the extreme Union right, at a point where the troops had been withdrawn to send to the support of Sickles, and unopposed gained the extremity of Culp's Hill, pushing through nearly to the Baltimore pike, in dangerous proximity to the reserve artillery and trains, and even the headquarters of the Union commander. But in their attempt to roll up the Union right they were met by Green's brigade of the twelfth corps, and by desperate fighting their further progress was stayed. Thus ended the battle of the second day. The Union left and right had been sorely jammed and pushed back.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of July, Gen. Geary, who had been ordered away to the support of Sickles, having returned during the night and taken a position on the right of Green, opened the battle for the recovery of his lost breastworks on the right of Culp's Hill. Until 10 o'clock the battle raged with unabated fury. The heat was intolerable, and the sulphurous vapor hung like a pall over the combatants, shutting out the light of day. The fighting was in the midst of the forest, and the echoes resounded with fearful distinctness. The twelfth corps was supported by portions of the sixth, which had now come up. At length the enemy, weakened and finding themselves overborne on all sides, gave way, the Union breastworks were reoccupied and the Union right made entirely secure. Comparative quiet now reigned on either side until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the meantime both sides bringing up fresh troops and repairing damages. The rebel leader having brought his best available artillery in upon his right center, suddenly opened with 150 pieces a concentric fire upon the devoted Union left center, where stood the troops of Hancock, Doubleday and Sickles. The shock was terrible. Rarely had such a cannonade been known on any field. For nearly two hours it was continued. Thinking that the Union line had been broken and demoralized by this fire, Longstreet brought out a fresh corps of some 14,000 men, under Pickett, and charged full upon the point which had been the mark for the can-

nonade. As soon as this charging column came into view, the Union artillery opened upon it from right and left and center, and rent it with fearful effect. When arrived within musket range, the Union troops, who had been crouching behind slight pits and a low stone wall, poured in a most murderous fire. Still the rebels pushed forward with a bold face, and actually crossed the Union lines and had their hands on the Union guns. But the slaughter was too terrible to withstand. The killed and wounded lay scattered over all the plain. Many were gathered in as prisoners. Finally the remnant staggered back, and the battle of Gettysburg was at an end.

So soon as indications pointed to a possible invasion of the North by the rebel army under Gen. Lee, the State of Pennsylvania was organized into two military departments, that of the Susquehanna, to the command of which Darius N. Couch was assigned, with headquarters at Harrisburg, and that of the Monongahela, under W. T. H. Brooks, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Urgent calls for the militia were made, and large numbers in regiments, in companies and in squadrons, came promptly at the call to the number of over 36,000 men, who were organized for a period of ninety days. Fortifications were thrown up to cover Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and the troops were moved to threatened points. But before they could be brought into action, the great decisive conflict had been fought, and the enemy driven from northern soil. Four regiments under Gen. Brooks were moved into Ohio to aid in arresting a raid undertaken by John Morgan, who with 2,000 horse and four guns had crossed the Ohio river for a diversion in favor of Lee.

In the beginning of July, 1864, Gen. Early invaded Maryland, and made his way to the threshold of Washington. Fearing another invasion of the State, Gov. Curtin called for volunteers to serve for 100 days. Gen. Couch was still at the head of the department of the Susquehanna, and six regiments and six companies were organized, but as fast as organized they were called to the front, the last regiment leaving the State on the 29th of July. On the evening of this day, Gens. McCausland, Bradley Johnson and Harry Gilmore, with 3,000 mounted men and six guns, crossed the Potomac, and made their way to Chambersburg. Another column of 3,000 under Vaughn and Jackson advanced to Hagerstown, and a third to Leitersburg. Averell, with a small force, was at Hagerstown, but finding himself over-matched, withdrew through Greencastle to Mount Hope. Lieut. McLean, with fifty men in front of McCausland, gallantly kept his face to the foe, and checked the advance at every favorable point. On being apprised of their coming, the public stores at Chambersburg were moved northward. At 6 A. M. McCausland opened his batteries upon the town, but, finding it unprotected, took possession. Ringing the court-house bell to call the people together, Capt. Fitzhugh read an order to the assembly, signed by Gen. Jubal Early, directing the command to proceed to Chambersburg and demand one hundred thousand dollars in gold, or five hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, and if not paid to burn the town. While this parley was in progress, hats, caps, boots, watches, clothing and valuables were unceremoniously appropriated, and purses demanded at the point of the bayonet. As money was not in hand to meet so unexpected a draft, the torch was lighted. In less than a quarter of an hour from the time the first match was applied, the whole business part of the town was in flames. Burning parties were sent into each quarter of the town, which made thorough work. With the exception of a few houses upon the outskirts, the whole was laid in ruins. Retiring rapidly, the entire rebel army recrossed the Potomac.

The whole number of soldiers recruited under the various calls for troops from the State of Pennsylvania was 366,000. In May, 1861, the Society of

the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, an organization of the officers of the Revolutionary war and their descendants, donated $500 toward arming and equipping troops. By order of the legislature the sum was devoted to procuring flags for the regiments, and each organizaton that went forth was provided with one emblazoned with the arms of the commonwealth. These flags, seamed and battle-stained, were returned at the close of the war, and are now preserved in a room devoted to the purpose in the State Capitol. When the war was over, the State undertook the charge of providing for all soldiers' orphans in schools located in different parts of the territory, furnished food, clothing, instruction and care, until they should be grown to manhood and womanhood. The number thus gathered and cared for has been some 7,500 annually, at an average annual expense of some six hundred thousand dollars.

At the election in 1866, John W. Geary, a veteran general of the war, was chosen governor. During his administration, settlements were made with the general government, extraordinary debts incurred during the war were paid, and a large reduction of the old debt of forty million dollars inherited from the construction of the canals was made. A convention for a revision of the constitution was ordered by the act of April 11, 1872. This convention assembled in Harrisburg November 13, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, where it convened on the 7th of January, 1873, and the instrument framed was adopted on the 18th of December, 1873. By its provisions the number of senators was increased from thirty-three to fifty, and representatives from 100 to 201, subject to further increase in proportion to increase of population; biennial in place of annual sessions, making the term of supreme court judges twenty-one in place of fifteen years, remanding a large class of legislation to the action of the courts, making the term of governor four years in place of three, and prohibiting special legislation, were some of the changes provided for.

In January, 1873, John F. Hartranft became governor, and at the election in 1878, Henry F. Hoyt was chosen governor, both soldiers of the war of the Rebellion. In the summer of 1877, by concert of action of the employes on the several lines of railway in the State, trains were stopped and travel and traffic were interrupted for several days together. At Pittsburgh conflicts occurred between the railroad men and the militia, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. The opposition to the local military was too powerful to be controlled, and the national government was appealed to for aid. A force of regulars was promptly ordered out, and the rioters finally quelled. Unfortunately Gov. Hartranft was absent from the State at the time of the troubles.

At the election in 1882 Robert E. Pattison was chosen governor. The legislature which met at the opening of 1883, having adjourned after a session of 156 days, without passing a congressional apportionment bill, as was required, was immediately reconvened in extra session, by the governor, and remained in session until near the close of the year, from June 1 to December 5, without coming to an agreement upon a bill, and finally adjourned without having passed one.

James A. Beaver was elected governor of Pennsylvania in November, 1886, and is the present incumbent. He is a native of Perry county, Penn., and a graduate of Jefferson College. He read law, and was admitted to practice in 1859. In April, 1861, he went into the army as a first lieutenant, and served with distinction, being mustered out in December, 1864, with the rank of brigadier-general. The most prominent law enacted during his administration is the Brooks license law, passed in 1887. The proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicants within the State, was voted on in the spring of 1889, and was defeated by a large majority.

TABLE SHOWING THE VOTE FOR GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

1790.

Thomas Mifflin	27,725
Arthur St. Clair	2,802

1793.

Thomas Mifflin	18,590
F. A. Muhlenberg	10,706

1796.

Thomas Mifflin	30,020
F. A. Muhlenberg	1,011

1799.

Thomas McKean	38,036
James Ross	32,641

1802.

Thomas McKean	47,879
James Ross, of Pittsburgh	9,499
James Ross	7,538

1808.

Simon Snyder	67,975
James Ross	39,575
John Spayd	4,006
W. Shields	2
Charles Nice	1
Jack Ross	2
W. Tilghman	1

1811.

Simon Snyder	52,319
William Tighlman	3,609
Scatt'ring, no record for whom	1,675

1814.

Simon Snyder	51,099
Isaac Wayne	29,566
G. Lattimer	910
J. R. Rust	4

1817.

William Findlay	66,331
Joseph Hiester	59,272
Moses Palmer	1
Aaron Hanson	1
John Seffer	1
Seth Thomas	1
Nicholas Wiseman	3
Benjamin R. Morgan	2
William Tilghman	1
Andrew Gregg	1

1820.

Joseph Hiester	67,905
William Findlay	66,300
Scattering (no record)	21

1823.

J. Andrew Shulze	81,751
Andrew Gregg	64,151
Andrew Shulze	112
John Andrew Shulze	7,311
Andrew Gragg	53
Andrew Greg	1
John A. Shulze	754
Nathaniel B. Boileau	3
Capt. Glosseader	3
John Gassender	1
Isaac Wayne	1
George Bryan	1

1826.

J. Andrew Shulze	72,710
John Sergeant	1,175
Scattering (no record)	1,174

1829.

George Wolf	78,219
Joseph Ritner	51,776
George E. Baum	6
Frank R. Williams	3

1832.

George Wolf	91,335
Joseph Ritner	88,165

1835.

Joseph Ritner	94,023
Goorge Wolf	65,804
Henry A. Muhlenberg	40,586

1838.

David R. Porter	127,827
Joseph Ritner	122,321

1841.

David R. Porter	136,504
John Banks	113,473
T. J. Lemoyne	763
George F. Horton	18
Samuel L. Carpenter	4
Ellis Lewis	1

1844.

Francis R. Shunk	160,322
Joseph Markle	156,040
Julius J. Lemoyne	10
John Haney	2
James Page	1

1847.

Francis R. Shunk	146,081
James Irvin	128,148
Emanuel C. Reigart	11,247
F. J. Lemoyne	1,861
George M. Keim	1
Abijah Morrison	3

1848.

William F. Johnston	168,522
Morris Longstreth	168,225
E. B. Gazzam	48
Scattering (no record)	24

1851.

William Bigler	186,489
William F. Johnston	178,034
Kimber Cleaver	1,850

1854.

James Pollock	203,822
William Bigler	166,991
B. Rush Bradford	2,194

1857.

William F. Packer	188,846
David Wilmot	149,139
Isaac Hazlehurst	28,168
James Pollock	1
George R. Barret	1
William Steel	1
F. P. Swartz	1
Samuel McFarland	1
George F. Horton	7

1860.

Andrew G. Curtin	262,346
Henry D. Foster	230,239

1863.

A. G. Curtin	269,506
George W. Woodward	254,171
John Hickman	1
Thomas M. Howe	1

1866.

John W. Geary	307,274
Hiester Clymer	290,097
Giles Lewis	7

1869.

John W. Geary	290,552
Asa Packer	285,956
W. D. Kelly	1
W. J. Robinson	1

1872.

John F. Hartranft	353,387
Charles R. Buckalen	317,760
S. B. Chase	1,197
William P. Schell	12

1875.

John F. Hartranft	304,175
Cyrus L. Pershing	292,145
R. Audley Brown	13,244
James S. Negley	1
Phillip Wendle	1
J. W. Brown	1
G. F. Reinhard	1
G. D. Coleman	1
James Staples	1
Richard Vaux	1
Craig Biddle	1
Francis W. Hughes	1
Henry C. Tyler	1
W. D. Brown	1
George V. Lawrence	1
A. L. Brown	1

1878.

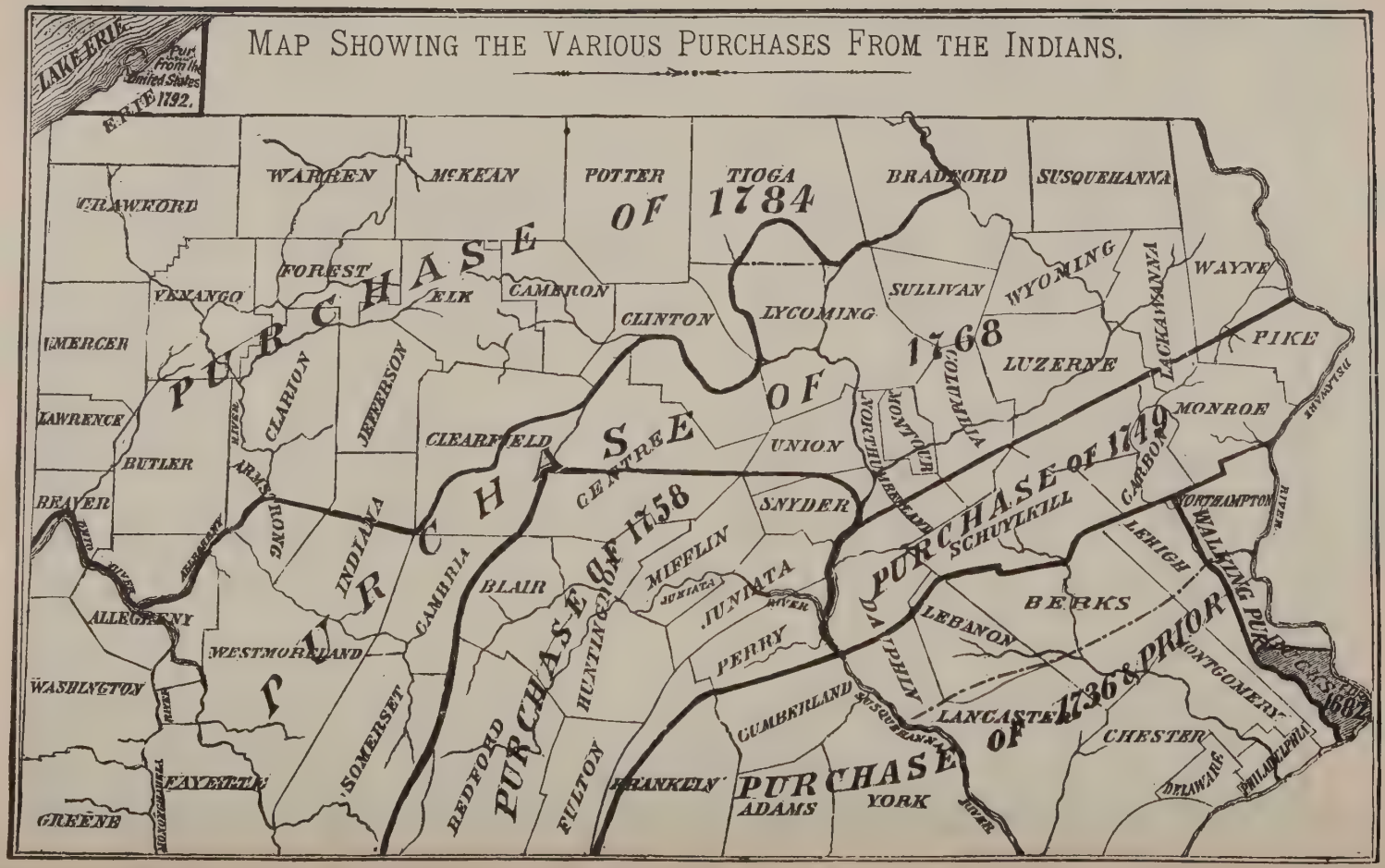
H. M. Hoyt	319,490
Andrew H. Dill	297,137
Samuel R. Mason	81,758
Franklin H. Lane	3,753
S. Matson	2
John McKee	1
D. Kirk	1
R. L. Miller	1
J. H. Hopkins	1
A. G. Williams	1
Samuel H. Lane	1
John Fertig	1
James Musgrove	1
Silas M. Baily	1
A. S. Post	9
C. A. Cornen	3
Seth Yocum	1
Edward E. Orvis	1

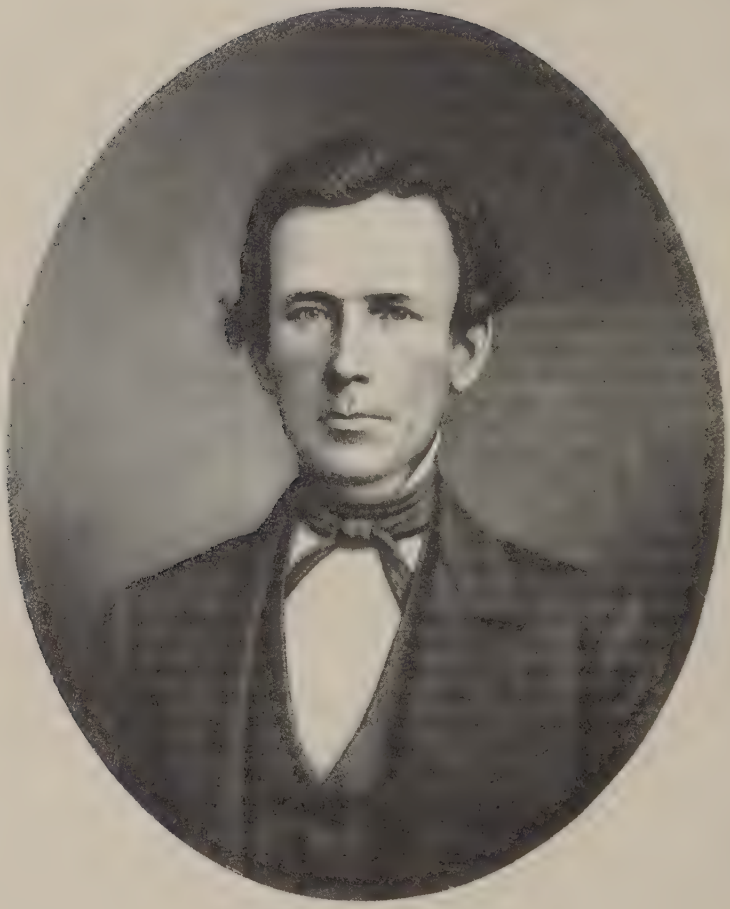
1882.

Robert E. Pattison	355,791
James A. Beaver	315,589
John Stewart	43,743
Thomas A. Armstrong	23,996
Alfred C. Pettit	5,193
Scattering	**35**

1886.

James A. Beaver	**412,285**
Chauncey F. Black	369,634
Charles S. Wolfe	32,458
Robert J. Houston	4,835
Scattering	**55**


MAP SHOWING THE VARIOUS PURCHASES FROM THE INDIANS.
LAKE ERIE
Part from the United States
ERIE 1792.
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
CRAWFORD
PURCHASE OF 1784
FOREST
VENANGO
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
WAYNE
MERCER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
PURCHASE OF 1768
LUZERNE
LACKAWANNA
PIKE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
NORTHUMBERLAND
COLUMBIA
MONTOUR
MONROE
BEAVER
INDIANA
PURCHASE OF 1749
SCHUYLKILL
CARBON
NORTHAMPTON
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
MIFFLIN
SNYDER
LEHIGH
WESTMORELAND
JUNIATA
PERRY
BERKS
LEBANON
WASHINGTON
SOMERSET
PURCHASE OF 1758
HUNTINGDON
CUMBERLAND
DAUPHIN
LANCASTER
MONTGOMERY
CHESTER
FAYETTE
GREENE
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
DELAWARE
PHILADELPHIA
PURCHASE OF 1736 & PRIOR
1682



O. J. Hamlin

HISTORY OF McKEAN COUNTY

McKEAN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

BOUNDARY AND AREA—LAND CESSIONS AND PURCHASES—POPULATION—ASSESSMENT STATISTICS—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—TOPOGRAPHY—CREEK NOMENCLATURE—VEGETATION—LUMBER MANUFACTURE—GAME AND FISH—FOSSILS—COAL MINES—GAS WELLS.

THIS county is bounded on the north by the New York-Pennsylvania line; east by Potter county; south by Cameron and Elk counties, and west by Warren county. The area is placed at 640,000 acres, a tract the most interesting in the country, owing to its mineral resources and railroad systems; and the most picturesque, on account of its ten thousand hills, many of which are still clothed in their suits of hemlock.

Under the treaties of 1784 the lands of McKean and adjoining counties were ceded to Pennsylvania by the Six Nations Indians, and within a year thousands of acres were sold by lottery. In 1796 John Keating made his first purchases here (buying 300,000 acres for $80,000 from the original buyers), and a year later a line was traced for a road from the head of Pine creek to the Oswayo. Surveyors Lightfoot, King, Ayers and others were on the ground at an early date, so that before the close of the first decade of the nineteenth century the territory was explored, and a few villages established, Ceres and Instanter being the most important.

In 1810 there were 142 inhabitants; in 1820, 728, and in 1830 there were 1,439, of whom 764 were white males and 674 white females, two deaf and dumb and two blind persons. In 1840 the population increased to 2,975; in 1850 to 5,254; in 1860, exclusive of Shippen (added to the new Cameron county), 7,651, and in 1870, 8,826. The population in 1880 was 42,578, the remarkable increase being due to the development of the great oil field from 1875 to date of census. The total vote in 1888 was 7,709 or 4,066 Republican, 2,922 Democratic, 426 Prohibitionists and 295 Labor Unionists. The population estimated on this vote of November, 1888, is 40,424, as shown in the sketches of the townships and boroughs.

By the assessment of 1829 the seated lands were valued at $39,340; the unseated at $490,740, and personal property at $32,707.25. The tax levy was 5 mills with $17.26 collected for duties on foreign merchandise amounting to $102.26. The valuation of trades and occupations in 1889 was $434,710; of seated real estate, $4,756,923; of unseated real estate, $1,650,620; of 4,064 horses, $94,035; of 4,547 cows and neat cattle, $48,735, or a total of $6,985,033. The moneys at interest were estimated at $1,296,911, and for the luxury of keeping 2,228 canines the owners paid a tax of $2,512. The amount of money at interest,

including stocks, bonds, etc., assessed at the rate of three mills on the dollar, was $1,296,911. Smethport leads with $594,903. Bradford comes next with $264,162, and Port Allegany third with $94,228. Wetmore township stands fourth with $83,004, and Kane seventh with $28,893. In January, 1889, the commissioners of Potter, McKean and Cameron counties agreed to value unseated lands per acre for the next three years as follows: Barren lands, 50 cents to $1.50; sparsely timbered hemlock, $2.50 to $4; good hemlock, $5 to $8; sparsely timbered pine, $6 to $8; good pine, $10 to $20. The assessed value of real and personal estate in the boroughs of McKean county stand in the following order: Port Allegany, $161,836; Smethport, $159,585; Kane, $100,538; Eldred, $97,046; Kendall, $85,382.

The *Gazetteer*, giving a description of McKean county in 1832, says:

It is everywhere hilly along the streams, but nowhere mountainous, and abounds with coal, iron and salt. The first is found in every township, and works have been erected for manufacturing salt at the small village of Emporium, on a branch of the Sinnemahoning. * * * * The only places that can claim the slightest pretention to be considered as towns are Smethport, Emporium and Ceres; neither of the two last named contains six houses. * * * * * There is not a church in the county; yet an academy, endowed by John Keating and others, and further receiving $2,000 from the State, was incorporated January 19, 1829. There are in this town also a very substantial brick court-house, and a stone prison; there is also a newspaper published here. Lumber seeks the western market at Pittsburgh by the Allegheny, and the eastern markets by the Sinnemahoning creek.

The measured elevations of the county are given as follows [However the average elevation must not be based on such figures; as, within short distances of the points named, mountain peaks rise abruptly to heights of from 300 to 700 feet above the track.]: Sergeant, 1,716 feet above mean ocean level; Clarion summit, 2,025; Kane, 2,020; Cumming's siding, 1,878; Wetmore, 1,808; May's siding, 1,739, and Ludlow, 1,604, in the southwest corner on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The elevation at the Forks of Kinzua creek is 1,304 feet above tide level; at the sulphur spring, near Kane, 1,619 feet, and at Morrison's mill-dam, 1,264 feet.

Keating summit, 1,876 feet above tide; Liberty, 1,641; Port Allegany, 1,477; Sartwell, 1,447, Larrabee, 1,476; McKean & Buffalo Railroad junction, 1,472, and Eldred, 1,438 feet above tide, the track of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad being the measured elevation, which is comparatively level from Eldred to the State line, except below Duffy's tannery, where the elevation is more marked than at Eldred.

The Eldred or Dennis hill is at least 250 feet above the track; Frisbee, 1,459; Farmers Valley, 1,470; Smethport, 1,488; Crosby, 1,535; Colegrove, 1,538; Hamlin, 1,552; Wernwag, 1,855; Clermont, 2,074; Bishops Summit, 2,108; Bunker Hill, 2,095, and old Instanter, 2,200; Carrollton, N. Y., 1,394 feet; Limestone, 1,405; State Line and Babcock, 1,414; Tarport or Kendall Creek, 1,433; Bradford, 1,439 (Mount Raub is 2,250 feet at summit); DeGolier, 1,496; Lewis run, 1,560: Big Shanty, 1,667; Crawford's, 1,959; Summit, 2,133; Alton, 2,067; Bond View or Gilesville, 2,025, and Buttsville, 1,996; Creek water at Kinzua crossing, 1,796; Howard Hill Hotel, 2,225; Kane and Howard Hill road crossing, 2,196; Clarion crossing, 1,734; Schultz gas well and Wilcox well No. 2, 1,646; Lanigan run, 1,634, and county line, 1,605 feet. The places named, south of Buttsville, were measured in 1879 for the proposed continuation of the road to Wilcox, in Elk county, the elevation of which is 1,526 feet; Dalton summit is 2,249 feet above ocean level; Seven Mile summit, 2,200; crossing of Wilcox and Smethport State road, 2,186; head of west branch of Warner brook, 2,210; Port Allegany depot, 1,477; Smethport depot, 1,488; cross roads (on warrant 3,064), 1,643; summit near southeast corner of

No. 2,083 warrant, 2,140 feet; southwest part of No. 2,073 warrant, 1,725 feet; the Devil's Elbow, on warrant 2,063, is 2,060 feet, and the highest point in Pennsylvania west of the fifth coal basin is Prospect hill, or the summit on warrant No. 2,063, which is 2,495 feet above tide.

The highest measured point between Ceres and Port Allegany is near the cross-roads on the northeast corner of warrant 2,220, which is 2,185 feet above tide. The lowest point is at Turtle bridge over Rock run, on No. 115 warrant, being 1,445 feet, or ten feet below the elevation of hotel at Ceres. The highest measured point between Ceres and Eldred, except Dennis hill, is 1,558 feet above tide-water, being 120 feet above Eldred and 103 feet above Ceres. Up Lillibridge creek from Port Allegany an elevation of 1,770 feet is reached at the crossing of creek near warrant 2,236 or near the Ames farm, but at the head the elevation is 2,260 feet. On warrant 2,203, near Annin Creek post-office, the altitude is 2,255, and at the office 1,723; at Cooper's sawmill, southwest part of No. 3,444 warrant, 1,665 feet, and at the Methodist building on same warrant, 1,740 feet. Between Port Allegany and Norwich post-office the highest measured elevation above tide is 1,785 feet, the bridge over Wolcott creek being the point measured. At the old Dennis well, near Bradford, the elevation was found to be 2,055 feet above ocean level; Two Mile run summit is 2,375 feet, and Comes creek summit, on road, is 2,255 feet. The ridge between the branches of Brewer's run shows an altitude above tide of 2,232 feet.

The Allegheny river enters the county in the west center of Liberty township coming down from the heights of Potter county, receives the waters of the Portage at Port Allegany, and of Nunundah creek south of Larrabee. Hundreds of small streams enter the creeks named, while other hundreds feed the main river directly. The river leaves the county at the State line, flows for a short distance through New York State and, returning to Pennsylvania, forms the natural, but not the political, boundary of the north half of the county's west line. The Tuna river and feeders water the central part of the northern half, while the Kinzua and headwaters of the Clarion, fed by hundreds of streams, are found in the south and southwest.

Over thirty years ago Orlo J. Hamlin completed his historical notes on this county. From his unpublished manuscript, referred to in the chapter on pioneers, the writer learns that Kinzua creek is named from the Indian word Kinzu (fish); Tuna or Tunuanguant creek, from Tunuan (big) and guant (frog or bullfrog). Nun-un-dah (Potato creek), from the Indian word for potato; Marvin creek, from the pioneer of that name who settled on its bank. Blacksmith run and spring were named from the pioneer blacksmith's shop near the spring in the western part of Smethport; Cole's creek from Squire Cole, the pioneer of its valley; Tobey, now known as the Clarion, and other creeks derive their names in a similar manner. Mr. Hamlin, speaking on the name of Potato creek, stated that Indians in the long ago lost some potatoes in this stream through the upsetting of their canoe, and they called it Nun-un-dah. In 1832 he placed a potato before an Indian school-teacher, asking for its Indian name; the teacher replied, "nun-un-dah." In after years he interviewed members of the Cornplanter and Seneca bands, who gave it the same name. The stream was also called "Six's creek," a Quaker name conferred likely by Francis King; Conondaw and Cononondaw were titles conferred by some old surveyors, likely in honor of some Indian who accompanied them, and in John Keating's letter to the county seat commissioners, he gives it the name "Cononoclan," undoubtedly reading "ondaw" as "oclan." Up to the period of Mr. Hamlin's death he always regretted the action of his fellow-citizens in adhering to

the anglicized form of the euphonious Indian name—Nun-un-dah. It is not too late yet to reform. The commissioners and courts may order the Indian title to be used henceforth, authorize the change on the maps, and a few years will banish the present barbarous name from a beautiful valley.

All the trees and shrubs common to northern Pennsylvania find a congenial home on the hills and in the valleys of this county. Most of the pine has fallen beneath the ax of the lumberman, but great areas of hemlock remain almost untouched, while beech, birch, maple, elm, cucumber, iron-wood, butternut, cherry, ash, walnut and other species of the hard-wood family present themselves everywhere. The hemlock however may be said to be the pride of the modern lumberman. Those dark-green forests of the once despised giants now look admirable in his eyes, and he speaks of these great trees as the jockey would of his pet racer, the pugilist of Sullivan, the oilman of his wealth-giving well, or the engineer of his favorite locomotive. To point out the qualities of this hemlock, the following story is told: On February, 28, 1835, B. H. Lamphier, his father, and Squire Wright cut down a cucumber tree with the object of making from its wood troughs for sap. In falling it lodged against a hemlock, which had also to be cut down. In 1885 B. H. Lamphier found this hemlock in sound condition, and used part of it in his building of that year. In 1849 an estimate of lumber manufactured here showed 14,500,000 feet of pine boards and 5,000,000 of cherry boards; 2,500,000 feet of square timber (board measure) and 5,000,000 shingles. In modern times one milling concern aims to do even more than all the mills in this county, forty years ago, accomplished in a year.

For ages this territory was the grand preserve of the Indian. He came hither to hunt the panther, bear, wolf, fox and deer, and after a few months of easy sport each year returned to his home on the Allegheny. When the pioneers came hither the animals, which the Red-men hunted, were, like the old hunters, scarce; but enough remained to yield sport, bounty and food to the daring vanguard of civilization. Up to 1875 wild animals existed here almost as numerously as in the first years of the century; but the oil prospector, wild-catter, scout, railroader and farmer came, and acting like the Irishman at Donnybrook, struck at everything, upsetting the institutions of the wilderness. The great tan-yards, the saw-mills which were built on every stream, the stream of wasted oil which for twenty-five years has floated down the waters of the county, have all contributed to thin out the finny tribe; but fish are still found in sufficient quantities to entertain the angler; while many carp ponds have been constructed and used successfully for fish culture.

In 1876 Messrs. Ashburner & Fellows collected along the railroad on the east bank of the Tuna (Tunuanguant) near DeGolier, several specimens and slabs of the spirifera disjuncta, a piece of canalomerate and leptodesma mortoni, at or above Bradford; on the branch of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, a very indistinct brachiopod was found, and on the north slope of the hill on the Big Shanty and Lafayette road, several lithological curiosities and leptodesma were found. In 1877 L. E. Hicks reported the following discoveries at Big Shanty: Plant remains, slab covered with small oval elevations, some having the appearance of roots or stems; rhynchonella (stenoschisma) orbicularis; rhynchonella (stenoschisma) eximia; coelospira concava; leiopteria dekayii, and modiomorpha quadrula. At Ludlow and Wetmore, along the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, he discovered orthis, leucosia, streptorhynchus, chemungensis and athyrus angelica. At Larrabee, the streptorhynchus chemungensis, just named, and spirifera disjuncta, were found. At Kane, arthrophycus harlani; orthoceras, small fragment; rhynchonella (stenochisma),

sappho; spirifera, lepidodendron and brachiopoda, small cast, poor. At Bradford, chonetes scitula; spirifera disjuncta; rhynchonella (stenoschisma) duplicata; rhynchonella; productella hirsuta; crinoid columns, impressions of ends and the plant. On Kinzua creek, near the county lines, he discovered ptychoparia salamanca; orthis leucosia, var. pennsylvanica; rhynchonella (stenoschisma) sappho; spirifera disjuncta; lamellibranch, poor and broken, and orthis impressa. In 1878 A. W. Sheafer reported among others orthis leucosia and plant impressions similar to those found in the green sandstone at Eldred and Emporium. The discoveries of shells reported include rhynchonella, etc., Bradford, point between east and west branches; also in that neighborhood allorisma; crinoids; avicula; and rhynchonella and spirifer; grammysia, Bradford, east side of Tuna; rhynchonella, etc., in SS. Bradford, west branch, near "Boss Well" (loose); orthoceras in cong., Rodger's farm, one-half mile south of Bradford (loose) and at Morrison's dam; spirifer in cong. (two pieces, loose); orthoceras, etc., one and a half miles south of Bradford (loose), also spirifer, there, on Sugar creek and on road from Tally Ho to the Swede church; carboniferous plants, etc., Dennis well (two pieces) dug from Conductor hole; aviculopecten, Tarport (loose), and spirifer at railroad level.

In 1880 E. A. Barnum discovered on the Bingham lands near Kinzua junction the root of a maple tree which was almost a perfect figure of a girl two and one-half feet in height.... Near Kinzua village, and at an elevation of almost 1,000 feet above, is a small pond fifty by twenty feet in dimension, and from six to eight feet in depth. In this lake were found fish, most of them blind. In 1884 this locality was the home of rattlesnakes.... In April, 1878, H. F. Northrup discovered (twenty rods east of the Windsor House, three miles east of Port Allegany), the impression of a gigantic lizard in the sand rock.... In the history of Bradford township reference is made to the remains of a large race of men found some years ago.

The first semi-bituminous coal found in this county was discovered by a surveying party (of which Jonathan Colegrove was chief) near Instanter in 1815 or 1816. They came to a windfall, and saw the stone coal lying beneath, forming a bed for the roots and, in some cases, lumps of coal turned up with the roots. Wheeler Gallup, who was one of the party, related the facts to O. J. Hamlin in 1875. In 1817 Ransom Beckwith discovered coal on his lands one mile from Instanter; later the Barrus bed, known as the "Lyman Mine," was opened, and in 1821 coal was found on the Clermont farm. In 1845 coal was delivered at Smethport from the Barrus bed for 12½ cents a bushel, and shipped by team to Allegany and Cataraugus counties in New York State. In 1874 the Clermont mines were explored at the expense of Gen. George J. Magee, and in September the Buffalo Coal Company was organized with the General as president and B. D. Hamlin and O. J. Hamlin, local stockholders. The McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company was also organized with Byron D. Hamlin, president, and D. R. Hamlin, local director. Work was begun in October, 1874, and the road was completed to Clermont in 1875. Mr. John Forrest, now of Smethport, was appointed paymaster at that point. During the year ending October 1, 1849, there were 1,000 tons of bituminous coal sent by wagons into adjoining counties in this and New York State, and to-day the coal fields of McKean, whether in the eastern or western portion of the county, lend to the owners of manufacturing industries a confidence in supply of fuel which neither gas nor oil can destroy. In other sections of this work the history of the several coal-mining industries is given, and notes made on the attempts to manufacture coal oil from the smoky deposit.

In the history of the borough of Kane and of Wetmore, Eldred, Liberty and

other townships, references are made to the gas wells. In Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois and other States, gas veins have been opened when excavating for water wells, and the flame converted into the uses of fuel; but the modern well is a something which was discovered by accident in boring for oil. Assistant State Geologist Ashburner, replying to Prof. I. C. White's statement that all great gas wells are found on the anticlinal axes, points out the exceptions in the Kane field, at Ridgway, at the old Mullin snorter and round Bolivar, where large gas wells have been found in or near the center of synclines. He says:

> Although it is a fact that many of our largest Pennsylvania gas wells are located near anticlinal axes, yet the position in which gas may be found, and the amount to be obtained, depend upon (*a*) the porosity and homogeneousness of the sandstone which serves as a reservoir to hold the gas; (*b*) the extent to which the strata above or below the gas sand are cracked; (*c*) the dip of the gas sand, and the position of the anticlines and synclines; (*d*) the relative proportions of water, oil and gas contained in the sand; and (*e*) the pressure under which gas exists before being tapped by wells. All oil-bearing sandstones contain a greater or less quantity of gas; and most gas-producing sandstones contain some oil, although a number of wells said to produce "dry gas," or that in which no oil or water can be detected, contain gas to the exclusion of fresh water, salt water or oil.

Whether found in the synclines or anticlines the gas wells of McKean have proved a luxury which even the poor may enjoy. Throughout the county gas is used for light and fuel, giving peace to the home and promises of success to every manufacturing industry.

In the *Reporter* of January 31, 1890, appeared the following poetical tribute to McKean county from the pen of Mrs. Jennie E. Groves:

> When morn with its splendor illumines the sky,
> Save where a star lingers to watch the night die,
> And the gray shrouding mist from the valley uprolled
> Is changed by the sun to an ocean of gold
> That bears on its bosom cloud land as fair
> As ever took shape in the realms of the air:
> Ah! who that, enraptured, has gazed on the scene
> Can forget the bright valleys and hills of McKean?

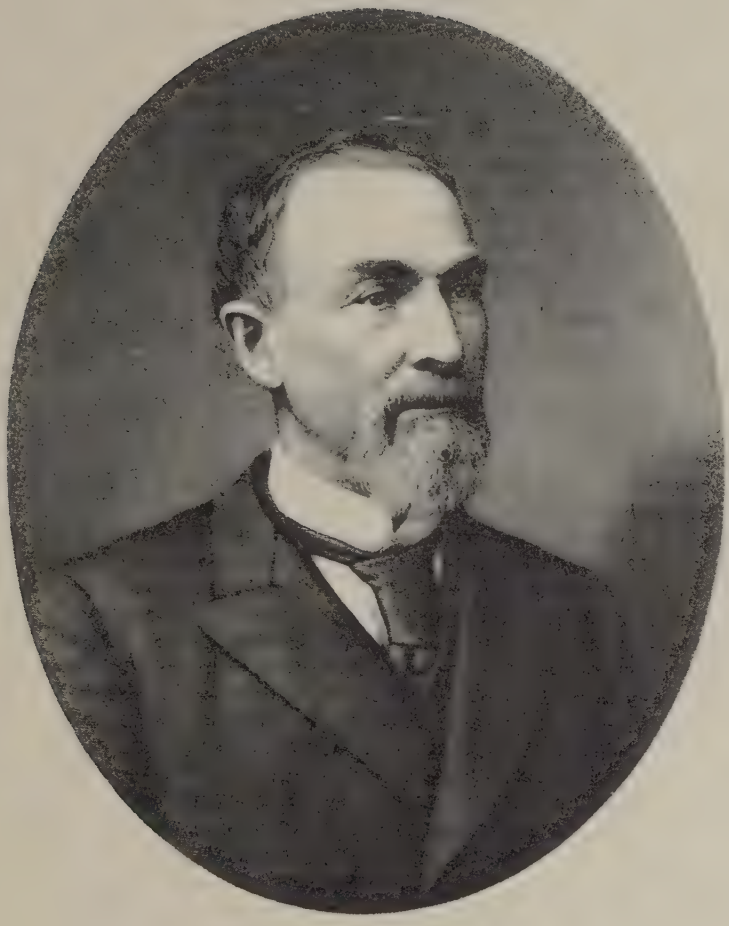
CHAPTER II.

OIL FIELDS.

EARLY DISCOVERIES OF OIL—COAL OIL MILLS AND OIL WELLS—OIL COMPANIES—WELLS OF THE PIONEER PERIOD—THE BRADFORD OIL FIELD—"SHUT-IN" BY PRODUCERS—PIPE LINES AND COMPANIES—WELL DRILLING, PAST AND PRESENT—OIL SCOUTS—WELL TORPEDOES—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE earliest mention of oil fields was made in the year 440 B. C., by Herodotus, in connection with the black oil of Anderrica. Contemporary geologists, as well as the people, appear to have paid no attention to this substance, and for over 2,000 years the only known reservoirs of the world were left unnoticed and undeveloped.

A discovery of oil was made July 18, 1627, by the French missionary, Père Joseph De la Roche, who described the Cuba oil spring across the New York line in Allegany as *La Fontaine de bitume*. France was too much engaged in spreading her Roman civilization throughout the world to entertain an idea of



Benjamin Franklin

developing this fountain of bitumen. There was no necessity for such development, for before settlements were made at St. Augustine, Baltimore or Plymouth Rock, that country was enjoying the fruits of plenty, and came next to Rome herself in art and science. Thus these oil wells were left unnoticed for almost 240 years. In 1694 Hancock and Portlock were granted patents for oil made from rock, and in 1761 oil was distilled from bituminous shale. Thirty-eight years later Col. Brodhead's division of Gen. Sullivan's army reported their discovery of petroleum on their return from the expedition against the Senecas, and some years later, when the British Indians, soldiers and Tory followers fled to Canada from the wrath of a free people, they purchased oil for illuminating and lubricating purposes from the Indians of the Thames Valley.

On September 19, 1767, Sir William Johnson, writing at Niagara, says: "Asenshan came in with a quantity of Curious Oyle, taken off the top of the water of some very small Leake near the village he belongs to."

In 1806 a peddler, by name Nat. Carey, established his "Seneca Oil" industry on Oil creek, where, later, Gen. Hayes of Franklin purchased three barrels, which he shipped by wagon to Baltimore. The intelligent oil dealers, to whom it was consigned, did not fancy the odor of the oil or appearance of the barrels, and consequently had it emptied into the Chesapeake, and the barrels destroyed by fire. From 1810 to 1817 Hecker and Mitis of Truscovitch, Austria, refined petroleum, and at Bayne an official inspection of naphtha and mineral oil was made in 1817, and in Starunia they were rectified. The Greensburg *Gazette* of November 18, 1819, speaking of the first oil well, says: "We are informed that John Gibson, of this town, in boring for salt water near Georgetown, on the Conemaugh river, struck a copious supply of Seneca oil at a depth of 207 feet. He supposes that a barrel per day might be procured."

In 1854, while the United States bid farewell forever to the Old-line Whigs, one Toch, an Austrian, bid farewell to the United States, and going to Vienna taught the oil men of Austria the method of refining used at Tarentum, Penn., by Peterson & Dale, for whom he built the refinery. The Marvin Creek Coal Company was organized February 12, 1855, with a capital stock of $25,000. John Atkinson, of Erie, and Bryant P. Tilden, of Boston, owned half this stock. Two years later the capital was increased, and 700 acres of coal lands added. Near Smethport, at Crosby, works were erected where are now the mills, and coal oil produced from the Clermont coal. In March, 1857, the following letter appeared in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat:* "I have just seen specimens of benzole, camphene oil and tallow from coal up in the vicinity of Smethport, McKean county, superior to anything ever known. One ton of coal makes eighty gallons of benzole, forty gallons of fluid, twenty gallons of lubricating oil and fifteen pounds of tallow or sperm. The actual cost of benzole, etc., will not exceed fifteen cents per gallon. * * * There is a machine (for manufacturing purposes) now on the way to Bradford. Depend upon it, this is no humbug." Nor was it, for buildings were erected opposite the present Riddell House, and coal oil manufactured there. In November, 1859, a New York and Boston company erected a coal-oil mill at the Hermit opening between Marsh's Corners and Kinzua, where they hoped to mine sufficient coal for obtaining this oil. Gilbert, one of the projectors, did not then dream that oil existed here in oceans, although the Drake well, at Titusville, was completed August 28, 1859, and even before this, in 1858, J. M. Williams' well in Canada, and other wells in Enniskillen township, in the county of Lambton, same country, were in operation. The coal oil man-

ufacturers had before them the efforts of S. Kier and Nevin, McKeown & Co., of March, 1857; the latter company's well at Greensburg, Penn., in 1858; the offer of $1,000 for a lamp that would burn petroleum made by S. Kier in 1857, and also the shipments made to New York in November, 1857, by A. C. Ferris, and the introduction of a lamp in which the odorous oil would burn. Col. Drake's well soon shadowed the coal-oil extract works out of existence, and nothing was heard throughout Pennsylvania but stories of wells and drills and oils.

In April, 1861, oil was found on the Beckwith farm, a mile west of Smethport; at Port Allegany the citizens drilled a well, while near McCoy's mill pond (in the vicinity of Smethport) oil was discovered, and down the Tuna exploration was carried on. About this time some irreverent drillers placed a sign on their new derrick, "Oil, Hell or China." Their resolution amounted to little as they did not strike oil, —— or China. In 1862 the old Barnsdall or Bradford well near west city line was drilled, a spring pole being part of the machinery used. With this rude driller and ruder ideas of the reservoir, it is no wonder that the tired and disappointed owners abandoned the work at a depth of 200 feet, or within 825 feet of the productive sand. In 1865–66, the citizens of the little village of Bradford* formed a bee to explore farther, and drilled to a depth of 875 feet, when they surrendered the works within 150 feet of the point where perseverance would bring victory. Basing their ideas on the Oil City fields, where the top of the productive third sand is 528 feet above ocean level, they, with little labor, essayed to elevate the level of the Bradford third sand which is 114 feet below that of Oil City, a physical impossibility indeed. In 1864–65 the Dean Brothers drilled 900 feet on the Shepherd farm, near Custer City. Here another disappointment waited on ignorance of geological structure, for while the old Bradford sand could be found 1,100 feet below the surface there, it was at least 200 feet deeper down on the Shepherd farm. Men were wild in those days. Impatience as well as ignorance of altitudes and structures ruined many individuals, whose ideas were otherwise practicable. The Dean Brothers did poorer work on the Clark farm (Tarport), where they halted within 400 feet of the top of the producing sand, after wasting time and labor on a 605-feet hole. Kinzua Village oil-field dates back to 1865, when the Kinzua Oil Company and the Kinzua Oil Association were organized, and six wells drilled to a depth of 600 feet, but oil answered the drill in only small quantities. In 1875 Hunter & Cummings drilled on the Cobbett farm without success, and in 1878 E. A. Van-Scoy & Co.'s venture on Wolf run was equally unsuccessful, although residents and others were much enthused by the appearances and disappearances of oil. In the winter of 1884–85 James Parker & Co. drilled on the Fuller farm, and on March 27, 1885, the "Kinzua Gusher" was expected to drown out all other wells, but yielded only twenty-five barrels. Later, however, staying wells were developed and worked successfully.

In 1868 the several oil enterprises of Job Moses, in the neighborhood of Limestone, gave an idea of what the true development of this region would yield. The Salem Oil Company's† well was being drilled in August, 1871, on

*On August 27, 1866, the Kingsbury well at Bradford was drilled by Mr. Walshe to a depth of 791 feet (eighty feet in oil bearing rock), when a vein of oil was struck. P. T. Kennedy states that the well of 1865–66, put down by the villagers, produced a fine quality of lubricating oil in small quantities. A man named Hale pumped from this well for a number of years. The Dean Brothers' well on Shepherd's run was drilled for a Middletown (N. Y.) company.

†The Salem Oil Company's well mentioned was never drilled in 1871, but in 1876 carried out their plans near where P. T. Kennedy drilled the second well in that neighborhood. The Taylor Company found some oil in the second sand, but in 1876 others drilled deeper and were successful. Job Moses drilled across the line from 1865 to 1875, meeting with small success.

Shepherd's run, near DeGolier and the Elk Lick spring. The W. H. Taylor Oil Company organized in September, 1871, with J. K. Haffey, president; J. W. Hillon, vice-president; T. J. Campbell, treasurer, and T. J. Melvin, secretary, to drill wells on Kendall creek, on the Moore farm. Mark Hardie, of Mt. Alton, and others were members of this company. In August, 1871, a meeting held at the new Bradford House, at Bradford, to consider means to develop the oil field, organized the Barnsdall Oil Company, with J. W. Hilton, president; J. R. Pomeroy, vice-president; C. C. Melvin, treasurer; T. J. Melvin, secretary; James Broder and Enos Parsons, directors.

In 1871 old-time methods changed for the better. The Foster Oil Company was organized with C. H. Foster, Job Moses and James E. Butts, members. They drilled at a point two miles northeast of Bradford, and in November struck a ten-barrel-per-day sand 1,110 feet below the well's mouth. Even with this example of perseverance nothing more of importance was accomplished until December 6, 1874, when Butts & Foster opened Butts well No. 1 on the Buchanan farm, a half mile northeast of their first well, and struck a seventy-barrel-per-day stream. The product for the month was seventy-five barrels. Before April 1, 1880, there were 4,000 producing wells in the Bradford oil district, yielding 50,000 barrels daily. In March, 1874, the Emporium *Press*, referring to the Butts wells below Tarport, noticed the progress of development as follows: "The oil fever is raging in our neighboring county. Two wells have been put down at Bradford, and both are yielding well. The oil is of better quality than that found in the oil regions, and many oil men are changing base, preparing to operate in this new oilderado. The oil is found at a depth of eleven hundred and fifty feet." In March, 1875, J. C. Jackson and A. B. Walker leased of P. T. Kennedy a farm one mile east of Bradford (now producing), and they completed their first well in July—the first ever drilled into the third Bradford sand—yielding about twenty-five barrels per day. This field J. C. Jackson, A. B. Walker, S. Solomon, Elias Eckhart formed a company to develop, putting down twenty paying wells in 1875–76. Meantime Mr. Kennedy had his royalties from this field, and shortly after the well proved a success he purchased Eckhart's interest. Olmsted, of Tidioute, finished his well into slush oil below the old Bennett farm, on the Crooks farm, one mile north of the well on the Kennedy farm, about July, 1875. In September, same year, the Crocker well, then only 960 feet deep, was yielding 150 barrels per day. In April, 1875, work on the Smethport oil well was begun, and on November 15 a depth of 2,004 feet was reached without finding oil. In August, 1876, the William Haskell well was commenced.

No 1 well on the Tibbett farm is said to be the first success on the East branch. This farm became the property of Lewis Emery, Jr. The Quintuple tract, formerly the Kingsbury estate, contains 4,000 acres. It was purchased in 1875 by Lewis Emery, Jr., for $54,000. Whitney & Wheeler, Free Prentiss and S. L. Wilson were associated with him in this purchase, Wilson subsequently receiving $15,000 advance on his share of purchase money. In 1875 Mr. Emery made his first venture on the Tibbett farm in Toad Hollow, his next on the J. M. DeGolier farm, and the third on the Salem tract of the Quintuple, near a well formerly drilled by Barnsdall, but abandoned at 1,100 feet; a fourth on lot 296, southwest of Custer, near Marshburg, and a fifth at Lewis run on a lease of 3,700 acres. Lescure, the superintendent, reported 123 producing wells in January, 1880, and 681 wells in January, 1884, on the Quintuple. Blair well No. 1, Jackson & Walker's No. 2, at Bradford, and Olmsted's No. 1 on the Sanford farm, were examined in November, 1875, and

showed the crude to range from 44° to 46° gravity. In July, 1876, the Kennedy well showed slush oil of 41° gravity, while Prentiss No. 1 showed 44°, and Byron & Co.'s well on the Foster farm 45°. Late in 1876 a gas well was struck on the Bruce Rogers farm, near Bradford. The gas was ignited, and from October 1 to February 1, 1877, jets of flame rose twenty-five to forty feet, burning continually, and making summer dwell in the depths of the forest during the earlier winter months.

The Bradford Oil Company was organized under charter April 20, 1876, as the successor to Chambers, Jones & Co. The principal stockholders were J. T. Jones, Wesley Chambers, L. G. Peck and L. F. Freeman. This company owned a large portion of the site of Bradford from Main street south, the sale of which in lots brought in $40,000. In January, 1882, the company still owned 10,000 acres of the northern field, had 100 producing wells at Four Mile, Indian Creek, West Branch of Tuna, and in other localities, so that each share was valued at $2,000. In June, 1879, J. T. Jones, who purchased Chambers' stock, was elected president, and in 1881 he bought out Peck & Freeman, when H. E. Brown, of Warren, was elected secretary, and T. J. Powers, treasurer. Thirty-five new wells were added in June, 1876, and the total production for the month was 33,134 barrels. There were 115 wells in the Tuna Valley in July, 1876, twelve of which yielded less than ten barrels per day, and only five yielded over twenty barrels each. During June of this year thirty-five wells were drilled, which are included in the total given. Of the flowing wells Wing & Lockwood's, near the State line, and Whitney & Co.'s well No. 5, both new wells, took fire. In August, 1876, a gas explosion at Prentiss well No. 9 resulted in two men being burned to death.

The true development of the Bradford District commenced in the centennial year, when operators from the Venango fields turned to the Tuna Valley, extending their wells from Bradford to Limestone, where Job Moses had the first paying well. At this time oil lands were purchased at from $6 to $10 per acre, which in a few months were worth $500 and $1,000 per acre. The Dennis well, located three-quarters of a mile southwest of the old village boundary, was begun in December, 1877, and drilled to 1,719 feet by April, 1878, the mouth being 2,055 feet above the ocean, or about 611 feet above the railroad track at Bradford depot. To watch and record the clays and rocks brought up by the drill, Geologist Leslie appointed a Mr. Hale, who made the complete record published by the department. The McCalmont Oil Company, named from the McCalmont farm, where the company met early successes, was organized in 1877, with David Kirk, F. A. Dilworth, Frank Tack, F. E. Tack, A. H. Tack and I. E. Dean, members. In 1879 they decided to try the northern field, where heavy purchases were made from the Binghams, as the "Triangle well," opened by O. P. Taylor, showed what might be expected in Allegheny county. In May, 1881, the Richburg well was struck, and immediately the McCalmont Company purchased the Ackerman farm of 350 acres, at $90 per acre, and then the Reed farm, which led to so much litigation in order to decide the validity of the Shepherd leases. In the northern territory it claimed 950 acres and twenty-six wells, in 1882, and in McKean county 406 acres and eighty-eight wells, with fifty new wells under construction.

In 1877 a company of Pennsylvania cheese makers drilled 1,100 feet in Sharon township, on a tributary of the Honeoye, and was known as the Wright well. The well on Horse run, across the line in Genesee township, Allegany county, N. Y., was drilled about this time; while Kemper, of Duke Centre, drilled in the northeast corner of Ceres township, just inside the line of McKean county, to a depth of 1,600 feet, but very little oil was found. Kemper drilled

a second well on King's run, which proved dry. It appears that this sand belongs to the Elk county family rather than to the Bradford family. It is said to have its origin in Spring Creek township, in Elk county, and to extend to Wellsville. Taylor's Triangle No. 4, the Schultz wells on Halsey's lands, near Wilcox, the Buffalo Coal Company's wells on Instanter brook, the wells at Smethport, also the wells drilled toward the northeast, were all found to be in the Spring Creek sand. In 1878 the Duke Centre oil field showed the rich oils of the Bradford sand, and the same year wells along the Windfall and round Eldred were drilled. The Angell Oil Company was organized in March, 1880, when C. D. Angell's wells, at Knapp's creek, the Exporters & Producers' wells, on Kendall creek and at Fullerton, were merged, and 960 acres of the Clark, Babcock & Hulings' tract, north of the State line, added, in all fifty-eight producing wells, valued at $400,000. C. D. Angell was chosen general manager; George H. Danforth, president; William R. Lyon, secretary and treasurer, and they, with Charles T. Crocker and E. M. Danforth, formed the board of directors.

Mitchell & Jones had 900 acres, sixty producing wells, and a one-fourth share in forty others, in 1882. Peck & Freeman had 500 acres, fifty producing wells, and a one-eighth interest in 125 acres of leased oil lands. Brown & Jones claimed 125 acres on the head-waters of Kendall creek, in 1882, with twenty-five producing wells. The Emery Oil Company (L. Emery, Jr., W. R. Weaver and L. E. Hamsher), purchased the Minard run tract, in October, 1883, from C. C. Melvin, A. B. Walker, Howe and associates. The original Moody tract was 7,000 acres, of which 920 were hitherto disposed of, leaving the Emery Company 6,080 acres, ninety-four producing wells, and seven 35,000-barrel tanks. The consideration was $300,000. This was formerly proved and found wanting by the P. C. L. & P. Company, but Melvin, Walker & Howe are said to have realized about $1,000,000 from the tract.

In November, 1885, the Kane field, which was an uncertain quantity in the oil market for six years before, came prominently before the people. At this time oil reached $1.07½, but on November 20 news arrived that the Kane well was making seventy-nine barrels in sixteen hours, and that on December 11 it had reached ninety-three barrels in twenty-four hours. This news, of course, had its effect upon the market. Among the leading producers of this county Capt. Jones leads, with R. J. Straight, the Emery Oil Company, Lewis Emery, Jr., John McKeown, The Associated Producers, Union Oil Company, Forest Oil Company, Anchor Oil Company, Bradford Oil Company, American Oil Company, and the Watson Oil Company. The American Oil Company (P. T. & W. C. Kennedy), were among the leading producers until a year or two ago, when they sold many of their wells.

*Wells of the Pioneer Period.** The wells drilled in the Bradford field prior to December 1, 1880, 8,845 of which were producers at that date, are named in the following list: [The few omissions in this list are referred to in the sketches of the boroughs and townships of McKean county.]

*The list was prepared for the *Era* by a special staff of reporters, among whom was the late J. C. McMullen; A. L. Snell, now manager of the *Era*, was also in this work. How well they accomplished the work confided to them is made evident by this historical list—the only record in existence which gives the names connected with the Bradford field and the drill work accomplished within its boundaries from 1875 to December, 1880.

TUNA VALLEY.

(*Producing.*)

Irvine, Irvine Oil Co..... 2
Mantz, Bennie Bros & Co.. 2
Leonard, Porter & Montgomery 1
Leonard, Allen & Schermerhorn 1
Leonard, Harsh & Schreiber 1
Bissell, P Schreiber..... 1
Moses tract, Harsh & Schreiber 8
Willis, Shear Bros..... 1
" State Line Oil Co... 4
" Stillwell Oil Co.... 2
" Woodring & Co.... 2
" Diamond Oil Co.... 1
Clark, State Line Oil Co.... 5
" Eureka Oil Co..... 3
Patton, J W Humphrey.... 2
Zeliff, " .. 2
McKenzie " .. 1
Carmody, P C L & P Co... 2
C H Foster, C H Foster & Co 5
" J L Alcomb..... 1
" P C L & P Co.. 1
Bennett, Hale & Carll..... 2
" Foster..... 1
J O Beardsley, James Rooker 2
Terry, P C L & P Co..... 4
S L Wilson, S L Wilson.... 1
Miller, M S Miller..... 3
Watkins, Roberts & Sterrett 1
Crooks, J L Alcomb..... 2
P Hooker, J L Alcomb & Co 2
Harris, Sill Farm Oil Co... 2
McCartey, Sill Farm Oil Co 2
" Union Oil Co... 2
Mrs Miller, Diamond Petroleum Co..... 1
Eli Hooker, J C McAllister 2
Wm Beardsley, G V Forman 9
Renner, Mitchell..... 7
H Beardsley, Empire State Oil Co..... 9
Cronin, Roberts & Sterrett. 1
Dan Glass, Glass & Dikeman 1
McKean, Roberts & Sterrett 1
H Beardsley, State Line Oil Co 11
H Beardsley, pur Line Oil Co 1
Bell, Line Oil Co..... 1
Clark heirs, J R Clark & Co 25
" P C L & P Co.. 3
" C J Everson.... 5
" W B Snow..... 5
" Taft & Payne.. 3
Evans lot, Union Oil Co... 2
Seward, Whitney & Wheeler 3
Ford lease, Mabee..... 1
Fuller, J Mabee..... 2
" H Trumboer..... 1
Welsh, H B Porter & Co... 6
" H M Haskell..... 2
" Heady & McNiel... 2
" Geo S Frank..... 4
Slocum, Whitney & Wheeler..... 7
E D Foster, Foster & Powell 1
P T Kennedy, A C Scott... 2
Railroad Y, P C L & P Co.. 3
Hunt lot, H Clark..... 1
Ward, A C Scott..... 6
Bramblee, Foster & Co.... 2
Parsons lot, J B Farrel. ... 2
Houch, J L Alcomb..... 1
Widow Hahey, Whitney & Wheeler..... 2
Sanford lot, Davis & Hilton 3
Mill lot, P T Kennedy..... 1
Miller lot, Foster, Bartlett & Co..... 3
Matteson lot, F E Bradley. 1
A W Newell, S G Slike.... 2
" F H Newell.. 2
Brown & Norris lot, Brown & Norris..... 1
Van Scoy lot, Brown & Norris 2
Stone lot, J W Humphrey. 1
Frazier, H Clark..... 1
T W Cole, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Balton Bros, F E Bradley.. 1
Howard, " ... 1
Wagner, O G Emery & Co. 1
Colegreve, Walker & Co... 1
Wagner lot, W W Martin.. 1
Whalen lot, A DeGolier.... 1
Fairbanks, Houghton, Hanks & Co..... 2
Neye lot, John Potts..... 1
Hewett lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Rutherford, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
DeGolier lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Leigh lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Parsons lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Osgood lot, Thomas Bradley..... 1
Bradley lot, Thomas Bradley..... 1
Butts lot, J E Butts, Jr.... 1
Brennan, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Baker lot, P C L & P Co... 1
Webster lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 2
Cheese Factory lot, C F Allen..... 2
Holmes, Mrs Holmes..... 1
Tibbett lot, Emery Oil Co.. 1
Ackley, " .. 2
Fisher, " .. 2
Peterson, " .. 1
Matteson, " .. 1
Cutting, " .. 5
Cockroft, " .. 5
Campbell, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Rogers, Bradford Gas Co... 1
Brown, " .. 1
Raub, P C L & P Co..... 9
" G W Raub..... 2
" C Everson..... 2
" Lane, Smith & Thomson..... 1
Case lot, A K Darrow..... 1
Fisher & Lane, E O Emerson..... 4
Fisher & Lane, Husband & Wilson 2
Fisher & Lane, Mechanics' Oil Co..... 2
Fisher & Lane, W A Pullman & Co..... 2
Fisher & Lane, J D Lupher 2
" Derby & Jones..... 2
Fisher & Lane, Sam Smith & Thomson..... 2
Canfield & Brady, Moore & Pettibone 3
Canfield & Brady, McManus & O'Dell..... 3
Pierce lot, Sterrett & Roberts..... 2
Patterson lot, I L Shank... 2

Total..... 310

(*Abandoned.*)

Irvine, Van Vleck & Mitchell..... 4
Baillet, Short & Co..... 1
" Eclipse Oil Co.... 1
Huntington, unknown..... 1
Cogswell, Tait & Schermerhorn..... 1
Hapgood, H L Taylor & Co 1
Moses tract, Harsh & Schreiber..... 4
Willis, Shear Bros..... 1
" State Line Oil Co.. 1
" Miller..... 2
" Joseph Fritz..... 1
" Haskell & O'Dell.. 1
Alanson Clark, State Line Oil Co..... 1
Clark, J W Humphrey..... 2
Whittaker, P C L & P Co.. 1
Terry, " " " .. 3
S L Wilson, S L Wilson.... 4
P Hooker, Buchanan & Sons 1
Harris, Sill Farm Oil Co... 2
McCartey, Louks Bros..... 2
" Morris & Barse. 4
" Parsons & Co... 1
" Randolph Parties..... 1
McCartey, James Rooker.. 2
Mrs Mueller, Diamond Petroleum Co..... 2
Mrs Mueller, P C L & P Co 1
Eli Hooker, G V Forman.. 5
Wm Beardsley " .. 2
Pat Lynch, Pat Lynch..... 1
Cronin, McMann..... 1
Dan Glass, J E Butts, Jr... 2
Jones, Harris & Slocum... 3
Empire State farm, Sam Woodring..... 1
Hinchy, Ottman..... 2
Buchanan, Heald..... 2
" Ottman..... 1
" Buchanan & Co 1
Wolcott, Harsh & Schreiber 1
" " Forman.. 6
J O Beardsley, unknown.. 4
" Limestone Petroleum Co..... 3
Unknown lot, Geo V Forman..... 1
McKean, unknown..... 1
Clark heirs, J R Clark & Co 1
" P C L & P Co. 1

P T Kennedy, American Oil Co 12
Cockroft, P C L & P Co..... 7
" Emery Oil Co... 1
Railroad Y, P C L & P Co.. 4
Evans, American Oil Co... 2
Parsons lot, " " ... 1
Sanford lot, Davis & Hilton 2
Mill lot, P T Kennedy..... 1
A W Newell, H Clark..... 1
" S G Slike..... 1
Stone lot, J W Humphrey. 2
Walsh lot, Anglun Bros.... 1
Balton Bros' lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Balton Bros' lot, Balton Bros..... 2
Schroder, E G Tilford..... 2
Neye lot, Dr Book..... 1
Foster lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Caby, P C L & P Co..... 1
Church, P T Kennedy..... 1
Parsons lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Little, Harsh & Schreiber. 6
Wagoner, " . 1
Raub, P C L & P Co..... 1
Cole lease, G V Forman.... 2
Seward, Whitney & Wheeler 4
Ford lease, unknown..... 2
Fuller, " 1
Welsh, H B Porter & Co... 3
Pierce lot, Sterrett & Roberts 1
Patterson lot, I L Shank... 1
J O Beardsley, Morris..... 4
" James Rooker 1
" Limestone Pet Co..... 1
Babcock, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1
Malony, Whitney & Wheeler..... 1

Total..... 159

(*Dry.*)

Reservation, Fred Prentice 2
" Palmer & Co. 1
" Carson & Slocum..... 1
Bartlet Brook, lot 14, P C L & P Co..... 1
Irvine, State Line Oil Co... 1
" Deluce, Palmer & Co 1
" Hammerwright, & Co..... 1
Irvine, Frederick & Co.... 1
Boot, Van Vleck & Mitchell 2
Leonard, Porter & Montgomery..... 2
Bennett, unknown 2
Miller, M S Miller..... 1
" unknown..... 1
McCartey, McCartey..... 1
Mrs Miller, Diamond Petroleum Co..... 1
H Beardsley, Empire State Oil Co..... 1
Empire State farm, Empire State Oil Co..... 1
Empire State farm, Harsh & Schreiber..... 1
Empire State farm, E Clark & Co..... 1
Ed Bell, Empire State Oil Co 1
Pat Lynch, Lynch & Co.... 2
Dan Glass, Glass Bros..... 2
Buchanan, unknown..... 3
C H Foster, " 1
McKean, " 2
H Beardsley, State Line Oil Co No 24..... 1
Moses, State Line Oil Co No 24..... 1
Metcalf, pur Short & Co... 1
Willett, State Line Oil Co.. 1
Moses, Peter Schreiber.... 1
" Harsh & Schreiber.. 1
" Ash & O'Dell..... 1
Zeliff, Olmsted 1
Boss, Bradford Oil Co..... 1
Bolivar Run " 1
Adams, Nichols Run, Bradford Oil Co..... 1

Total..... 45

FOSTER BROOK.

(*Producing*).

Porter & Gillmor, C. Sharp & Co..... 2
Porter & Gillmor, Anchor Pet Co 2
Porter & Gillmor, Sharp, Metcalf & Co..... 1
Porter & Gillmor, David Lamb & Co..... 2
Porter & Gillmor, Rathbone & Miller..... 9
Porter & Gillmor, Hazen, Lamb & Co..... 1
Porter & Gillmor, Coats & Murray 2
Porter & Gillmor, Porter, Gillmor & Co..... 4
Porter & Gillmor, Rump & Hazen..... 1
Ottman, W Crim Walker.. 4
" Mack Bros..... 3
Upper Herdick, Frink..... 4
" Hitrick & Howe..... 3
Upper Herdick (and C.B. & H), J J Carter..... 14
Upper Herdick, Irvin, Davis & Co..... 4
Upper Herdick, Post & Bartles..... 4
Olean Oil Co., C K Raner 2
" Leopold Bros. 2
" E M Bell..... 5
John McMurray, Leopold Bros 2
John McMurray, Murray & Critchlow 2
John McMurray, McMurray Bros 5
Robt McMurray, McMurray Bros..... 14
Robt McMurray, Whitney & Son..... 8
Robt McMurray, Parks & Hazzard 10
James McMurray, McMurray Bros 7
James McMurray, Wiggie & Co..... 3
B R & Co, Baum, Richardson & Co..... 9
Smith, O B & W L Smith 2
Tew, H W Tew 8
Berry, R D Bailey..... 3
" J A Stearns..... 4
Lynch, Lynch & McMurray 2
E T Co, O A Childs & Co 8
" Walker & Wait.. 3
Wilcox, Wilcox & Kirk.... 3
" J M Congdon..... 6
" Randall & Veder.. 3
" S S Scoville..... 3
" O F Schonblom... 1
" J Evans..... 3
" Donahugh & Sherman..... 3
" Olmsted & Son ... 3
" Shelden & Edgett. 2
" Stewart..... 4
" F A Wright..... 3
" Randall & Veder.. 2
" Sill Farm Oil Co.. 2
" Jennings & Ross.. 2
" C F McDonnell.... 3
Hunt, Thomas Argue..... 1
" J L Clark..... 6
" Irvin, Davis & Co... 2
" C Brown & Co..... 3
" J V Ritts..... 3
" C R Sherman..... 2
" Short, Blain & Co... 2
" Rogers & Richardson 2
" Foster Brook Oil Co 2
" A W Sherman & Co 3
" Mutual Oil Co..... 3
Snyder, Foxburg Oil Co... 11
" J E White..... 3
" Cushing & Morrison 1
Snyder, Hapgood & Lockwood..... 3
Snyder Hapgood & Lockwood..... 3
Bell, E M Bell..... 1
Bradley, Ernst Bradley & Co..... 27
Bradley, Snyder..... 1
" Powell & Wheaton 2
" Harry Fox..... 2
" Union Oil Co..... 8
Mason M J Tufft..... 3
" Buffalo Oil Co..... 3
" Palmer & Dudley.. 3
" Delo Oil Co..... 1
" Kelly & Henshaw.. 1
" E Boyer 3
" Grossmayer & Son 3
" O N Hazen..... 2
" T B Matteson..... 4
" Dudley & Palmer (5) 2
" Kinney & Chapin.. 3
" Kenyon & Mason.. 1
" J L Shank..... 3
" E A & S B Drake 2
Evans, Riddell & Co..... 7
" B N Hurd..... 4
Thos Tait, Thomas Tait, Sr. 12
" J M Tait..... 2
" Thos Tait, Jr... 4

Thos Tait, Geo Tait..... 2
" Harry Fox..... 2
J M Tait, J M Tait..... 6
McClure, Pittsburgh Oil Co 18
Ladd, Thomas Ladd..... 3
Smith, W L & O B Smith.. 2
Thayer, H S Payson..... 4
" J S Williams..... 4
B R & Co., Baum, Richardson & Co..... 3

Total..... 371

CLARK, BABCOCK & HULINGS TRACT.

Van Sickles & Co..... 5
Clinton, Strong & Co..... 1
Wallace, Steele & Co..... 3
J B Mandeville..... 8
Willoughby & Kinkaid.... 15
Geo K Anderson..... 6
Pat Monroe..... 1
Smith, Palmer & Co..... 2
United Pipe Line, gas..... 4
Union Gas Co, gas..... 2
J W Humphrey..... 6
Fitzsimmons & Bennett... 2
Fitzsimmons & Son..... 2
French, Willard & Co..... 4
W A Wade..... 3
Mandeville, Mandeville & Murphy..... 5
A C Hawkins..... 1
Boyer, S P Boyer & Co..... 6
Bussell & Co..... 12
Elliott Bros..... 2
Medallion..... 3
Bar & Manney..... 3
P Connors..... 1
F A Carlis..... 2
W W Bailey..... 2
Davis & Haldeman..... 8
C W Pratt & Co., lease 4... 7
Burdick Oil Co..... 4
Forest Oil Co..... 16
W H Kinter..... 3
Elliott Bros..... 3
Eighmey Bros..... 8
Dilworth, McCalmont Farm Oil Co..... 14
Dilworth, Fulton & Alexander..... 4
Dilworth, Spaulding & George..... 4
Dilworth, Flemming & Payne..... 4
Dilworth, C N Payne..... 3
" F H Parkman & Co..... 4
" Barr & Manning 2
" J S Patterson.... 9
" J D Wolf..... 4
" J W Shirley..... 1
" Morrison & Browning..... 1
Dilworth, Holmes..... 1
" Tom Argue..... 3
" Bosley & Ford.. 4
" Ralph Bros..... 3
" R W Shirley..... 1
" Babcock & Hulings..... 2
" Jno Stinson.... 1

Dilworth, W B Snow..... 1
" Howe Bros & Co 3
" Canisteo & Hornellsville Oil Co..... 5
Dilworth, Eaton Bros..... 2
" D Grimm..... 3
" R J Straight..... 8
" Boyd Kinsler & Co..... 1
" Evans..... 2
" A R Marlin..... 3
" Kinsler & Star.. 3
" Smith & Wilson. 4
" Hepburn & Goetel..... 4
" Taylor & White. 7
" "
& Scott..... 5
Dilworth, Northern Oil Co. 6
" H F Hutchison & Co..... 5
" R W Sherman... 1
" L Emery, Jr..... 2
" Wilder & Warren 4
" Jno Dodd..... 7
" Murray & Penzer 5
" Banks & Co..... 2
" F B McDonald... 3
" Hays & McGarland..... 1
" Styles & Roy.... 8
" F A Curtis & Co 3
" Stafford & Patten 4
" Long & Co..... 6
" Cummings & Co 7
" A Cummings.... 2
" S S & Co..... 5
" W Smith..... 6
" Coney Oil Co.... 1
" Leland & Co.... 2
" Boyd & Scoville. 3
" De Voe..... 3
" Rhodes & Raymond..... 3
" Evans & Scraxton..... 5
" R McMurray.... 2
" Penzer & Gregg 4
" W M Moore..... 6
" Winters & McManus..... 2
" R Jennings & Son..... 12
" Eighmey & Seely 5
" Cochran & Horton..... 5
" Cochran & Lafever..... 4
" James, Christie & Co..... 2
" Earl & Co..... 3
" Johnson & Nutting..... 2
" Caldwell, Boyer & Co..... 12
" Caldron & Wolfe 22
" Cushing & Irvin 1
" Porter & Watson 2
" Treat & Mallory 1
" Dreibelbis & Wolfe..... 1
" Emlenton Oil Co. 1
" Moore Bros..... 1
" Taylor & White 8
" Weser..... 1

Dilworth, E Katz..... 2
" R W Steele & Co..... 4
" Fitzgibbons Bros 3
" Wallace Brown & Co..... 1
" Palmer & Smiley 7
" Wilder & Warner..... 1
" Buckeye Oil Co. 6
" F G Babcock..... 1
" Clarke & Steele. 3
" (Mandeville) A C Hawkins... 3
" Hope Oil Co.... 3
" P F Kerns & Co.. 3
" R F Blackmar... 1
" W M Mercer..... 1
" Mercer & Van Wormer..... 3
" G W Plummer.... 1
" Howes & Parker 3
" John McGinnis.. 2
" J W Doubleday.. 2
" J H Van Wormer..... 3
" T Frothingham. 3
" Patterman & Peiffer..... 1
" L Vandenstine.. 7
" Enterprise Transit Co..... 1
" C D Greenley.... 2
" W H Abbott..... 3
" Mercer & Kilbourne..... 4
" Norwich Oil Co. 2
" Ed Urner..... 1
" Davis, Ottman & Hyde..... 9
" Benton & Co.... 4
" Bird & Bell..... 8
" Baker & Malone 8

WILLETS TRACT.

Howe & Son..... 11
Jacob Beyer & Co..... 6
Childs & Haldeman..... 4
Willets, Boyne & Co..... 11
I Willets..... 20
N B Purson..... 2
F A Rathbone..... 2
Stafford & Leech..... 2
H Snow..... 2
N Bushnell..... 1
J W Davis..... 2
J W Davis & Co..... 13
O A Childs & Co..... 13
Neath Bros & Willets..... 10
Dandy..... 3
Willets, Young & Co..... 4
J H Perkin..... 1
Curtis & Juter..... 8
Brawley Bros..... 3
E A Boyne..... 3
Van Scheick Bros..... 18
Otto Germer..... 18
Brawley & Hotchkiss..... 3
O Smith Oil Co..... 6
N B Parsons..... 2
N Bushnell..... 1
Young & Willets..... 9

Total.....1,128

Thomas L. Kane

(*Abandoned.*)

C B & H, Plumbley & Gould..... 1
C B & H, Towanda Oil Co. 1
" Leslie Bros..... 1
" Clark & Steele.. 1
" Painter..... 1
" Unknown..... 2

Total..... 7

EAST AND WEST BRANCH.

(*Producing.*)

Pike, American Oil Co..... 3
" W F Kelly..... 4
" Briety & McVey..... 2
" J J McVey..... 1
" M C McLaughlin..... 4
" Trax Bros..... 2
" H O Pike & Brown.... 4
" E B Rogers..... 2
" Luce & Co..... 3
" J L Waters..... 1
" Cutting & Sterrett... 1
" H W Tracy..... 2
Fuller, American Oil Co... 15
Rogers, M C McDougal.. 10
" W B Chapman.... 2
" Macon Bros..... 2
" S E Barnard..... 1
" Wolcott & Hifler. 1
" J W Thomas..... 2
" John Healy..... 4
" H G Cutting..... 4
" D Atwater & Co.. 3
" Adams & Curtis.. 3
" Emerson Bros.... 2
" Williams & Bailey 2
" Bickford & Curtis 1
" Martin Comstock. 6
" Groves & Fourl.. 2
" M M Jaynes..... 1
" Short, Parsons & Loomis..... 2
Rogers, H Jaynes..... 1
Ent Tran Co's tract, Ent Transit Co..... 13
Ent Tran Co's tract, Lawrence Oil Co..... 10
Ent Tran Co's tract, Anchor Pet Co..... 3
Ent Tran Co's tract, Benner Bros..... 3
Curtis, Benner Bros..... 13
Cross, " 3
John DeGolier, " 7
David DeGolier, Emery Oil Co..... 11
Cram, Emery Oil Co..... 7
Morris, " 25
M K Dieter, " 6
Stoddart, " 1
Tibbets, " 1
Kingsbury, Tucker Bros... 5
" J W Humphrey..... 2
Kingsbury, Parks & Hazzard..... 2
Wagner lot, W L Yelton.... 1
R R lands, Union Oil Co.... 16
N W M Co's lands, " .. 3
Hawkins, " .. 7
" P C L & P Co & P T Kennedy..... 6
Hawkins, Buttrey & Davis. 2
" J W Dean..... 2
" Lawrence Babbitt & Co..... 1
Hawkins, E A Wing..... 3
Rock Oil Co lands, J D Case & Co..... 5
Ernest lot, Whitney & Wheeler..... 2
Harris, Whitney & Wheeler 2
M K Dieter, Cadwell & Kleckner..... 1
Mill lot, H Hill..... 4
" P Hanuan..... 2
" Harding & Co.... 2
Otto Germer lot, Straight & Shirley..... 4
B I Taylor tract, Quartette Oil Co..... 22
B I Taylor tract, J L McKinney & Co..... 13
B I Taylor tract, Williams & Wright..... 3
B I Taylor tract, Sill Farm Oil Co..... 3
B I Taylor tract, H S Baker & Co..... 2
B I Taylor tract, Cushing & Harvey..... 2
B I Taylor tract, Bovaird, Seyfang & Co..... 1
Clark, Haldeman & Sons.. 20
" Boulton Bros..... 7
" C M Coburn..... 2
" Stettheimer..... 2
" John Wallace..... 2
Baker (Brown lease), John Wallace..... 6
Baker (Clark lease), John Wallace..... 5
Baker (Barry lease), John Wallace..... 9
Baker, W S McMullen & Co..... 4
J C Drake, W S McMullen & Co..... 6
J C Drake, J C Drake..... 3
" J W Humphrey 3
" Mitchell & Buss. 2
" Quincy Barber... 2
" Montgomery & Durston..... 2
J C Drake, Drake Oil Co.. 1
Beckwith, R Carson..... 5
" C Kammerdiener 3
" T Beckwith..... 1
" Kriner & Lyons. 1
Wright, M Matson & Co... 1
" Keatley Bros & Co..... 1
Pike, Book & Rhodes..... 5
Albert Palmer, J L McKinney & Co..... 5
A T Newell, Book & Co.... 10
Drake lease, Drake Bros. & Co..... 4
Drake lease, Book & Co... 14
" W & J Duke... 1
" Pat Lyons.... 1
Drake pur Dolley, Burton & Morris..... 2
Drake pur Hayes & Griffith..... 5
Drake pur H Leonard..... 8
Drake estate, R S Battles. 4
Drake estate, Burtis & Drake..... 2
Geo Dieter, Deitter Barrett & Co..... 1
Geo Dieter, Post, Brown & Norris..... 1
Haffey, Roth & Sax..... 2
" Otto Germer & Co. 3
Widow Dieter, Book & Co.. 1
Kennedy, L H Cowley & Co..... 4
Kennedy, W L Yelton..... 2
Cutting, Bullock and Clark 2
" Hastings & Slocum 2
" Drake Brothers... 1
" L C Blakeslee..... 2
" Book & Co..... 2
" F Reiber..... 1
Rutherford, Book & Rhodes 22
" Buttrey & Davis 1
Dikeman, Whitney & Wheeler..... 19
Dikeman, Caldwell, Hamsher & Co..... 6
Forman & Beaver pur Whitney & Wheeler..... 11
Tait, Hazlett & White..... 3
" Alfred Short & Co... 3
" R A Davidson & Co.. 3
" A Davidson..... 1
Jas DeGolier, Quintuple Oil Co..... 7
Jas DeGolier, Whitney & Son..... 3
Burton, Otto Germer & Co. 2
Carey, John Hill..... 3
" Ford Brothers..... 1
" Springer & Campbell 1
Foster, Tarbell, Shafer & Co..... 5
Foster, Hoffman, Bussell & Co..... 7
Havens, P C L & P Co..... 2
" Fuller & Roberts.. 1
Herrick, J H Springer & Co 3
Ten Eyck, D W Thomas... 2
Freeman, E Strong & Co... 4
" Leopold & Co... 2
" John P Zane..... 2
" Freeman Oil Co.. 2
" Husband & Bunton..... 4
Jewett, Hamsher, Weaver & Co..... 8
Smith, P T Kennedy..... 6
Sheldon Jewett, Quintuple Oil Co..... 7
Clapp farms, J M Clapp... 30
P Shady, Joseph Stettheimer..... 1
P Shady, Roberts & Lockwood..... 2
P Shady, Mary E Shady... 1
Salem tract, Quintuple Oil Co..... 4
D V R Foster, Huff & Treat 5
D E Foster, McMann Bros. 2
" Foster Bros & Co..... 2
D E Foster, Hogan & Co.. 1
Foster pur Whitney & Son 2
Lewis Run tract, " " 2
Foster, S N Siggins..... 1
W Brown, J T Gillespie.... 2
" Newell & Slike.. 3

W Brown, Dr Van Scoy.... 2
" McKeown & Vaughn..... 1
W Brown, Johnson..... 1
" Wheatland Oil Co..... 1
Foster, Harding & Dow.... 1
Turner, Van Wormer..... 1
" Harris & Co..... 2
" Wheatland Oil Co.. 2
" Leopold Bros..... 1
" Tally..... 1
Ingoldsby, DeGolier..... 3
Watrous, James Galbraith. 1
" H James..... 2
" Steinwandle..... 1
J N Brown, Flisher & Farrell 2
" Emery & Pike... 2
" Campbell & Ford 1
" McKeown & Vaughn..... 3
Gregg, Gregg 1
" Pomeroy Oil Co.... 4
" Hitchcock 1
A Watrous, Flisher & Farrell..... 6
Wm Foster, Wolcott & Co. 1
Bingham, lot 168, R J Straight & Co..... 3
Bingham, G H Van Vleck.. 3
" Roess Bros..... 6
" lot 177, G V Forman..... 1
Bingham, 400 acres, Forest Oil Co..... 2
Bingham, lot 152, Forest Oil Co..... 3
Bingham, lot 153, J J & T J Vandergrift..... 4
Bingham, Kishwaukee Oil Co..... 3
Bingham, John McKeown. 2
" lot 478, J J & T J Vandergrift..... 1
Bingham, lot 482, Johnson & Kittenger..... 1
Dent lands, P C L & P Co.. 7
" W S McMullen 1
" Parks & Hazzard..... 1
Moody, Minard Run Oil Co 32
Mill lot, Whitney & Wheeler 7
Fuller, J M Fuller..... 2
Taylor, Clark & Noyes 1
Newell, Potts & Slike..... 3
" T W Hartman & Frazier..... 5
Newell, Fuller, Dow & Newell 1
Davis, P F Kearns..... 1
" Kern..... 1
" John Lamars..... 5
" Bradford Oil Co.... 1
Mack, Quintuple Oil Co.... 3
Moorhouse, M B McManus 1
" J Moorhouse . 1
Walker lot, T W Cole..... 1
Little, M B McManus 6
" John Chambers 1
Dikeman, " 1
Lane, P C L & P Co..... 1
Switzer, " 1
Taylor, Bradford Oil Co.... 1
Clark " 1
Blair, " 19

Niles, Bradford Oil Co.... 4
Reed, " 3
King, " 4
" Wesley Chambers .. 20
Pratt, " 6
Hatfield, " 1
Clark, Clark & Co..... 1
Emery, Whitney & Wheeler 5
Crooker " 2
Mack lands, Chapin & Co.. 3
" Henry Fisher . 1
" Fisher & Pickett..... 1
School-house lot, A F Heald 1
" A C Harton 1
Cranmer, Chapin & Co..... 2
" Tibbets..... 1
Crooker, Carroll, Bauman & Co..... 2
Crooker, W B Snow & Co.. 1
Craft, G W Archer & Co.... 3
Kissam, Theodore N Barnsdall 2
Kissam, Barnsdall & Briety 2
" Wetmore & Stafford..... 1
Kissam, Wetmore & Hayes 2
" Brown & Norris... 1
Stinson, Williams & Alexander 1

QUINTUPLE TRACT.

Lot 1, Venango Oil Co... 3
" 2, " ... 1
" 3, Kahn, Lehman & Co..... 2
" 4, Underwood & Co.. 2
" 5, John Haggerty ... 3
" 6, H A Booth & Co.. 3
" 7, Jackson & Conant 2
" 8, H A Booth & Co.. 3
" 9, Sherwood & Conant..... 3
" 10, I G Jackson & Co. 3
" 11, " " 2
" 12, H A Booth & Co.. 2
" 13, Gillis & Hall..... 2
" 14, Franklin Oil Co... 2
" 15, " " ... 1
" 16, " " ... 1
" 17, J E Ralph & Bro.. 2
" 18, " " ... 1
" 19, Heald, Sisco & Co 2
" 20, Tinker, Duncan & Fisher..... 3
" 24, J E Ralph & Bro.. 1
" 26, G W Ralph..... 2
" 27, " 2
" 28, " 1
" 29, W H Richards.... 2
" 30. A C Parish 2
" 32, " 1
" 34, Charles Kendall.. 1
" 35, " " ... 2
" 36, W H Richards.... 2
" 37, Anglum & O'Boyle 2
" 38, " " 1
" 39, Gillis & Hall..... 1
" 40, Franklin Oil Co... 1
" 41, " " ... 1
" 42, Tarbell & Morris.. 1
" 43, " " .. 1
" 44, J W Humphrey... 1
" 45, " 3
Lot 46, Heald, Sisco & Co 3
" 47, " " 4
" 48, Davis & Hyde 1
" 49, " " 1
" 50, B F Brinton..... 1
" 52, J C Wales..... 1
" 53, " 2
" 54, B F Brinton 1
" 55, " 1
" 56, E H Aiken..... 1
" 57, Kendall & Boyer . 1
" 59, F T Barker 1
" 60, " 4
" 61, Broder & Humphrey..... 1
" 62, F T Barker..... 1
" 63, Aiken Bros..... 1
" 64, B F Brinton 1
" 65, " 3
" 66, E B Barton..... 1
" 67, " 1
" 69, J W Humphrey... 1
" 70, Davis & Hyde 1
" 71, " " 1
" 72, Heald, Sisco & Co. 2
" 73, Etna Oil Co..... 1
" 76, E Strong 1
" 79, E T Howes 2
" 80, A Gordnier..... 1
" 81, " 1
" 82, J S Wilson 1
" 83, " 1
" 84, E Strong & Co.... 1
" 85, " 1
" 86, John Duff & Co... 2
" 87, Strause, Waixel & Co..... 2
" 88, Kearns & Vosburg 2
" 89, Aiken Bros..... 1
" 90, Joseph Stettheimer..... 2
" 91, Joseph Stettheimer..... 2
" 92, Joseph Stettheimer..... 1
" 93, Joseph Stettheimer..... 1
" 95, S G Elliott..... 2
" 96, Strause, Waixel & Co..... 1
" 97, I C McAllester.... 1
" 98, E Strong & Co.... 2
" 99, " " 1
" 100, Samuel Grandin .. 1
" 101, G M Barney 1
" 104, E Howes 1
" 105, J S Wilson & Co.. 1
" 108, " " .. 1
" 112, G M Barney 1
" 113, " 1
" 114, Samuel Grandin .. 1
" 115, W H Bradley..... 2
" 116, " 1
" 117, J S Wilson..... 1
" 118, " 1
" 119, Venture Oil Co... 1
" 121, " " ... 1
" 122, Bradley & Duff... 2
" 123, " " ... 1
" 124, Venture Oil Co... 2
" 125, " " ... 1
" 126, " " ... 1
" 127, Smith & Wilson... 1
" 128, J S Wilson 1
" 130, H J Beers 1

Lot 131, E Strong & Co.... 1
" 132, Woodbury & Campbell..... 1
" 133, David Emery..... 1
" 134, " 1
" 135, G W Baldwin..... 1
" 136, Jacob Olshoffsky. 1
" 137, J H Campbell..... 1
" 138, Ratcliff..... 1
" 145, D Atwater & Co.. 2
" 146, Hamsher & Stevenson..... 1
" 147, Hamsher & Stevenson..... 1
" 148, D Emery & Co.... 1
" 149, " " 2
" 150, Woodbury & Campbell..... 1
" 151, E Strong & Co.... 1
" 152, H J Beers..... 1
" 154, B F McClure 2
" 155, H N Kingsbury .. 2
" 157, H L McMullen.... 1
" 158, Bradley & Duff... 2
" 159, " " ... 1
" 160, " " ... 1
" 161, " " ... 1
" 162, H L McMullen.... 2
" 163, H N Kingsbury... 2
" 164, " 3
" 165, B F McClure..... 3
" 168, William Hanley .. 1
" 169, " " .. 1
" 170, " " .. 1
" 171, " " .. 1
" 172, Hazleton & Bro... 1
" 173, O P Boggs..... 1
" 174, Atwater Oil Co ... 1
" 182, D Atwater & Co... 1
" 185, T N Barnsdall 1
" 186, Vrooman & McGraw..... 1
" 189, Jennings, Hunter & Cummings.. 1
" 190, Jennings, Hunter & Cummings.. 1
" 191, Vrooman & McGraw..... 2
" 192, T N Barnsdall 1
" 193, M J Seymour..... 1
" 194, Atwater Oil Co ... 1
" 196, Charles H Richards & Co..... 1
" 200, Butler & Martin.. 1
" 201, " " .. 1
" 202, " " .. 2
" 203, " " .. 2
" 204, Geo McCullough & Co..... 2
" 205, J A Vera & Co 4
" 206, Casper Taylor 1
" 207, " " 2
" 208, S Siggins..... 1
" 209, Bradley & Duff... 1
" 210, " " ... 1
" 211, Emma Howard & Co..... 4
" 212, Kane City Oil Co.. 2
" 213, " " 2
" 214, " " 1
" 215, " " 3
" 216, Gardner & Cheney 1
" 217, " " 2
" 219, Abbott, Proper & Conaway..... 1
Lot 220, Abbott, Proper & Conaway..... 1
" 221, Petroleum Centre Oil Co..... 1
" 222, Petroleum Centre Oil Co..... 1
" 223, Petroleum Centre Oil Co..... 2
" 226, George McCullough & Co.... 1
" 227, George McCullough & Co.... 1
" 228, T N Barnsdall & Co 2
" 229, " " 2
" 230, " " 3
" 232, J A Wing..... 1
" 233, " 1
" 234, " 1
" 236, R J Straight..... 1
" 237, R J Straight & Co. 1
" 238, R C Shearman & Bro..... 1
" 242, Asher Brown..... 1
" 243, " 2
" 244, T N Barnsdall 2
" 245, " 1
" 246, Hamsher, Weaver & Co..... 1
" 247, Hamsher, Weaver & Co..... 1
" 248, M Watson..... 2
" 250, Pomeroy & Richards..... 1
" 252, Hamsher, Weaver & Co..... 1
" 255, Hamsher, Weaver & Co..... 2
" 256, Van Scoy & Scowden..... 1
" 257, Van Scoy & Scowden..... 1
" 258, E W Lamphier & Co..... 2
" 259, Mahoning Oil Co. 1
" 260, Conover, Kelley & Stewart..... 2
" 261, W W Brown..... 2
" 262, L T Soule..... 2
" 262, Hamburg Oil Co.. 1
" 263, L T Soule..... 2
" 263, Hamburg Oil Co.. 4
" 264, Eagle Oil Co..... 2
" 265, " " 3
" 266, G W Archer..... 2
" 268, J L Brown & Co.. 3
" 269, Alexander & Johnson..... 2
" 270, Mahoning Oil Co.. 1
" 271, " " 1
" 272, A S Hubbard 1
" 273, J B Flisher..... 1
" 274, " 2
" 275, E Shaver & Co.... 2
" 276, L H Cowley & Co. 2
" 277, Baker & Co..... 1
" 278, " 1
" 279, Huntley, Davis & Schonblom.... 1
" 280, J L Brown & Co.. 1
" 283, P Newell & Bro... 1
" 284, William Lynch... 1
" 285, A & W Russell ... 1
" 286, " " ... 2
" 287, " " ... 1

LOWER QUINTUPLE.

Lot 1, Fredonia Oil Co.... 1
" 1, Quintuple Oil Co .. 3
" 2, Kearns, Pemberton & Co..... 2
" 2, Potts & Walker.... 1
" 3, Mountain Oil Co... 2
" 4, Frey, Bear & Stinson..... 3
" 5, Gelm & Phillips ... 3
" 6, O'Dell & Haskell.. 2
" 7, John McVey..... 1
" 8, I G Jackson 2
" 9, " 2
" 10, Boden & Emerson. 3
" 11, W F Kelley..... 2
Salem lot, Quintuple Oil Co 4
Sheldon Jewett, " 7
James DeGolier, " 7

Total.....1,313

(*Abandoned.*)

Curtis, American Oil Co... 1
Davis, P F Kearns..... 1

Total..... 2

(*Dry.*)

Moody, P C L & P Co..... 4
N W M Co's tract, Union Oil Co 2
Taintor's Mills, Union Oil Co 1
Lafayette Coal Co., Neuer & Davis..... 1
Bowen, Mullen & Mills.... 1
Bingham, 400 acres, Forest Oil Co..... 1
Cranmer, Bradford Oil Co. 2
Quintuple, Sherman Bros. 1
Crooker, Chapin & Co..... 1
Mack, Gt Western Oil Co... 1
Various tracts, Gt Western Oil Co..... 10
Marshburg, Venture Oil Co 1
" Johnson & Co. 1

Total..... 27

KENDALL CREEK.

(*Producing.*)

Melvin, P C L & P Co..... 53
" McCray & Thompson 4
" Hamsher & Weaver. 4
" R Sherman..... 5
Jane Schoonover, Amm, Seep & Co..... 5
Jane Schoonover, George Leckey..... 1
Jane Schoonover, H B Porter..... 1
Jane Schoonover, Sterrett & Roberts..... 2
Cornen, pur C A & D Cornen 3
" " F S Reynolds.. 2
O P Buchanan, G A Leckey 2
" Farnham & Gilbert..... 2
C Storms, O P Buchanan.. 6
" Wright & Strong 3

C Storms, J O'Dell..... 4
" Knox, Leckey & Co..... 2
C Storms, Ash & Robinson 1
" Wright & Sowers 1
" J Heathcote.... 1
" P E Shearon..... 1
Frank Moore, Butts & Moore..... 3
Frank Moore, Huff & Co.. 5
" P C L & P Co 7
" Boden & Emerson..... 2
" B N Brooks.. 2
Seward, Knox, Leckey & Co..... 4
" Dingman & O'Neill..... 5
Buchanan, W J Sherman.. 6
" Anchor Petroleum Co..... 7
Buchanan, P O Buchanan.. 1
Mack, E K West..... 14
" Denman & Co..... 7
" Rochester Oil Co... 2
" C F Doll..... 2
" Angell Oil Co..... 8
" Johnson, Kittenger & Treft..... 5
Lafferty, Hazelwood Oil Co 22
" George H Van Vleck..... 38
Lafferty, R H Thayer 6
" Johnson & Co and Union Oil Co..... 27
Lafferty, A B Smith & D J Thayer..... 12
Lafferty, Forest Oil Co.... 3
" Hollow, O A Childs & Co..... 15
Lafferty, C J Lane..... 2
" W H Selkrigg.... 3
" Wheaton & Beasy 2
Totten, Suhr & Shopperlee 8
" M H Collins..... 2
" Merrick & Harris.. 7
P Storms, J Test Oil Co... 17
" Cheney & Duffey..... 2
P Storms, O P Buchanan.. 2
" J W Sherman... 1
" Sandein & Denigen..... 2
Sill, Sill Farm Oil Co..... 6
" Kirk, Eaton & Co..... 3
" Eaton & Co..... 1
" H J Pemberton..... 3
" M C Treat..... 1
" Hiram Sill..... 1
" O F Spencer..... 2
" Anchor Petroleum Co 1
" C N Owens..... 2
Richardson, Munhall & Smithman..... 14
Richardson, A B Walker.. 2
" James Peak Oil Co..... 5
" Davis & Westervelt..... 5
Richardson, Ed Dolan..... 2
" O'Dell & Emerson..... 5
Richardson, Kennedy..... 2
Whipple, J J Carter..... 25
" Wm Weston..... 2
Whipple, Anchor Petroleum Co..... 15
Whipple, Knox, Leckey & Co..... 11
Whipple, John W Knox... 3
" B N Hurd..... 5
" Larrabee & McDonald..... 4
Whipple, Keller & Wirtner 2
" Crandall 1
" Norman & Lester 2
" Morrison & Turner..... 4
Schoonover, Anchor Petroleum Co..... 6
Schoonover, Forest Oil Co 7
" D D & H Schoonover..... 5
Schoonover, H Schoonover..... 1
Schoonover, Clark & Warren..... 2
Schoonover, Clark, Warren & Childs..... 5
Schoonover, Martin & Childs 3
Schoonover, J W Sherman 3
" Sollfield & Dodge 3
Schoonover, Hunt & Graff 2
" Smith & Handel..... 2
Schoonover, O P Buchanan 1
" P F Kimball 2
Ent Transit Co's tract, J Lewis & Co..... 3
Ent Transit Co's tract, Linieman & Zimmerman 4
Ent Transit Co's tract, F E Boden..... 5
Ent Transit Co's tract, Hazelwood Oil Co..... 20
Ent Transit Co's tract, Curtis & Jennings..... 3
Ent Transit Co's tract, Anchor Petroleum Co..... 2
Ent Transit Co's tract, W H D Chapin & Co..... 16
Ent Transit Co's tract, Adams Davis..... 11
Ent Transit Co's tract, Forest Oil Co..... 22
Ent Transit Co's tract, Anchor Petroleum Co..... 1
Hollenbeck, E S Templeton..... 1
Hollenbeck, Carmen & Co 2
" Anchor Petroleum Co..... 2
Hollenbeck, W J Porter... 4
" W H Brown.. 2
" J D Lupher... 4
" Jennings & Shirley..... 5
Hollenbeck, Bunton & Husband 3
Brennan, G H Van Vleck.. 10
Berry, pur R H Thayer.... 6
" Test Oil Co.... 6
Knight, Anchor Petroleum Co 9
Anchor P Co, pur Anchor Petroleum Co..... 6
Sawyer, M C Treat..... 1
Evans, Pittsburgh Oil Co.. 9
Richardson, O P Buchanan 2
" J H Perkins.. 3
" James Smith & Co 3
Richardson, Mulqueen & Gahan..... 1
Davis, J L McKinney & Co 4
" Moore & Gayly..... 1
" A D Smith..... 3
" Rich & Hostetter.... 2
" W H North..... 2
" Rochester Oil Co.... 5
" Humes..... 1
" Henderson..... 2
" Applebee & Rogers. 2
" Edwards 1
" Lobruck 2
" Holstein 1
" Sondheim..... 1
Chamberlain, Rochester Oil Co 20
Chamberlain, J H Bruin & Co 1
Chamberlain, Swingle & Co 5
" Giddings & Dewees 5
Chamberlain, F C Giddings 2
" McElhany... 3
" Stowell & Eaton 2
Chamberlain, A O'Niel.... 9
" Rich & Hostetter 4
Chamberlain, Westmoreland Oil Co..... 4
Chamberlain, W H Wood. 2
" Boylston & Co..... 6
Chamberlain, Lang, Perkins & Co..... 2
Chamberlain, Pierson..... 3
" Hammond Brothers..... 1
Chamberlain, Tefft..... 4
" Linch & Winters..... 6
Chamberlain, A W Boyd... 1
" Treat & Crawford..... 3
Chamberlain, Ash & Robinson 1
Chamberlain, Kerner & Co 4
" Dingman & Co 2
Chamberlain, Chamberlain 2
" Lany & Co.. 3
" Post & Co... 2
A W Boyd, Hayes & Griffith..... 3
A W Boyd, Benedict & Wise 2
" Spence & Dennis..... 2
A W Boyd, H P Bates & Co 3
" Schofield 5
" Glass & DeGolier..... 3
A W Boyd, Boulton Bros.. 3
" Murphy & Smith..... 1
A W Boyd, Foster..... 2
" E A Culver.... 4
" Wade Bros..... 2
" Ellis & Co..... 2
" Johnson & Shafer..... 3

A W Boyd, C B Whitehead 2
" Fitzgibbons Bros 2
A W Boyd, Shafer & Co... 2
" Richardson & Jones 1
Mehan, A T Palmer..... 12
" John P Zane..... 3
" Willoughby..... 4
" R G Cochran..... 3
" E S Templeton.... 2
" A L Avery..... 3
" A J Carr..... 2
" Dibble..... 1
Dexter Moore, A S Palmer 4
" J S Patterson 2
Dexter Moore, C E Judd.. 2
Campbell, E Duthil..... 2
" Duthil & Co..... 2
" J M Wood..... 2
" Dallas B Whipple 2
" J M Congdon.... 2
" J D Lupher..... 5
" Tucker & Sowers 3
" McKevert, Lockwood & Co.... 10
" Wilson & Smith. 2
" Roberts & Sartwell 1
Campbell, J C Donnell.... 1
" Chamber's well.. 1
Corwin, Pickering & Smith 2
" Barney 5
" A A Palmiter..... 2
" Stowell & Matthews..... 7
Corwin, Stowell..... 2
" Eaton & Bundy.... 4
" Jarecki & Westh.. 6
" Richardson & Jones 4
Corwin, Soult & Dower... 5
" Varney 1
" Keeler & Downey 1
" D Curtis & Co.... 3
" Corwin Bros & Co 3
" N Grossmayer.... 4
" J S Boyd..... 3
" McNiel & Co..... 5
" Pittsburgh Oil Co 5
Garlock, Logan Bros..... 6
" O N Hazen & Co. 6
" C S Clark & Co... 5
" R G Cochran..... 3
" Black & Knight 3
" McCray Bros..... 3
" Frank Cooban.... 1
" Anchor Petroleum Co 3
" J O Johnston.... 3
" Hi F Whiting..... 4
" Bowers & Ohlweiler 3
" Porter & Waugh.. 5
" Frank Cooban.... 1
" J Schnitzius..... 3
" P M Shannon..... 1
" Winger Brothers. 3
Fisher, Bradford Oil Co... 6
" A T Palmer & Co.. 1
Monroe, Ritts & Eshner... 2
" Ritts & Son..... 1
" C H Glass & Co... 5
" Ward & Anderson 3
Monroe, E P Bligh 1
" C F DeGolier..... 3
Bissett, Union Oil Co & Morgan..... 4
Bissett, E C Robbins & Co. 7
" Shear & McGee.... 3
" Lynch & Snyder.. 4
" E Lockwood..... 2
" Hoadley & Gamble 3
Young, D J Thayer..... 6
" Kennedy Bros..... 6
Patterson, Huntly, Jamieson & Co..... 2
Patterson, Spellacy, & McTammany 2
Patterson, Wm Alshouse.. 2
" C E Lovell..... 15
" F C Brown..... 2
" W R Patterson... 2
" Nolan Bros..... 2
" Potts Bros..... 1
" Forgie Bros..... 2
" McCalmont Oil Co 13
" Sample 2
Tait, Stickney & Co..... 1
" Pittsburgh Oil Co.... 3
" Wagner..... 4
" Duor & Roach..... 4
" Artley & Co..... 2
" Detroit Oil Co..... 7
" Pittsburgh Oil Co & Broder..... 1
Borden, Pittsburgh Oil Co. 2
Purchases near K & E, Summit, Union Oil Co 14
Spencer, Nye & Taylor.... 3
" Brenneman 5
" W P Logan..... 2
" R V Mitchell.... 3
W J Boyd, Zane & Taylor 7
" S S Fertig & Co 7
Farr, Pacific Oil Co..... 11
" F E Tyler..... 5
" Finnegan & Co..... 2
" Pittsburgh Oil Co... 2
" Selkregg & Son..... 6
" Duor & Roach..... 5
Shaw, John McCort..... 10
" Newell & Palmer... 5
" Finnigan & Co..... 3
" Lockwood & Roberts 4
" E F Willets..... 5
" J H Selkregg & Son 6
" F E Tyler & Co..... 3
" Henney, Tyler & Co 3
Ethridge, A S Palmer & Son 4
Ethridge, Bodine & Walker 3
" J T Larmonth... 5
" Frank Cooban.. 2
Pratt, Perkins & DeGolier. 3
" M A Brookins..... 1
" Hazen & Metcalf.... 1
" Suhr & Shopperlee.. 3
" Van Wermer & Mercer..... 2
Pratt, G W & A A Plummer 1
" Deming & Gibson... 4
" Van Wermer & Craig 2
" Mercer & Co..... 3
" M M McElwaine.... 4
" C A & D Cornen..... 8
" Limited Oil Co..... 6
" O'Dell & Darrow.... 5
Pratt, Smith & Duncan.... 4
" Steel & Whitney.... 3
" Brown Bros..... 3
" Dow & Thomas..... 2
Taylor tract, Jones, Blackmar & Brown..... 15
Taylor tract, John J Carter 11
" Mitchell & Jones 14
Taylor tract, Koester & Mosley..... 4
Taylor tract, Pine Tree Oil Co 4
Taylor tract, Union Oil Co..... 9
Whipple, Whipple Bros... 9
Rew, J D Wolfe..... 3
" D Karns & Co..... 1
" Hopkins & Packard.. 3
" James McKay..... 5
" Hammond & Co..... 2
" Dyer & Ford 3
" McCalmont Oil Co... 7
" Barlow & Clark..... 4
" Johnson & Ritts.... 4
" Thompson Bros..... 5
" Marian Bros..... 1
" Dalrymple 1
Hodge, O G Emery..... 2
" A C Emery..... 1
" John Stinson..... 2
" Seeley & Broder.. 1
" P O Buchanan.... 2
" Hazlewood Oil Co. 3
" R Jennings & Son 2
" Sliney & Dodge... 2
" I H Shank..... 8
" Pencer & Wing.... 1
" Everson & Woodward..... 2
Hodge, Whiteman & Bell. 2
Shedd, Henry Fisher..... 14
" A Linneman..... 2
" J C Linneman & Chapin..... 7
Shedd, P O Buchanan..... 3
" Fuller & Parsons. 1
Bingham, Geo K Anderson 5
" Pittsburgh Oil Co 3
" Reed & Kerwin.. 3
" Capt Taggart.... 4
" Stewart & McDonald..... 3
Bingham (Tack farm), McCalmont Oil Co..... 16
Bingham, lot 272, Tack Bros 7
" Mead & Ross.... 11
" Mead, Green & Co 3
" lot 383, Allen Oil Co..... 6
Bingham, lot 383, Johnson & Co and L T Soule..... 1
Bingham, J F Wykoff..... 10
" Bayne, Fuller & Co..... 10
" J H Caldwell.... 4
" Tuna Valley Oil Co..... 10
Bingham, lot 380, Niagara Oil Co..... 3
Bingham, Applebee, Fisher & Co..... 4
Bingham, Trio Oil Co..... 5
" lot 383, Johnson & Co and Union Oil Co.... 6

Bingham, lot 384, Ocean Oil Co..... 15
" lot 385, Boden, Emerson & Payne 10
Bingham, lot 377, Union Oil Co 7
Kellogg, Flisher & Farrel. 3
Monroe, A N Simpson 1
" Simpson & Sullivan 1
Monroe, Simpson, Sullivan & Co..... 1
Monroe, J D Wolf..... 2
" James O'Neil.... 2
Below Knox City, Warnmaker & Greer..... 1
Below Knox City, Turner. 1
J J Carter, pur John J Carter..... 21
J J Carter, pur H H Argue 1

Total 1,690

(*Abandoned.*)

Seward, Knox, Leckey & Co 1
Schoonover, Martin Childs & Co 1
Hollenbech, Anchor Petroleum Co..... 3
Hollenbech, M C Treat... 1
P Storms, O P Buchanan.. 1
" J W Sherman.... 2
Schoonover, McLachlin... 1
" Crandall & Co 1
Richardson, Gabriel Mosher 3
Bissett, Union Oil Co & Morgan 1
Fisher, Bradford Oil Co... 1
Pratt, M A Brookins..... 1
Melvin, P C L & P Co..... 3
Jane Schoonover, Amm, Seep & Co 1
Jane Schoonover, Gillmor & Jamieson..... 1
P Storms, Test Oil Co..... 1

Total 23

SUMMIT, MARION AND RIXFORD.

(*Producing.*)

Bingham, Stevens Oil Co.. 4
" Clark & Hauna. 6
" Johnson & Co and The Union Oil Co... 6
Bingham, Davis & Haskell 13
" Pickett & Co ... 2
" Wetmore & Bosley..... 10
Bingham, John Conley.... 1
" A A Hopkins ... 6
Bingham & Rixford, Breece, Boyer & Co..... 29
McGrew pur L S Anderson. 10
" McGrew Bros 23
" No. 2, McGrew Bros..... 2
McKeown & Hayes pur McLeod & Morrison..... 3
Hawkins pur Billy O'Brien. 1
Rixford, A A Hopkins..... 1
" W K Vandegrift .. 2
Rixford, Plumberton & Richardson..... 3
Rixford, Dr Love..... 3
" State Line Oil Co.. 1
" Archibald & Co... 3
" Howe & Daley.... 1
" Mayle & Campbell 2
" Huver & Co..... 4
" Howe & Daley.... 2
" Evans & Lockhart. 1
McCullagh, Ernest W Hammond 2
McCullagh, A A Hopkins & Packard..... 1
McCullagh, O'Day & McCullagh 4
McCullagh, Knapp's Creek Oil Co..... 3
McCullagh, Otto Oil Co... 7
Cummings, A A Hopkins & Packard..... 4
Cummings, Wells & Kenyon 2
Cummings, Christie & Cameron..... 3
Cummings, Tom Mills..... 3
" "Little George" 2
Failing, Wm Melline..... 2
" Brennan & Derby.. 4
" Knapp's Creek Oil Co 3
" Gerwig & Bacon.. 1
Cooper pur Cooper Bros... 7
Baker, Whitcomb..... 1
" Parks & Co..... 3
" Unknown 2
" Dan Clark..... 6
" F E Williams & Co. 4
Barton, Wm Doe..... 2
Longfellow, P T & W C Kennedy..... 2
Ingram, M B Birdseye ... 2
Mather, Mather & Anderson..... 1
Mather, W L Perrin & Co. 7
Lockwood, Shattuck Sons & Co..... 3
Stone, Bruin Oil Co..... 1
Allen, Doe, Felt & Co 8
Vaughn, Johnson & Co.... 4
Carpenter, Knapp's Creek Oil Co..... 15
Carpenter, John Baker.... 3
Potts & Slike pur Potts & Slike..... 24
Potts & Slike pur J W Humphrey 3
Potts & Slike pur R H Boughton 5
Bertram, Dr Zimmerman.. 4
" R H Boughton & Co 1
" Bisher & Snyder.. 2
" Kane & Hazelton. 1
" A A Hopkins..... 3
" J L Snyder..... 1
Cummings, Dolley & Arnold..... 6
" Hi Dean..... 2
" L S Anderson.. 1
" Lovell well.... 1
Borden, Buzzell & Eckhart 4
" John J Carter..... 11
" Pittsburgh Oil Co. 6
" Pew & Emerson... 2
Borden, Tom Bradley..... 2
" W McManus..... 4
" Matson..... 3
" Lee & Apple 4
" Shear Bros & Braunchweiger 6
Borden, Brodel & Goetler . 2
" R H Thayer..... 3
" Duffield & Breneman..... 2
" Carr & McEntire.. 3
" Adams & Baldwin. 6
" Pat Layman..... 7
" Davis & Co..... 7
" C C Scott..... 3
Kirk, McCalmont Farm Oil Co 11
Bingham, Harrington..... 1
" Thompson & Siggins 1
Bingham, Jones & Brown.. 3
Gardner, Wesley Chambers 2
Chambers, Wm Chambers. 8
" Cushing & Chambers..... 2
Willet & Coleman, Willet & Coleman..... 3
Willet & Coleman, R H Boughton & Co 1
Willet & Coleman, Kane & Hazelton..... 2
Willet & Coleman, Union Oil Co..... 2
Willet & Coleman, A B McConnell 3
Cornish, Merriam Bros.... 2
" Shear Bros & Braunchweiger..... 2
Cornish, S S Fertig & Co.. 2
" Sharp & Hazen.. 2
" J D Clark & Co... 3
Woodbury, Wm Reader... 2
" Ed Hammond.. 2
Bertram, Caldwell & Clemenger 5
Bertram, Steinberg..... 1
" Geo Gordon..... 3
Anderson, M McFadden... 2
Irons, Breece, Boyer & Co. 2
" Kemper 1
Dodge, Dodge..... 2
" Rixford Gas Wells. 1
Anderson, Anderson, Otis & Co..... 2
Anderson, L S Anderson .. 1
" Wesley Chambers..... 3
Mitchell, F W Mitchell.... 4
Sherman, Sherman & Selkregg..... 2
Sherman, Beck & Ross.... 2
" Blackhall, Spencer & Reardon 1
Sherman, T P Thompson.. 2
" Palmeter & Mosher..... 2
Sherman, Cowles & Atkinson..... 2
Sherman, Bradner & Cosford..... 3
B T & S, Tracy & Pier..... 3
" Wm Belsh..... 2
" Anderson Bros... 2
" Meads & Cameron 2
" Egert & Ross.... 2

B T & S, Gelm & Phillips.. 4
" W A & J S Thompson.... 4
B T & S, Butters & Shaffer 4
" Tarbel, Robinson & Bisher.... 3
Smith & Thayer, Smith & Thayer.... 14
Holt, P T & W C Kennedy. 3
" Wood 1
Thornton, Christie & Cameron.... 4
Borden, Mackin Bros.... 1
" Stanton & Barrett. 2
" Reader & Hackenbury 4
" Whitehead & Bowens.... 7
" C B Whitehead.... 10
" Fisher & Weaver.. 3
" Kneeland Bros.... 3
" Reed & Kerwin... 2
" Mitchell & McKillop.... 1
" W W Brown.... 5
" Bisher & Blackmar 2
" Cochran & Anderson.... 2
" E Ferran.... 2
" Custer & Grady... 2
" Northern Oil Co .. 6
" Clark, Warren & Childs.... 5
" Logan & Frew.... 6
" Nelson, Finnegan & Co.... 3
" Zeigler.... 1
" McManus & Co... 4
" G O Gorden & Co. 9
" Smith Bros 6
" Patty & Armstrong 2
" Ira Wagner.... 5
" Elkhart & Lavens. 6
" Stickney & Wagner.... 1
" Boulton Bros & Mullen.... 3
" Spellacy & Koester 3
" Triangle Oil Co... 3
" Butlers & Shaffer. 2
" Williamson 1
Anderron, Looker & Winger.... 1
Prentice, C A & D Cornen. 14
J D Luper & Co.... 2
Peterson, Humley, Jamison & Co.... 1
Bingham, Davis & Haskell. 13

Total.... 651

(*Abandoned.*)

Hawlin, Archibald & Co No 2.... 1
Failing, Gervey & Becon.. 1

Total.... 2

(*Dry.*)

Lot 3353, Borden, H E Picket.... 2
Lot 3353, Dennis, Bailey... 1

Total.... 3

COLE CREEK.

(*Producing.*)

C O C pur Columbia Oil Co 19
" J McLean.... 3
" Barnsdall & Briety.... 4
" Barnsdall, Duke & Co.... 4
" Loan, Johnson & Co.... 3
" Evans.... 1
" Gorden 1
Y O C pur Youngstown Oil Co.... 23
Bingham, McCord, Tack Bros.... 5
Bingham, McCord, Forest Oil Co.... 18
Freeman, McLeod & Co... 1
Hamlin, Lego & Son.... 3
" Decker & Cofield. 2
" Huver & Thomson 5
" A Sheidemantel.. 5
" Rochester Oil Co. 4
" Jordan & Shannon 4
" Hogan & Duffey.. 1
" Howe & Parker... 2
Brown, J L McKinney & Co 7
" F M Pratt & Co.... 1
" Van Vleck & Co... 4
" Stafford Potter & Thomson.... 3
" Kemp & Armour.. 4
Wright, Tack Bros.... 6
" A Sheidemantel.. 2
" Krug & Mechlin.. 2
" E C Bradley & Co 3
" Kroger & Griffin.. 2
" Stahl, Avery & Co 1
" Edmunds & Co... 2
" M Russlander.... 1
" Green & Co 2
" North Star Oil Co 4
" Wright, Allen & Pratt 1
Yerdon, Forest Oil Co.... 3
" Sam Giffin.... 3
" Wesley Chambers 5
" E O Emerson.... 1
" Union Oil Co.... 5
Morse, Armstrong & Sharp 8
" Kemp & Patterson. 7
" Hart, Hicks & Markham 3
Wilber, E O Emerson. 9
" James Amm & Co 15
" Filkins & White.. 2
" J W Humphrey.. 6
" Thomas Percy.... 3
Mantz, Johnson & Co and U O Co 13
Reitter, Knox Bros & Palmer.... 4
Reitter, Bayne, Fuller & Co 9
Reitter, Johnson & Kittenger.... 3
Reitter, St Clair & Hawkins.... 1
Reitter, O'Hare & Co.... 1
Reitter, A Lemex.... 2
Reitter, Curry & Stackhouse.... 1
Reitter, Pike & Co 2
Reitter, Union Oil Co.... 3
Reitter, Nolan & Wright.. 2
Reitter, J M Harrison.... 1
Reitter, John Barry.... 1
Reitter, Clark & Foster.... 4
Reitter, Mahan Bros.... 3
Reitter, Mitchell.... 1
Geary, Boden pur Union Oil Co.... 16
Brown & Geary pur Union Oil Co.... 14
Wilber & Emerson pur Union Oil Co.... 4
Geary, A Lemex 1
" W B Nolan.... 1
" Brown & Bennet... 3
" F M Pratt & Co.... 1
" A K Murray.... 4
Moore, J W Porter.... 1
Emerson, Forest Oil Co... 7
" S S Fertig & Co. 10
" Roter & Spreeter 4
" Curtis & Wood.. 1
Younger Emerson, Quartette Oil Co.... 4
Younger Emerson, Duke Bros 4
Vincent, Stafford, Potter & Thomson.... 4
Vincent, Straight & Johnson 8
Vincent, D A Wray.... 5
Vincent, H W Williams, Jr 4
Vincent, Evans & Houtz.. 8
Bingham lot 263, Tack Bros 16
Bingham lot 292, Johnson & Co & U O Co.... 17
Bingham Anna Oil Co.... 9
Bingham lots 387 & 394, P T & W C Kennedy 10
Bingham lot 388, Beaumont, Lyle & Kane.... 12
Bingham (Hermit lot) Straight & Johnson.... 6
Bingham (P & S pur) Union Oil Co.... 12
Bingham lot 431, Southard & Short.... 5
Bingham lot 431, Hooper & Stevens.... 3
Bingham lot 431, Tinsman & McNulty.... 2
Bingham lot 431, Lawyer Mason 2
Bingham lot 431, Curry & Stackhouse 2
Bingham lot 431, Oliver & Hartwell.... 1
Bingham lot 431, Bracken & Co.... 2
Bingham lot 431, Oak Shade Oil Co.... 2
Bingham lot 390, Forest Oil Co.... 10
Bingham lot 395, Forest Oil Co 6
Bingham lot 396, Forest Oil Co.... 2
Bingham lot 399, Forest Oil Co.... 2
Bingham lot 398, Forest Oil Co.... 4
Bingham lot 397, Forest Oil Co.... 2

Bingham lot 402, Forest Oil Co..... 7
Bingham lot 430, Forest Oil Co..... 12
Bingham lot 419, Forest Oil Co..... 34
Bingham (D & M pur) Davis & Murphy..... 14
Bingham lot 413, Johnson & Co & U O Co..... 6
Bingham lot 414, Johnson & Co & U O Co..... 4
Bingham lot 422, Johnson & Co & U O Co..... 10
Bingham (five lots), Johnson & Co & U O Co..... 9
Bingham lot 420½, Johnson, Kittenger & Treft..... 7
Bingham lot 421½, Johnson, Kittenger & Treft.. 5
Bingham lot 483, Johnson & Kittenger..... 1
Bingham lot 420, R H Thayer (1 spoiled)..... 8
Bingham lot 421, Smith & Thayer..... 9
Bingham lot 412, Fertig Bros..... 7
Bingham lot 413, Sowers & Miller..... 3
Bingham lot 413, Kelly Oil Co..... 5
Bingham lot 412, Fertig & Henne..... 9
Bingham lot 380, Fertig & Henne..... 6
Bingham lot 381, Fertig & Henne..... 2
Bingham lot 410, Fertig & Henne ... 7
Bingham lot 400, George V Forman..... 8
Bingham lot 403, Boyer & Emery 8
Bingham lot 404, Bennet & Quick 1
Bingham lot 401, Henry Fisher 5
Bingham, Munhall & Smithman..... 17
Bingham lot 423, T J Vandergrift 8
Bingham lot 439, J L McKinney & Co..... 9
Bingham lot 406, J L McKinney & Co..... 1
Bingham lot 409, J L McKinney & Co..... 3
Bingham lot 501, J L McKinney & Co. 6
Bingham lot 500, Straight & Johnson..... 3
Bingham lot 373, Tack Bros 9
Bingham, Smith pur Huff Bros..... 2
Bingham, Smith pur C S Whitney..... 1
Bingham, Smith pur Pratt & Co..... 1
Bingham, Smith pur Penser & Mehaffey..... 2
Bingham, Smith pur Geo Givens 1
Bingham, S P F & H pur F M Pratt & Co..... 2
Bingham, S P F & H pur Rochester Oil Co..... 11
Bingham, S P F & H pur Sinclair & Co 2
Bingham, Union Oil Co ... 10
Bingham, G & V pur Union Oil Co..... 8
Bingham lot 426, A J Thompson..... 11
Bingham lot 391, A J Thompson..... 9
Bingham lot 440, Bayne, Fuller & Co..... 1
Bingnam lot 463, Stanford & Co..... 3
Bingham lot 464, H C Werthman..... 2
Bingham lot 487, Grace & Goldsborough..... 10
Bingham lot 486, O. F. Schonblom & Co..... 7
Bingham lot 416, Lee & Apple..... 2
Bingham, Palmer..... 3
Bingham lot 485, Aiken Oil Co 2
Bingham lot 408, Maple Shade Oil Co..... 9
Bingham lot 407, Bennett & Quick 7
Bingham lot 411, R. Jennings & Son 10
Bingham lot 467, Hamlin & Rose..... 1
Bingham lot 417, Forman & Union Oil Co..... 1
Bingham lot 418, Forman & Union Oil Co 4
Bingham lot 424, Forman & Union Oil Co..... 3
Bingham lot 491, Forman & Union Oil Co..... 3
Bingham lot 499, Forman & Union Oil Co 2
Bingham lot 498, Forman & Union Oil Co 2
Bingham lot 466, Logan & Buchanan..... 1
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Black & George..... 5
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Van Vleck & Stow..... 7
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Bole & Patterson..... 2
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Smith & Aiken..... 2
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Spain, Grace & Co..... 2
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Logan & Buchanan..... 4
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, W W Thompson 1
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, E H Barnum..... 20
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Leah Oil Co..... 3
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, R Jennings & Son..... 11
Bingham, M W H 600 acres, F W Andrews & Co 1

Total 939

(*Abandoned.*)

Geary, J M Tait..... 1

(*Dry.*)

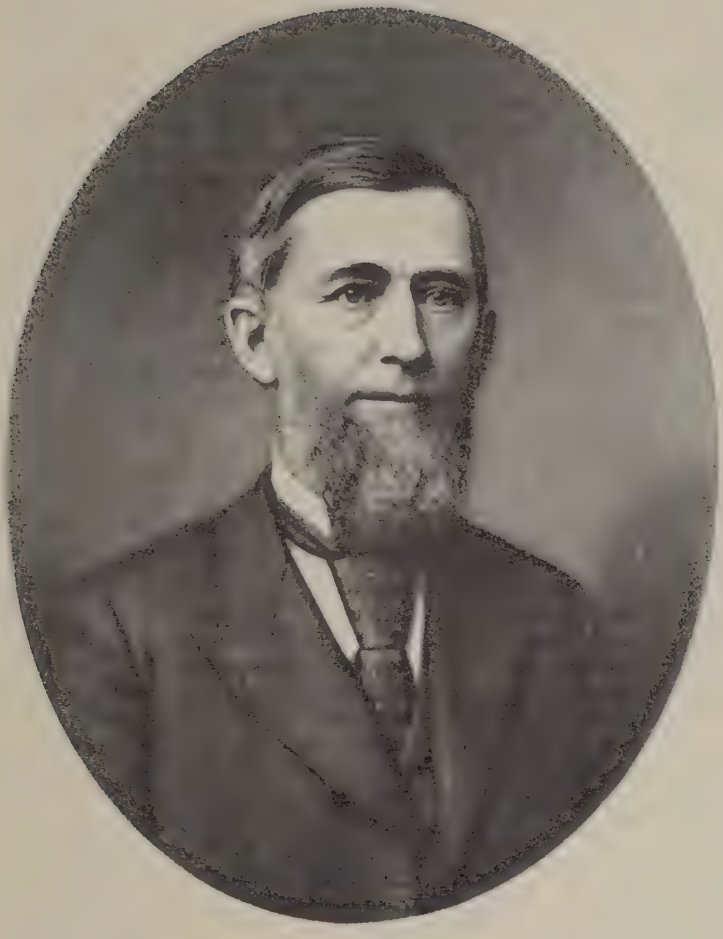
Bingham lot 467, Hamlin & Rose 1
McCord Hollow, Boden, Hatch & Co..... 1
Bingham, Warrant 2270, Gray & Van Vleck 1
Sterling lot, Wing & Co.... 1
" Montgomery & Co..... 1
Wright, Sellen & Co..... 1
" Queen City Oil Co. 1

Total 7

TRAM HOLLOW.

(*Producing.*)

Borden, Oak Shade Oil Co. 1
" Mutual Pet Co..... 3
" Washington Oil Co 2
" Wentworth & Co.. 1
" Smith & Ingram.. 2
" Harris & Tuttle... 1
" Hogan & Co..... 1
" A J Thompson.... 12
" J S Rogers..... 9
" Argue & Akin..... 11
" H Gallagher..... 2
" Frey, Bear & Simpson 5
" Saunders & Stanford 4
" Wm Chambers.... 3
" J J McCandless... 2
" Lennox & Hanna.. 3
" Johnson & Wilson 2
" Roanoke Oil Co... 4
" Wright & Loomis. 6
" P E Applebee..... 1
" G W Ihrig 1
" J J Vandergrift... 11
" Baker & Malone... 19
" Bushnell & White 5
" G L Watson..... 4
" J B Daniels..... 14
" Booth & Newkirk 3
" S S Fertig..... 5
" Hoffman & Patterson 4
" Andrews & Co.... 4
" Ralph Bros..... 3
" J Van Vleck 6
" Van Vleck Oil Co.. 13
" Van Vleck & Gray 3
" F E Boden..... 2
" J G Cooper..... 2
" O F Schonblom ... 2
" Beverly & Burnett 1
" Waugh & Co..... 8
" Macon & Co..... 2
" J L Johnson..... 2
" M Hughes..... 2
" A J Wheeler..... 2
" A G Bowen 3
" J Fox..... 1
" Whitney & Wheeler 7
" Oil City Oil Co.... 9
" A J Thompson.... 10
" Smith & Thompson..... 13
" F W Mitchell..... 12
" R Jennings..... 9



Henry Hamlin

Borden, Mingo..... 2
" Young & Lawton.. 2
" Huntley & Jamison..... 2
" Austin & Bennett.. 3
" H R Proctor..... 7
" Caldwell & Penny 1
" Gibbs & Sterrett.. 1
" Lane & Johnson.. 2
" Hogue & Duke ... 1
" Struthers 6
" Newell & Palmer.. 3
" John Fertig..... 4
" Bowers & Ohlweier 2
" George Chambers.. 2
" St Joe Oil Co..... 2
" Elk City Oil Co.... 6
" Riter & Conley.... 10
" Hill & Herrick.... 4
" R T Lane..... 3
" Bligh & Kyle..... 3
" Coultebaugh & Townsend..... 3
" Trax & Co..... 8
" J Grove..... 5
" Curtis, Kehr & Co 3
" Harris & Wallace.. 3
" Green & Winger... 3
" Blanchard & Richardson 1
" "Derrick"..... 1
" Brawley & Crouthers 1
" Wiser & Overy.... 1
" W F Monger..... 3
" Hooper & Stevens 1
" Forest Oil Co..... 11
" Carter & Hurd..... 5
" J J Carter..... 4
" Mike Gorman..... 2
" Ralston & Co..... 3
" J B Daniels & Co.. 14
Meldrum, E A Boyne..... 2
" D Richie..... 3
" R O Meldrum... 10
" Hogan & Murphy 5
" Sunburst..... 3
" Wm Utter..... 1
" Curron & Allsbaugh..... 4
" "Bull of the Woods"..... 1
" Theo Heifer.... 1
" Lorn & O'Dell.. 1
" Burnes..... 2
" Kern & Co..... 1
Vandergrift, Gibbs & Sterrett 1
" Weiser..... 1
" Rutherford .. 2
Doubleday, Lee, Milligan & Doubleday. 15
" Carson Bros.. 2
" W A Nicholson..... 2
" Allshouse 3
Chambers, Hazlewood Oil Co 15
Keller, Bell Bros..... 2
" Cutting & Sterrett. 5
" Lego & McCool.... 2
" Healy & Wilder.... 5
" Backus & Straight.. 3
" Gaskall & Workman 4
Keller, W J Morrell..... 2
" Pomeroy & Judd... 2
" B Kirley & Co..... 3
" J T Williams..... 3
" Williams & Keller 1
" John Fagundus.... 3
" Longwell & Snow.. 3
Morse, Irvin & Morgan.... 1
" Slike & Williams... 2
" J I Dunn..... 2
" Applebee & Fisher 5
" Kerr & Eaton..... 2
" Lake Oil Co 7
" Mattison..... 2
" R J Walker (Swamp Angel) 1
" Watkin Bro..... 5
" O P Buchanan..... 3
" Polar Oil Co..... 3
" J H Sherman 2
" Daniels 1
" Jno Potts..... 5
" Applebee & Rogers 2
" McEnvoe & Co..... 1
" Warren & Tidioute Oil Co..... 2
" Morse & Ball 1
" S P Boyer..... 2
Wm Duke, Wilson & Heller 1
" W H & D W Longwell 2
" Wm Duke, Jr.. 1
" N C Clark..... 3
White, John Eaton..... 5
" Bently & Thurston 4
" H L Blackmar..... 14
" H Beardsley..... 4
" A J Neil..... 4
" N P Stone..... 2
" Hontz & Hower.... 3
" Howe & Eaton..... 11
" Mitchell & Jones... 28
" Warren Oil Co..... 3
Cole, Stewart & McDonald 2
" Fisher & Reeves..... 4
" Eureka Oil Co..... 4
" T B Buchanan..... 9
" Maple Grove Oil Co.. 3
" Morris, Gillies & Co 3
" J Pepper..... 6
" Carothers Bros..... 5
Middaugh, I G Howe..... 1
" Forest Oil Co.. 19
" J S Cooper..... 1
" Rochester Oil Co 17
" A C Hawkins... 4
Ingram, Patterson & Leedom 5
Sanderson, W C Patterson 5
" Erie Oil Co.... 6
Skinner, R J Walker & Co 4
" R M Brown & Co 4
" Swan Bros..... 1
Scio, Devlin & Co..... 4
" King & Cutting..... 6
" J H Mayer..... 3
" Devlin & O'Connor... 5
" Nichol & Rhodes..... 2
" Scio Oil Co 1
" Rochester Oil Co..... 1
" W L Russell..... 1
Rose, Blackman & Jackson 4
W & J Duke, Hackett & Shirley 5
J Duke, Sproal & Hasson.. 4
" Merket Bros..... 8
" John Duke..... 2
Dow pur Johnson, McManus & Co..... 2
Haines pur Carlin Bros & Golden..... 8
" Reed & Brown 2
" W L Russell.. 2
" Kemp & Co.. 4
Chas Duke, Chas Duke.... 3
" Duke Centre Oil Co 3
Oil City Oil Co, Longwell & Co 1
Borden, A C Smith..... 3
Chas Duke, S A Elliott.... 1
Angell Oil Co, Angell Oil Co 14
C O Co, Columbia Oil Co.. 18
Borden, McKelvey & Co... 9

Total..... 852

(*Abandoned.*)

Borden, Duke & Hague No 2..... 1
" Forest Oil Co..... 1
Rose, J S Rogers..... 1

Total..... 3

OIL VALLEY.

(*Producing.*)

J E & W P Baldwin, Stewart Bros & Co..... 24
J E & W P Baldwin, Wilton & Emerson..... 10
J E & W P Baldwin, J E & W P Baldwin..... 4
E & F W Sprague, Nunda Oil Co..... 8
Noble, O Noble..... 35
" G H Noble..... 12
" H W Noble 6
" J B McElwaine..... 1
Keating, Hamlin..... 10
" D C Brawley..... 4
" W H McGill & Co 3
" Young & Co..... 4
" Bradley & Metcalf 8
" Tracy & Jenkins. 2
" H O Robbins..... 5
Strickland, W H Bull 2
" E B Rogers.... 3
" Whitman Bros & Clark..... 4
" Boden & Emerson 5
" Field & Chattels 1
" H H Metcalf.. 1
" Johnson & Rathbon 2
Atwater, R S Battle..... 3
" Lupher Bros & Co 4
Marvin, T B Clark & Co... 5
Moore, G N Moore..... 11
F W Sprague, Carlin Bros & Golden..... 4
F W Sprague, Millikin Bros 3

F W Sprague, Norwich Oil Co 4
F W Sprague, Westmoreland Oil Co 3
F W Sprague, S W Mason. 6
F W Sprague, W A Hardison & Co 3
F W Sprague, S F Conant . 4
" F W Sprague 7
W F Sprague, J Galls 4
" Gates & Siple 2
" Eichner Bros 2
" Van Norman & Co 2
" W R Love .. 4
Sam Baldwin, Nunda Oil Co 3
Sam Baldwin, C G Warner 1
" Hardison & Collins 11
" Nettie Pete 6
" Shadman ... 3
" PennellBros 1
" Waugh & Sheakley. 2
" Grierson & Co 3
" Steele & Tracy 2
" H P Boyd .. 4
Wildwood, Wildwood Oil Co 15
Breckenridge, Breckenridge & Harper 8
Borden, unknown 2
Rickerson, Alford & Curtis 2
" J Van Kleecke 1
E E Sprague, H P Boyd ... 2
" John Ward & Co 3
" Thomas & Jones 2
Straight, E O Emerson 1
" St Petersburg Oil Co 5
" Baldwin & McCoy 4
" C G Warner 2
" Carlin, Bros & Golden 4
Slater, Huff Bros & Farrell 2
" Hart 6
" Chambers & Bros .. 4
" Kump & Nicholson 3
" Oil Valley Gas Well 1
" J B McElwaine 1
Werthman, Hurtzel & Nesmith 5
Werthman, J N Pew 5
" S Watson 4
" G N Moore 3
" S L Wilson 8
" Otto Germer .. 7
" H C Werthman 7
" Williamson Bros 3
Boot Leg, L P Warner 9
" J & F H Bole ... 5
" Boot Leg Oil Co 2
" W S McMullen. 2
" Luce & Perkin .. 2
Lovell, S L Wilson 4
" Waugh, Porter & Co 4
Borden, Watson & Willock Oil Co 13

Borden, Hefner. 2
" Fisher & Co 2
" Pew & Emerson .. 3
" H Boyer. 2
" Magbee & Wheaton 2
" Brandeth & Watson 10
" Russell & Co 1
" Glass & Huff 3
" Smith & Jones 2
" Tanner & Co 4
" Bartles & Post 3
" Brooks & Hoffman 4
" Tafft & Egbert 6
" C B Williams & Co 12
" Kerwin & Reed ... 1
" Borden Oil Co 3
" Willard & Weaver 2
" Wilcox & Breneman 2
" J Knox & Co 3
Brown, South Shore Oil Co 1
" W L Calbet 1
" J McCort 4
" Weible Bros 3
" Westmoreland Oil Co 4
" N K Connelly 2

ANGELL OIL COMPANY'S TRACT.

Ralston & Benedict 6
Harris & Wallace 3
Guyer & Basch 4
R Jennings & Son 4
Ballard & Barr 6
J B Daniels & Co 5
J G & C B Williams 5
Wallace Oil Co 3
Frank Campbell & Co 4
Piper & Dally 3
Forman & Lawton 3
Ballard & Williams 2
Angell Oil Co 9
Jaynes Bros 5
M J Tufft 1
Stewart & McDonald 2
John Beno 3
Hart, Hicks & Co 1
A W Williams 3
Burns Bros 4
Havens & Wright 1
Fargo Oil Co 4
Waugh & Co 5
W L Perrin & Co 3
Chauncy Oil Co. 1
Hamlin, J B Daniels & Co 9

Total 594

KANSAS BRANCH.

(*Producing.*)

Whitney & Wheeler, Taylor & McVey 2
Whitney & Wheeler, Taylor & Rix 2
Whitney & Wheeler, Tanner & Wheeler 1
Whitney & Wheeler, A P Tanner 2
Whitney & Wheeler, C F Allen 1

Dixon, Dalrymple Bros 2
" " & Milliken 1
Duke & Howard, Dorsey & Co 7
Duke & Howard, Arctic Oil Co 8
Duke & Howard, W G Duffield 6
Duke & Howard, O Keyes. 4
Duke & Howard, Stahl, McFarland & Co 2
Duke & Howard, D S Kemp 2
" D G Stage 2
" Alex McGinness. 2
" Winicher Bros 1
" Rew & Shoem'kr 3
Johnson, Chubbeck & Drake 2
Duke & Johnson, Reed & Brown 4
Duke & Johnson, Mills, Guider & Co 5
Duke & Johnson, J Wolfe & Co 7
Duke & Johnson, Black Giant Oil Co 7
Duke & Johnson, Taffy Oil Co 4
Duke & Johnson, Hackett & Shirley 6
Duke & Johnson, C E Robbins & Co 6
Duke & Johnson, Varney & Co 3
W & J Duke, McPherson & Co 6
W & J Duke, Merrick & Co 6
Morton, J S Cooper 1
" Monroe & Smith. 1
" Heydrick Bros & Brown 6
" J D Downing & Co 13
" White & Clark ... 3
" Dorsey Bros 3
" Daniels & Co 1
Keating, L W Young & Co 3
" Forest Oil Co 21
" Mountain Oil Co. 7
" B Kirley 1
" A P Tanner 2
Hamlin, Forest Oil Co 31
A Loop, J D Downing & Co 3
Baldwin Bros, Rauber & Hogan 4
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Wetter & Nicholson 3
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Paul Kratzer 3
Duke, Church & Baldwin, B Vensel 3
Duke, Church & Baldwin, R C Coulter 2
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Anderson & Leonard 2
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Blakeslee Bros 2
Duke, Church & Baldwin, J B McElwaine & Co 7

Duke, Church & Baldwin, Hemlock Oil Co..... 9
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Patterson & Hoffman... 4
Duke, Church & Baldwin, G L Howard..... 4
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Warren Oil Co..... 4
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Calhoun & Slater..... 1
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Wilder & Warren..... 1
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Bronson & Curtis..... 3
Swink, Hamsher & Co 4
Duke & Gorton, Kribbs & Co..... 4
Duke & Gorton, John Duff 3
" Chauncey Oil Co.. 18
Duke & Blackmar, Burt & Abel..... 3
Duke & Blackmar, Harrington..... 2
Duke & Blackmar, Lew.... 3
" Kentucky Oil Co... 3
" Chautauqua Oil Co..... 2
J E Robinson, "Maude" wells..... 2
Kapp pur "Maggie"..... 1
Kansas Br Oil Co, Simonds & McGill..... 13
Kansas Br Oil Co, Tanner & Wheeler..... 2
Kansas Br Oil Co, Braunschweiger..... 5
Kansas Br Oil Co, R M Brown & Co..... 3
Kansas Br Oil Co, Mead & Co..... 2
Wright, Husband & Co.... 6
Various tracts, J S Patterson..... 10

Total..... 343

(*Abandoned.*)

Morton, White & Clark.... 1
" Daniels & Co..... 1

Total..... 2

(*Dry.*)

Peffer, Lupher Bros & Co. 1

Total..... 1

INDIAN CREEK.

(*Producing.*)

Keyes, Indian Creek Oil Co..... 18
Keyes, J Keyes..... 1
" Collins & Hardison 4
" W A Hardison & Co 2
" Tod, Anderson & Co 1
Cooper, Oak Shade Oil Co. 1
" J Kribbs..... 1
" N Wood..... 3
Cooper, Safford..... 1
" Forest Oil Co..... 1
J Campbell, Oak Shade Oil Co..... 4
J Campbell, Evans & Thompson..... 1
J Campbell, Forest Oil Co 2
Rounds, Oak Shade Oil Co 7
" Kemp & Patterson 4
" Evans & Thompson 2
" Forest Oil Co..... 2
Dodge, Kemp & Patterson 2
" Rochester Oil Co.. 1
Hooker, J D Downing & Co..... 10
Hooker, L Loup..... 1
Drake, Evans & Thompson 1
L Loup, Evans & Thompson..... 4
L Loup, Bradford Oil Co & Follet Bros..... 11
Zimmer, Brawley Bros 1
" Gray Bros..... 1
" Zimmer..... 3
" McNulty & Strong 1
" Spring Valley Oil Co..... 1
" Forest Oil Co..... 6
Henry Loup, J D Downing & Co..... 3
Henry Loup, J J McNulty 1
" Whitney & Co 2
" Unknown.... 1
Wm Loup, Ferness..... 1
Palmiter, Cavey & Purtell. 6
" Spring Valley Oil Co..... 8
" J L Eddy..... 1
" Swett..... 1
" Fry & Hayes.... 1
" Acre Oil Co 3
" Boggs & Curtis.. 1
" C Phillips..... 1
" G N Smith 4
" M L Sweeny & Co 4
" Emlenton Oil Co 3
Barrett, Bartlett & Co..... 2
" J K Bartlett 3
" Bennie & Co..... 13
" L E Mallory..... 2
" Markham & Co... 8
" Emlenton Oil Co.. 3
M Loup, Hart & Hicks.... 6
" James O'Neal.... 4
" Erie City Oil Co.. 3
" Kinney & Co..... 2
Simms, Bradford Oil Co... 11
Sparger, " " ... 1
Hamlin, Plummer Oil Co.. 4
" Vandergrift & Miller..... 3
" G W Strong & Co. 1
" (Oak Shade pur) Forest Oil Co... 1
M W Campbell, Spring Valley Oil Co..... 3
M W Campbell, Follett Bros..... 1
M B Campbell, Spring Valley Oil Co..... 1
M B Campbell, Morris, Smith & Co..... 3
Elling, Forest Oil Co..... 1
Hooker and other farms, Forest Oil Co, *et al*..... 23
Hooker and other farms, Evans & Thompson, *et al* 18

BARSE TRACT.

Union Oil Co..... 9
Siggins & Lincoln..... 5
Smith & Crowley..... 1
L B Caldwell..... 1
Wm Chambers..... 2
Stover & Dilks..... 7
S C Whitney..... 5
McCort & Hancox..... 6
St John & Co 5
Curtis Bros 4
W C Patterson..... 7
D C Brawley & Co..... 5
D S Gray..... 1
A C Hawkins..... 4
Davis & Hyde..... 3
Russell & Co..... 2
H W Curtis & Co..... 3
Geo V Forman 24
Gilfillan..... 1
Tobias & McGiven..... 2
Smith & Bovee..... 5
Mallory & Co 2
Gray & Stettheimer..... 1
Fitzgibbons Bros..... 4
B D Campbell..... 3
Steelsmith 1
Lyon & Connelly..... 1
Rovee & Clawson 2
Boston Oil Co..... 2
Collins & Hardison..... 8
J D Downing & Co..... 6
Emlenton Oil Co..... 2
Robert Herse..... 1
L E Mallory..... 3
Tod & Anderson..... 1
Morris & Co..... 7
Cape Cod Oil Co..... 1
Galbraith & Kennedy..... 2
W A Hardison & Co..... 1
R Jennings & Son..... 6
H Jennings & Co..... 2
Major Wetter..... 3

Total..... 387

(*Abandoned.*)

Barse, Union Oil Co..... 1
" Shackleton & Co... 1
" McCort & Hancox. 1

Total..... 3

(*Dry.*)

McMullen 1
Unknown 2
Dodge, Kemp & Patterson 1
Arthur Loop, unknown.... 2

Total..... 6

MIX CREEK.

(*Producing.*)

Keating, J L McKinney & Co..... 27
Burdick, Tack Bros..... 10
Wheeler, Dusenberry, Wheeler & Co..... 34
Comstock & Riddell, John Tonkin, Jr..... 5

Mann, Geo E Mann..... 3
K H McBride, Haymaker.. 4
Gale, Gale & Son..... 14
" Cavey & Purtell..... 12
Templeton, Nott Bros..... 2
" Templeton.... 4
" Bennett & Brown..... 2
Wright & Sawyer, C J Tillford..... 2
Hazzard & Hollister, G S Williams..... 3
Cook, Kenyon..... 2
Weston lot, Forest Oil Co. 6
" Lee & Apple.. 9
" E H Barnum & Co..... 9
Weston lot, Dinining Oil Co 5
" J B Kiley & Co 4
" Gibbs & Alexander..... 4
Weston lot, S S Henne.... 6
" C W Pratt & Co 18
" Geo V Forman 1

Total..... 186

(*Dry.*)

Weston, Kiley & Co..... 1
" Smith & Ames... 1
" Lyman..... 1
" J L McKinney & Co..... 1
Weston, Geo V Forman... 1
Annis, Brown & Bennett.. 1
Clark, J McKinney & Co.. 1
Cook, Andrews & Comey.. 1
Gilletts, C E Hatch Co..... 1

Total..... 9

KINZUA.

(*Producing.*)

Union Oil Co's track, Union Oil Co, Kinzua wells 20
Union Oil Co's tract, Union Oil Co, Guffey wells..... 10
Union Oil Co's tract, Union Oil Co, Bonanza wells... 2
Bingham lands, Baker & Malone..... 14
Bingham lands, Corwall, Parker & Co..... 20
Bingham lands, Riter & Conley..... 10
Bingham lands, A Gillmor Jr & Co..... 7
Bingham lands, lot 135, J M Tait..... 6
Bingham lands, lot 136, J M & Thomas Tait..... 2
Bingham lands, Byron & McKeown..... 2
Bingham lands, C P Byron. 1
La Fayette Coal Co's lands, Eaton Bros..... 4
La Fayette Coal Co's lands, Porter, Gillmor & Jackson..... 3
La Fayette Coal Co's lands, Boden & Co..... 2
La Fayette Coal Co's lands, Carter & Hurd..... 10

Total..... 113

(*Abandoned.*)

Union Oil Co's tract, Union Oil Co No 4..... 1
La Fayette Coal Co's lands, M Brownson..... 1
La Fayette Coal Co's lands, (Gronen lot) McCalmont Oil Co..... 2
La Fayette Coal Co's lands, Neuer & Davis..... 1
La Fayette Coal Co's lands, Porter, Gillmor & Jackson..... 1

Total..... 6

(*Dry.*)

Union Oil Co's tract, Union Oil Co Nos 3 and 5..... 2
Halsey lands, Westmoreland Oil Co..... 2
Halsey lands, Knox, Leckey & Co..... 1
Halsey lands, Wilcox & Knox..... 1
Bingham lands, E L Bowen & Co..... 1
Kane lands, P C L & P Co. 1
" Marcus Hulings..... 1
Hagadorn, Shafer..... 1
Bingham, Treat & Co..... 1
" McCullagh & Co 1
Patterson, P C L & P Co... 5
Warrant 3901, J & H O Neil 1
Lafayette Coal Co's lands, Van Vleck, Stow & White 1
Lafayette Coal Co's lands, Hazlewood Oil Co..... 1
Lafayette Coal Co's lands, Pittsburg Oil Co..... 1
Lafayette Coal Co's lands, Dutchess Oil Co..... 1
Lafayette Coal Co's lands, Union Oil Co..... 1
Hoover lease, Wm Dow... 1
Newton, Martin Comstock. 1
Backus, General Hamar... 1

Total..... 26

FOUR MILE.

(*Producing.*)

Joe Waters, Carroll Bros.. 1
" Howard & Baum..... 3
Joe Waters, John R Brambley..... 1
Jake Waters, E C Howard. 1
Jacob Moultrous, Robert Moultrous & Son..... 6
Griffith, A Griffin & Co.... 7
" Harold & Byrnes.. 4
Zimbauer, Coast Bros 7
" Rock View Oil Co..... 4
Zimbauer, Merrill & Coast. 4
" W F Coast..... 2
Parson's lot, Carroll Bros.. 2
" M L Lockwood 6
" Pebble Rock.. Oil Co..... 4
Parson's lot, Pioneer Oil Co 12
" M L Lockwood & Co..... 2
Dye, Coast & Clark..... 10
" J H Boardman & Co.. 1
" Allegany Oil Co..... 7
" Pebble Rock Oil Co.. 2
" N A Dye & Co..... 4
" John H Borden & Co. 2
" Kerr & Bickle..... 2
" Boyle, Rogers & Co.. 2
" Argue & Aiken 4
" Argue & Poole..... 2
" B W Baum & Son.... 4
" Miller & McNish..... 1
" T B Clark & Co..... 2
" L H Ballard & Co.... 6
" George W Consor.... 2
" Brambley, Granger & Co..... 2
Frank Waters, Merrill & Coast..... 3
Frank Waters, Calkins & Kelty..... 11
Van Campen, Geo Van Campen..... 12
Widow Carrol, J Wesley & Co..... 2
Widow Carrol, Collins & Son..... 3
Widow Carrol, Kerwin & Reed..... 4
McCartney, Gibby..... 1
" W J Steele & Co..... 1
McCartney, S D Heffner... 3
" Rock City Oil Co..... 3
McCartney, G D Grannis & Co..... 3
McCartney, Rogers & Seeley..... 1
McCartney, Clark Bros & Canfield..... 1
McCartney, Tabor & Co... 2
" Aiken Bros ... 2
" John R Brambley..... 2
McCartney, H B Davis & Co 1
" Abrams & Co . 1
" Kinkaid & Co. 1
Lippert, Howard & Baum. 2
Mary Waters, Howard & Baum..... 3
Garr, Hayes & Davis..... 6
Howard, Rumsey & Co.... 6
" Vandergrift & Foreman..... 1
Howard, C B Williams & Co 1
" Hayes Bros..... 1
Bozzard, Wiser Bros..... 3
" L O Taffel & Co.. 2
" Griswold & Co... 1
J F Johnson, Argue & Cobb 2
" Garrett & Prentice..... 1
J F Johnson, Eaton & Howe 3
" Hutchinson & Stoughton..... 1

J F Johnson, Shear Bros..	2
Stichelbauer, Franchot Bros	1
Stichelbauer, E Bailey	1
Ferkel, Franchot Bros	1
Geiger, Buffalo Oil Co	2
Donahue, Ellis, Coleman & Co	7
Donahue, Brown & Norris	7
" Donahue	2
Bucher, Wm Bucher	5
" Pebble Rock Oil Co	3
Stevens, McCalmont Oil Co	3
" Book & Rhodes..	1
" J H Hughes	1
" Canfield	1
Zaph, Franchot Bros	4
" Meade & Sargent	2
J Brandall, Franchot Bros.	8
John Harbell, Coleman, Meade & Co	6
John Harbell, Hickey & Nessil	3
John Harbell, Capt J M Burns & Co	1
John Harbell, Smith & Howard	2
John Harbell, McNall & Lewis	2
John Harbell, M H Byrnes & Co	1
John Harbell, Hogan & Murphy	1
John Harbell, Meade & Crawford	2
John Harbell, J B Daniels & Co	2
John Harbell, Allegany Oil Co	1
Andy Harbell, Smith & Howard	2
Andy Harbell, Franchot Bros	15
Andy Harbell, Smith & Howard	1
United Pipe Lines, Franchot Bros	1
Stewart, Crocker	2
" J G & E M Johnson	4
Stewart, Morgan, Wilson & Co	2
Fries, Meade & Sargent	1
" Franchot Bros	7
Hollander, Pebble Rock Oil Co	6
Hollander, H E Brown & Co	2
Hollander, Colegrove & Co	3
Johnson, Johnson & Co	3
" H C Gaskell	3
" J H Dilks	1
" Allegany Oil Co..	2
" C W Rhodes	1
Total	339

(*Abandoned.*)

Widow Carroll, O J Lewis & Co	1
Fries, Eaton & Stowell	2
Moultrous, Moultrous & Son	1
A Harbell, Smith & Howard	1
Total	5

(*Dry.*)

North Pole, unknown	1
Stevens, Roberts	1
Austin, McVey, Taylor & Co	1
Various sections, unknown	3
Total	6

The Bradford Oil Field.—The production of the Bradford field from 1868 to the close of 1889 is shown as follows:

YEAR.	Barrels.	Wells Completed.	Daily Runs.	YEAR.	Barrels.	Wells Completed.	Daily Runs.
1868–75	36,000	17	.....	1883	13,400,000	789	36,812
1876	380,000	376	.....	1884	12,200,000	601	33,052
1877	1,450,000	902	.....	1885	11,000,000	484	29,228
1878	6,500,000	2,026	16,980	1886	19,000,000	413	26,980
1879	14,200,000	2,460	38,586	1887	7,700,000	145	20,722
1880	22,300,000	3,803	55,173	1888	5,400,000	47	13,992
1881	23,000,000	2,847	70,811	1889	6,200,000	683	16,462
1882	18,000,000	859	51,030				

The total product up to January 1, 1888, was 140,166,000 barrels from 15,722 wells, of which 14,000 were producers prior to the shut-in of 1887. In 1885 there were 10,668,255 barrels sent through the pipes from the Bradford field; 9,847,911 in 1886, and 7,563,452 in 1887. During the years of 1888–89 the yield fell from 22,422 barrels per day to 17,350 in the Bradford field, and from 5,702 to 935 in the Kane and Elk field; so that the actual yield for the two years is said not to have exceeded 12,000,000 of barrels. The following table gives the average price of crude certificates, on the floor of the Bradford Oil Exchange, since March 1, 1879, to December, 1885:

MONTH.	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
January	....	110⅛	95	83	92¼	111⅛	70¼
February	....	103¼	89⅛	85⅛	101	104⅜	73⅛
March	86	89	82⅞	80⅞	97½	100⅛	80⅝
April	78⅜	76⅜	84⅛	78½	92⅜	94	78⅞
May	73⅛	80¼	81⅛	70	99⅜	85⅛	79⅝
June	68⅜	100¼	81	54⅛	117⅛	68¼	82⅛
July	69⅞	101¼	76⅛	57⅝	108	63¼	96⅜
August	67¼	90¼	78⅜	58⅜	108⅜	81⅛	100⅜
September	69¼	95⅛	92½	71⅛	112½	78	100¼
October	88⅛	96⅜	92¼	93⅜	111⅛	71	105½
November	105⅜	91¼	82⅛	114¼	114⅓	72⅓	104⅜
December	113¼	92⅜	83¼	95½	114⅛	74⅜	....

Bradford was the field that produced such an extraordinary quantity of oil, filling up the stocks in tanks until they reached 36,000,000 barrels with its field still yielding 60,000 barrels a day, or thereabouts. In regard to the possibility of another such field being discovered Prof. Carll said he believed there was absolutely no likelihood of it. The number of experimental wells that had been drilled in search of another Bradford sand, in all parts of the country, seemed to establish the fact that Bradford was unique and alone. He did not believe that such a petroleum deposit as this would ever be found in any country in the world. The Bradford field and its annex, in Allegany county, N. Y., is apparently being drained to the dregs. At one time the production of the field was as high as 105,000 barrels every twenty-four hours. Bradford has produced about 156,000,000 barrels of oil, and a pool that would yield the 156th part of this is something that the oil producer is eagerly looking for. He goes on to show how, in 1886, the "Whitesand" horizon was producing daily 45,560 barrels, and the Bradford, or "Blacksand" horizon was producing 32,668 barrels (in all 78,228 barrels) daily, and how the steady decrease of production in both brought the figures down, in December, 1888, to 29,349 and 20,680—50,029 barrels daily.

To take in all the fields the following short table will show the decrease in the annual production: 1886, 25,080,400; 1887 (in spite of 1,694 new wells), 21,286,560; 1888 (in spite of 1,530 new wells), 16,126,580, the shut-down being responsible for only about 1,500,000 of this decline; for the October daily average before the shut-down was 58,942, and the December daily average after the shut-down was 50,029. In September, 1880, the producers of the Bradford field placed a cannon at Bradford, also one each at Coleville and Olean, to be used in boring oil tanks in case of fire.

Shut-in by Producers.—Under date June 11, 1884, a petition was circulated by John P. Zane asking the producers to agree to a shut-down until January 1, 1885. Within six days 200 producers signed this agreement, and by August 3 the great majority of oil men had signed it. [The names of majority and minority are given in the *Era* of August 4, 1884.] On the last day of October, 1887, the executive board of the Petroleum Producers' Association, and the advisory board, met at Oil City and signed the contract by which a part of the daily production was to be shut-in for one year. From this shut-in producers were to receive the benefit which may accrue from the advance in the price of 5,000,000 barrels of oil set aside at 62 cents per barrel; the profit on the oil to be divided proportionally to the amount of production which each man shuts in. Out of the 5,000,000, producers were to give the profit on 1,000,000 to laboring men, and the Standard set aside 1,000,000 for the same purpose, and many producers also agreed not to drill any more wells for one year.

On June 29, 1889, the Standard Oil Company purchased 3,500,000 barrels of this oil at 91½ cents, giving a profit of $248,000, which was divided among the 900 producers. The *Era* referring to this great transaction, says: "Another particularly gratifying feature is the consummation of good faith between the parties to the great agreement entered into nearly two years ago. While the pecuniary results have not been so great as some of the more sanguine led themselves to hope for, the Producers' Association has accomplished the great purpose of its organization—reducing stock; and have further made a handsome profit on the oil which was set apart without any expense to themselves for their own use in case they kept their agreement inviolate." Prior to this, the profits on 1,000,000 barrels, set apart for the support of the laborers in the field who were thrown out of employment by reason of this shut in, were realized, returning a revenue of no small amount.

Pipe Lines.—The idea of pipe lines is said to have originated with Gen. S. D. Karns in November, 1865, when he proposed to construct a six-inch line from Burning Springs to Parkersburg, Va. Hutchinson, of rotary-pump fame, explained his plan to John Dalzell and C. L. Wheeler, and the first line was placed from the Sherman well to the railroad depot on Miller's farm. Van Syckle detected the faults in Hutchinson's system, and at once constructed a line from Miller's farm to Pithole. Afterward William Warmcastle assisted Henry Harley in building a line from Benninghoff run to the Oil Creek Railroad, and out of this grew the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. A two-inch pipe line from Miller's farm to Pithole was completed October 10, 1865, by S. E. Van Syckle, H. C. Ohlen, Henry Harley, Charles Hickox, Charles W. Noble and Reed and Cogswell. It was placed at a cost of $50 per joint; while three pumping stations were found necessary in the 32,000 feet of pipe. Branch lines were also constructed to Cherry run, Bull run and Pioneer. Mr. Van Syckle, speaking of this venture, refers to the troubles and losses its building entailed as follows:

> At length the system was completed, and I began pumping oil into the pipe. The experiment was perfectly successful from the time the first barrel of oil was pumped into the pipe, and I had the pleasure of seeing my detractors silenced for a little while. But my success by no means quelled the opposition to me. Instead of the calm which I thought would follow the completion of my work, I raised a tempest. It was the teamsters now with whom I had to contend. They saw the value of this means of transportation, and they also saw their profits vanishing from them, and they tried every conceivable way to worry and annoy me. They pried the pipes with pick-axes or fastened log chains around them, hitched their teams to the chains and pulled the pipe apart. To put a stop to this I sent to New York for some carbines and armed a patrol to watch the line. Not long after the line was laid two partners who had joined with me to work the thing failed for a considerable amount, and as they were involved to the amount of $15,000 at the bank, I assumed the payment of the debt, and made an agreement with the creditors that they should take the line and run it until the debt was liquidated, which was done in the course of the next nine months. Not long afterward a tank line company was formed down East, and they came to me and wanted me to connect my pipe line with their system, in payment for which I should receive a certain amount of stock in the company. I agreed to this. They began to operate the pipe line and gave me a memorandum stating the amount of stock I was entitled to. It was not long before the company became insolvent, the line passed into other hands, and I had nothing but the memorandum which was of no earthly value.

The Pennsylvania Tubing and Transportation Company's line from Pithole Valley to Oleopolis, or Island Well (nine miles), was the first important line. This was opened December 10, 1865, by the president, Joseph Casey, and superintendent, David Kirk. It appears Judge Casey met Mr. Kirk in the woods, and got from him the first word of encouragement, scientists pointing out that the pipe transfer of oil was an impossibility under the law of friction. Mr. Kirk was given an interest in the line, completed it, and while saving the original company from loss made a great success of the enterprise before Pithole sunk into oblivion.

The Titusville Pipe Company was organized in January, 1866, by H. E. Pickett, J. Sherman & Co., and the line completed from Pithole to Titusville (nine miles), in April of that year, at a cost of $120,000. Before the Pennsylvania Tubing and Transportation Company's line, or the Titusville line, was completed, Henry Harley had a two-inch pipe from Benninghoff run to the Shaffer farm, on Oil creek, where the oil was shipped on the old railroad at that point.

The Bradford & Olean Pipe Line (eighteen and a quarter miles long) was completed in December, 1875, for the Empire Transportation Company, of Philadelphia. The main pumping depot was on the Beardsley farm, four miles north of Bradford, where a 1,200-barrel receiving tank was used. When

oil was first pumped at Bradford, the Erie Railroad Company charged $140 per car to New York, and $8 storage. So soon as pipe-line construction commenced, the rate was lowered to $100 per car; again to $80; while the rate of the new line was placed at $1 per barrel to New York, and 20 cents to Olean. The Tide Water Company dates back to 1878–79, when leases were made for a strip of land, two rods wide, from McKean county to the seaboard. This work was secretly and ably performed for some time, but the eagle eye of the Standard Company discovered the plans of the new company, and every opposition was offered. Yet the Tide Water Company won, and their great work was completed. The station at Corryville was moved to Rixford, in June, 1880, and since that time many changes in management and operation have been effected.

The Buffalo Pipe Company's station, on the divide between Indian creek and Four Mile creek, was completed in 1880. The point is 200 feet above the Buffalo end, so that the oil is pumped up from Bradford into the four 25,000-barrel tanks, whence it is piped sixty-three miles to Buffalo.

The Kane and Parker City Pipe Line, connecting Bradford with the lower country (sixty-five miles in length), was completed August 5, 1880. The Bradford Gas Company's tile pipe line was laid from Rixford to Bradford in August, 1880.

The United Pipe Line Association was organized by J. J. Vandergrift and George V. Forman as the Fairview Pipe Line Company. In 1877 and subsequently the following named lines were consolidated under the title "United, Antwerp, Clarion, Oil City, Union Conduit, Grant, Karns, Relief, Pennsylvania and Clarion Division of the American Transportation Company." Later the McKean Division of the American Transportation Company, and the Prentiss and Olean lines were absorbed, and J. J. Vandergrift was elected president; M. Hulings, vice-president; H. F. Hughes, secretary; E. Hopkins, manager, the president and J. T. Jones and D. O'Day being the executive committee of the association.

In 1884 the company had 3,000 miles of pipe, and storage capacity for 40,000,000 barrels. Their large depots were at Tarport, Duke Centre, Richburg and Kane, and the central offices at Bradford and Oil City. Throughout the field were 118 pumping stations; fifty-one of which were in the Bradford and Allegany fields. On April 1, 1884, the transfer of the United Pipe Lines to the National Transit Company was effected. The National Transit Company was organized in 1880.

The average daily pipe line runs, by barrels, of the Bradford field by years have been as follows: 1878, 16,980; 1879, 38,586; 1880, 55,173; 1881, 70,811; 1882, 51,030; 1883, 36,812; 1884, 33,052; 1885, 29,228; 1886, 26,980; 1887, 20,722; 1888, 13,992; 1889, 16,462.

The pipe line runs for the year 1884 amounted to 12,096,950; in 1885, 10,668,255; in 1886, 9,847,911; in 1887, 7,563,452; in 1888, 5,121,025, and in 1889, 6,018,737 barrels.

Well Drilling, Past and Present.—The reminiscences of early days in the oil field furnish some interesting as well as instructive lessons. In 1888 George Koch, of East Sandy, Penn., contributed to the pages of the *Petroleum Age* the following history of old-time and modern drilling operations:

The first oil well drilled was finished August 28, 1859, at a depth of sixty-nine and one-half feet, and was known as the "Drake well." It was located near Titusville. It was commenced in June, and seventy-four days later it was finished. The drilling was done with rope tools, and when drilling they made about four feet a day, "Uncle Billy Smith" and his sons, of Tarentum, Allegheny County, Penn., doing the work. The drilling tools were made at Kier's shop, Tarentum. It was a four-inch hole. At that time experienced

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drillers could only be had at Tarentum, where salt wells were being drilled, and Kier's shop there was the only place where rope-drilling tools could be had. Drilling was done by hand, no engines being used. At Tidioute the first engine was used in September, 1860, for drilling oil wells, but for some years after many wells were drilled by hand. A good eight-horse portable engine and boiler cost about $2,000 during 1864 and 1865. The cost of getting them to the oil regions before the railroads were built was the cause of them not being used generally. The drilling tools used during the early days of the business were very primitive. The auger stem was from twelve to fifteen feet long, and one and a half to one and three-fourths inches in diameter. The sinker was ten to twelve feet in length. The tools, ready to drill, weighed from 225 to 350 pounds. The men on the well would, when necessary, often carry the string of tools on their shoulders for miles to a shop for repairs. They used one and a half to one and three-fourths-inch rope for drilling, and iron jars. George Smith, at Rouseville, made the first set of steel-lined jars in 1866, for H. Leo Nelson. They did not prove a success. The steel came out of them. They were used with a set of three-inch tools, the largest drilling tools then made, but they did not prove successful.

The first well drilled through casing was located on Benninghoff run. It was drilled during the summer of 1868. This was the greatest invention ever conceived and applied to the art of drilling. Previous to that time all wells were drilled wet. No casing was used. Three to six months were required to drill a well 600 feet deep. Contractors at that time received from $3 to $4 a foot for drilling, and the well owner paid all expenses excepting the labor. It would appear that at that time the contractor received a very remunerative price, but many of them failed. The trouble was fishing, and a lot of it was done. Iron jars and poor welding, especially the welding of the jars and the steel in the bits and reamers, was the trouble. Fishing tools were very primitive. The valve sockets and the grabs were all the tools known for that purpose. When a bit, rimmer or part of the tools was lost in a well, the floating sediment or drillings would settle and fasten it. The driller knew but little about fishing at that time, and the fishing tools were poorly adapted to the business. At this time, looking back over the tools used and the primitive methods then in vogue, it is indeed wonderful to think that up to 1868, 5,201 wells were successfully drilled. In 1868 the first well was drilled through casing, and the time of drilling was made fully two-thirds shorter. The device was not patented. Tool-fishing lost many of its terrors. Tools lost in a cased well do not become fastened by the drillings settling. When the oil sand is reached it can most always be told if it will be a paying well; in a wet hole but little can be told until it is pumped for a time. All drillers dislike to work in wet holes. The rig now universally used is known as the "Pleasantville rig," and was first used by Nelson on the Meade lease, at Rouseville, in 1866. The writer took out a patent November 11, 1873, on full size, fluted drills, which did away with the rimmer. This invention was a great benefit to the oil business. It reduced the time of drilling from sixty to twelve days, and the price from $3 a foot to 45 cents. The writer and his brother William filed an application March 31, 1877, for a patent on the bull-wheel now in use, and a patent was granted to them October 1, 1878. This has also been of vast use to the oil men, but it has been poor property to the inventors. We hereby grant all our rights and privileges in and to both patents to the benefit of the oil men during the full term of both patents. During 1887 drilling was done without a sinker, and at this time no driller thinks of using them. This has been a great benefit to the trade. Heavier tools can be used with but little strain on the jars. The common-sized tools are now forty-five feet long and three and three-fourths inches in diameter, with the jars screwed or welded on the top, and the rope socket screwed on to the jars. In formations, where but little sand is found, no jars are used.

Oil Scouts.—From the days of the Drake well to the present time the oil scout and reporter have been institutions in the oil field. The newspapers of the field were principally relied upon for reports up to 1882, leaving free scouting to the many who did not believe in geologists or newspaper men of that period. The Cherry Grove and Shannon mysteries of that year brought the professional scout into existence, and soon Oildom was excited over the doings of "Si" Hughes, Justus C. McMullen, J. C. Tennant, Joseph P. Cappeau, Daniel Herring, Patrick C. Boyle, Owen Evans, Jule Rathburn, John B. Drake, A. L. Snell and their disciples. A. R. Crum, in his sketches of famous scouts, refers to the late J. C. McMullen as the most painstaking of the little company. This reference is transferred to the chapter on journalism, where mention is also made of Boyle, Snell and others. "Si" Hughes explored the mysterious 646 well near Clarendon, belonging to Grace & Dimmick, and gave $500,000 worth of information to the Anchor Oil Company. He is superintend-

ent of the Elk Oil Company of Kane, Penn. The story of Tennant's exploration of the Shannon mystery is told in the history of Elk county. He was one of the pioneers of the Macksburg (Ohio) field, until his removal to Kansas. Cappeau, now a resident of Pittsburgh, is a leading oil producer; Owen Evans is connected with the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company; Jule Rathburn resides at Kane, and is interested in oil lands. Herring is a hotel-keeper in New York State, and John B. Drake, a ranchman in Nebraska. P. C. Boyle is editor-in-chief of the *Era* and owner of the Toledo *Commercial*, while A. L. Snell is managing editor of the *Era*.

Well Torpedoes.—When the old wells began to show signs of giving out, necessity invented the torpedo. The Roberts Brothers patented the invention. The "torpedo kings," as they were called, had scores of agents in all parts of the oil regions exploding these torpedoes in wells for producers. Each torpedo was from ten to 200 quarts capacity, and the danger in carrying them over the country was very great. The agents were called "shooters." They carried the nitro-glycerine in wagons drawn by one and often two horses. They often carried as much as 1,500 pounds of the deadly stuff, and yet these men would become so reckless in their business that they gave little heed to the manner of their driving.

When the patents expired by limitation the business of exploding torpedoes in oil wells was taken up by whosoever chose to engage in the hazardous undertaking, and now scores of firms are supplying the trade which formerly depended upon "Torpedo Roberts," as the doctor was called. He was originally a dentist in New York, but coming to the oil country in the early days of the petroleum excitement, he and his brother engaged in the oil business, and soon secured a patent on a device for exploding nitro-glycerine in the bottom of oil wells to increase the flow. The device was simple, but it proved to be one of the most valuable inventions of the age, and certainly far exceeded the wildest dreams of the young inventors. The device was simply a tube made of tin to hold the explosive, supplied with a cap for exploding the substance. This was lowered into the well to the depth of 1,000 feet, if necessary, by means of a cord, and, when at the desired depth, a small iron weight called "go devil" was dropped down on the cord, and this striking the tube containing the nitro-glycerine a terrific explosion followed. These explosions shattered the oil-bearing rock, and the result in nearly every case was an increase in the production of the well. The demand for these torpedoes was enormous. There were anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000 wells in the region and nearly all of them were torpedoed at regular intervals. "Torpedo accidents" were therefore a common occurrence. In dozens of cases man, team and vehicle were blown entirely out of existence. It was rarely that a cigar box would not hold all of the driver that could be found. In one case, that of "Doc" Haggerty, no vestige of a human being was ever found, and a few pounds of flesh identified by the hair as being all that was left of two horses. This was the strangest case of the many "torpedo explosions" in the oil country. Below Eldred, or near Ceres, resided a short time ago a man who was thrown high up into space, and beyond being filled with tiny pieces of tin he did not suffer much from the explosion.

Miscellaneous.—He who supposes that oil men are specially exempt from ordinary human frailties is a miscalculator. They are much like ordinary men in many respects, but their dealings are on a larger scale, and their vision is more comprehensive. Looking over the pages devoted to the history of the Bradford field, one would suppose that the courts were always full of oily litigants; but the records do not bear out this supposition. Of course leases of oil lands have been questioned time and again, but the suits were of an agra-

rian character. Indeed, with the exception of a few direct oil cases, the following memorandum may be considered a fair sketch of the heavy oil suits in McKean county: In 1868 the celebrated oil case, O'Connor *vs.* Tack Bros., was tried. The plaintiff appeared to believe that the price of oil would fall very soon, and so instructed his brokers, the defendants, to sell for the future. Oil did decline within a day or so, but immediately rose again, thus leaving O'Connor short. He charged his brokers with conspiracy, claiming $50,000, but the court awarded him $600 of the $1,000 due him by his brokers, and dismissed the conspiracy charge. In August, 1883, Col. N. D. Preston, of the Bradford Oil Exchange, was sued by Mrs. Maria A. Harm, for whom the Colonel held 30,000 barrels of oil. It appears he sold this oil, first formally, and secondly on change, but the arbitrators decreed that he should pay Mrs. Harm $24,000. The Roberts Torpedo Patent resulted in a series of lawsuits. "Every oil producer had to pay tribute to the Roberts Brothers, and finally the oil men sought to break the monopoly by attacking the validity of the patents. The producers organized to fight the patents in the courts, and long and bitter litigation was the result. The fight went on in every court for years, and finally the supreme court of the United States decided in favor of the Roberts Brothers, and they continued to have the exclusive right to manufacture and use the torpedo for seventeen years, the life of the patent."

In November, 1885, the celebrated case, Blackmarr *vs.* Scofield, was tried at Smethport. On December 8, 1882, H. L. Blackmarr and C. W. Scofield entered into a contract, of which the following is a copy:

BRADFORD, PA., Dec. 8th, 1882.

No. .....

Sold to C. W. Scofield, for account of H. L. Blackmarr, twenty-five thousand (25,000) barrels of crude petroleum at one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per barrel of forty-two (42) gallons, in bulk, to be delivered at buyer's option at any time from the eighth day of December, 1882, to the sixth day of February, 1883, in accepted and—United Pipe Line receipts, pipage unpaid, and to be paid for in cash as delivered, with no notice from buyer to seller. Should no notice be given, delivery shall be made on the sixth day of February, 1883. Place of delivery, Bradford, Pa. Brokerage .... cents per barrel by sellers. No margins. Through .....

Accepted by C. W. Scofield.

This contract was written on a blank form, such as has been in use in the Old Exchange for many years, and a duplicate was given to Scofield. February 6, 1883, was, by the terms of the contract, the limit of the time for settlement, and Blackmarr received the following notification:

BRADFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1883.

To H. L. BLACKMARR:

Dear Sir:—You are hereby notified that a certain pretended contract alleged to have been made by and between yourself and C. W. Scofield about December 8, 1882, for a pretended sale of 25,000 barrels of oil at $1.25 is illegal and void, will in no wise be carried out by me in any respect, and you are further notified that any attempt to establish a difference by a sale of the oil either publicly or privately will be the subject of an action for damages. Yours truly,

C. W. SCOFIELD.

By Berry, Elliott & Jack, Attorneys.

Upon receipt of the above Blackmarr tendered certificates for 25,000 barrels of oil, freshened to date, to Berry, he being the only representative of Scofield that could be found in the city. Berry refused to accept the oil, and it was sold by C. L. Wheeler, of the Bradford Oil Exchange, at public sale, for $1.04½ to C. P. Stevenson, who gave his certified check for $26,125. According to the terms of the contract this left a deficiency of $5,125 due Blackmarr. Scofield refused to pay the difference, on the grounds that he did not consider the contract legal, and consequently not binding. Blackmarr

took legal proceedings to obtain the established difference, and the case was crowded over or postponed a number of times, until November 14, 1885, when it was decided by the jury that Blackmarr should be allowed his claim of $5,125. The court charged the jury that if Blackmarr had the 25,000 barrels of oil, or was able to procure the oil before the expiration of the contract, the defendant should be held for the difference. Scofield's attorneys were Berry, Elliott & Jack, and Brown & Roberts, of Bradford, and Jerome Fisher, of Jamestown. Blackmarr's were B. D. Hamlin, of Smethport, and F. L. Blackmarr, of Meadville. The suits *in re* title to oil and oil lands in Forest county won notoriety at the time, and cost the litigants thousands of dollars.

As illustrative of the manner in which much of the business was done in early oil days, and as evidence of the good faith that prevailed among oil men, the following incident is worthy of note: Soon after the Noble well was struck on Oil creek, Mr. Wheeler met Orange Noble on the streets of Titusville, and asked him what he would take for 30,000 barrels of oil. Mr. Noble replied, "$1.50 per barrel." Mr. Wheeler said, "I will take it." No further record was made of this transaction, but before the oil was delivered crude had advanced to $7.50 per barrel, but every barrel was delivered and paid for as regularly as if the contract had been drawn up by an expert legal authority and recorded in the courts.

John McKeown, the king of the oil regions, purchased from Mitchell and Van Vleck, in August, 1888, 1,200 acres of oil land, and fifty producing wells, in Keating and Lafayette townships, McKean county, the price paid being $90,000. This action on the part of this great oil owner showed his faith in the old field, which he aided in developing before his removal to the Washington field. The recent Emerson purchase, for $100,000, is an equally material testimony to the faith of operators in the perpetuity of the greatest oil field in the world.

During the last ten years crude ranged from 54½ cents in 1882 to $1.17½ in 1883. For some time prior to the summer of 1889 it was far below the dollar mark, but owing to the judicious action of the producers, it is now ranging in price above the dollar.

"The Bradford field began to be known as early as 1875, but its total production for that year did not exceed 25,000 barrels. It attained its maximum in 1881, when its average pipe-line runs were 70,811 barrels a day. By 1887 these had declined to 20,722 barrels a day. During 1888 there was a decline to 13,992 barrels a day, followed in 1889 by a recovery to 16,462 barrels for every twenty-four hours. This increase for 1889 is due to two causes: First, the termination of the artificial shutting-in of production, and the discovery of additional territory on the borders of Cole creek and in the vicinity of Mount Jewett. And to bring about this increase of 2,470 barrels a day in the pipe-line runs it has been necessary to drill 683 wells during the twelve months ending with December 31, 1889."*

*From the *Era*.

CHAPTER III.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER DAYS.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS—INDIANS—INDIAN LAND PURCHASES—SALE OF LANDS—EARLY SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS—EARLY TAX PAYERS—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—HUNTING—STORMS AND FLOODS—FIRST COURT-HOUSE—FIRST BALL—EARLY WEDDING—EARLY INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES—COUNTY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

THE pioneers were the self-commissioned explorers and settlers of the New Purchase. Some of them followed the retiring Indians so closely that they cooked their frugal meals by the deserted camp-fires of the evacuating tribes; others joined the adventurous band in the wilderness, while yet the Allegheny Divide was considered the limit line of settlement, and all may be considered satellites of that star which has carried empire westward since the days of the Revolution. Their objects and hopes belonged to that peculiar form of American civilization which desires, to this day, to settle on the horizon, a feat of irresistible fascination to them, which they performed practically, although the thing was theoretically impossible.

The Treaty Indians, whose old country they entered, were comparatively modern settlers. There were men here before them, who lived in the age of giant nature. On the Fisher farm, near Bradford, in the Tuna Valley flats, there were relics of a large race exhumed years ago. It appears an aged tree was felled and uprooted to make way for improvements, and beneath were found large skulls, any one of which could encase the head of any modern man; while thigh-bones and shin-bones were several inches longer than those of the present people. Near Kane are other souvenirs of prehistoric times, and on other sections evidences of possession by an unknown race are not wanting.

On a map made by the French in 1763 the territory along the lake extending southward is marked: "The seat of war, the mart of trade and chief hunting grounds of the Six Nations on the lakes and the Ohio." Sixty years prior to the date of this map Le Houton published an account of a decade passed by him among the savages on the south of Lake Erie—"the Iroquois, Illinois, Oumanies and others who are so savage that it is a risk to stay with them." The Iroquois had exterminated the Eriez and the Massasaugas about the year 1650. The Eriez were named in 1626, when the French missionaries first came among them, as the Neutre Nation, and were governed by a queen—Yagowania—whose prime minister was a warrior named Ragnotha. In 1634 some Senecas murdered a son of the chief of the Massasaugas, and a deputation from that tribe waited on the queen to ask for justice. Two Seneca warriors also came, who, on learning of the queen's intention to set out with her warriors to give justice, fled to their people to give warning. On the approach of the Eriez the Senecas offered battle and forced the imperial troops to fly, after leaving 600 warriors on the field. In 1650 the Iroquois invaded the district and, though driven back seven times, ultimately conquered, particularly during the year of pestilence, when disease swept away great numbers of the nation. In 1712 the Tuscaroras were admitted to the Iroquois confederacy and the name "Six Nations" took the place of that of "Five Nations."

Their territory stretched from Vermont to the upper end of Lake Erie and embraced the country at the heads of the Allegheny and Susquehanna, with the seat of council in the Onondaga Valley. The Senecas, a tribe of the original Five Nations, occupied the territory along the Allegheny and near the Pennsylvania-New York line, and in the treaty of 1784 they were particularly concerned. In 1789 a supplementary treaty was made and $800 granted to Cornplanter, Half-Town and Big Tree in trust for the tribe. This treaty was signed in 1791 by the chiefs, and in March, 1792, the triangle was purchased from the United States by the commonwealth. In April, 1792, the assembly passed an act to encourage settlement here, and in 1794 troops were stationed at Le Bœuf to keep peace, as many of the Senecas refused to respect the treaty and charged Cornplanter and the other chiefs with being traitors. The British emissaries of course urged on the disaffected braves, Brandt, chief of the Mohawks, being one of the diplomats; but their logic could not influence Cornplanter, although British interest in justice to the Indians was manifested by two armed vessels lying off Presque Isle to enforce the claims of the discontented Senecas. In 1795 other treaties were negotiated, and the threatened Anglo-Indian raid on the young republic was postponed. At this time there were eighty Senecas at Cornplanter's town, west of the present city of Bradford, where a large tract of land was reserved to them. In 1866 the legislature authorized the building of a monument to Cornplanter which was completed and dedicated at Jennesedaga October 18, 1867. The chiefs of the Senecas who signed the treaty in 1789 were Gyantwachia (Cornplanter), Guyasota (Big Cross), Kanassee (New Arrow), Achiont (Half Town), Anachkont (Wasp), Chishekoa (Wood Bug), Sessewa (Big Bale of a Kettle), Sciawhowa (Council Keeper), Tewanias (Broken Twig), Souachshowa (Full Moon), Cachunevasse (Twenty Canoes), Onesechter, Kiandock-Gowa and Owenewah.

The purchase from the Indians (Six Nations, Wyandots and Delawares) in October, 1784, embraced all the territory lying north and west of a line from the mouth of Beaver creek on the Ohio; thence by said river up the Allegheny to Kittanning; thence by line to Upper Canoe Place on the West Branch of the Susquehanna; thence by that river to the mouth of Pine creek, and north by this creek to the New York State line. In 1758 and at other periods the Indians ceded their possessions in this district in small parcels, but the "New Purchase" treaties and the power of the whites soon did away with requests of favors from the red men, and ended in the expulsion of the aborigines. The Susquehanna Company's purchase of 1754 is bounded by a line drawn north and south through Benizette, Shippen, Norwich, Liberty and other townships to the New York State line. In 1785 the act of Pennsylvania declared that the land purchased from the Indians in 1784 and defined in the treaty of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, should be attached to Westmoreland and Northumberland counties, and that the Allegheny river from Kittanning to the mouth of Conewango creek should be the county line. The land office was opened in 1785, but the homestead of 400 acres and actual settlement thereon, together with the Indian wars down to 1796, made the plan of sale useless. In 1793 an act was passed allowing the sale of lands in 1,000-acre warrants on condition of settlement, except during Indian troubles. Under this permit the Holland Land Company purchased 1,140 warrants, and in 1801 the condition of settlement being removed, this company, with the Keatings, Binghams and others, located their warrants at will, and within a few years essayed to develop the wilderness—John Keating being in the advance.

Byron D. Hamlin, speaking on this subject, states that the legislature of 1785 provided for the sale of the "Waste Lands," as the whole territory was

named. A lottery wheel was the system of auction selected. An application ticket, with the number of acres applied for written thereon, was placed in one urn and a similar ticket with the warrant number, etc., placed in another. Of course each applicant drew in or about the number of acres he wished to purchase, and as early as May 17, 1785, some of the purchasers found their lands in what are now known as Liberty and Eldred townships. The survey was made in 1787–88. In the latter year it was seen that the desire to purchase this wild land was limited, owing to the price ($80 per 100 acres) being too high. It was reduced, and again reduced, in 1792, to $13\frac{1}{3}$ per 100 acres, and in that and the following year the greater part of McKean and adjoining counties became private property. William Bingham and the Holland Land Company were the principal purchasers. In 1796 John Keating purchased a large area from the Binghams, and in 1816 Benjamin B. Cooper purchased the Holland Company's lands and sold to the Jones Brothers, the Ridgways, the Wernwags, Halseys and smaller owners. The first attempt at settlement was made at Ceres by John Keating's agent, Francis King, in 1798. On July 1, 1801, surveys of the Keating property were commenced. In 1804 the cemetery at Cerestown was platted; Coudersport was surveyed in July, 1807, and Smethport in August, 1807. At this time there was not a wagon-road in McKean county. Every family had its own grist-mill; the meat market was the forest; the dry-goods factory was the family spinning-wheel or loom in the lean-to; nails and hardware for building were manufactured from wood; tea and coffee were improvised from the most convenient sources, and whisky was deferred for a more refined generation. Jersey Shore, one hundred miles distant, was the nearest post-office. Two weeks' travel through the wilderness (the carrier bearing his own provisions) were required to make the round trip, his pockets being the mail bag and his ardor for news his reward. The census taker had not then been seen. His first visit was made in 1810, when he found a population of 141 whites and one colored resident in McKean county, and in Potter county twenty-eight whites and one colored citizen.

The original deed of Robert Morris, one of the Revolutionary fathers, and his wife Mary, to lands in McKean and other counties dated January 6, 1797, is in possession of Mr. Hamlin, and also one from William Bingham to Omer Talon (afterward conveyed to John Keating & Company), dated December 21, 1796, covers about 300,000 acres in McKean and Potter counties, for $80,000. In 1801 Francis King surveyed the boundaries of the Keating lands, adjoining the New York and Holland purchase in New York State, and the lands of the Binghams, Ridgways and Joneses in Pennsylvania. When the New York & Pennsylvania boundary commission was in session this old field book was produced. The present owner of this parchment, speaking of the early land purchases, calculates that up to 1874 each acre cost the proprietor $26. To arrive at this total he takes the original cost, $13\frac{1}{3}$ cents per acre, with interest compounded at six per cent, and finds $15.12. Prior to 1840 wild lands were assessed 50 cents per acre on which a five-mill county tax and a five-mill road tax were levied, or a one-half cent per acre. From 1840 to 1860 the taxation was three cents per acre, and from 1860 to 1874 five cents per acre was levied. Mr. Hamlin thinks that the total cost of each acre of wild land to the original owners was $35 including costs of transfers, agencies and other expenditures.

The survey of the town of Smethport was a most important event of pioneer days. The King survey notes read as follows:

The first of the seventh month, 1801. Began at a hemlock corner sixty-three perches west of the Holland Company's thirteen-mile stake on the State line, when we found a south line, which proved to be a district line, dividing Districts 2 and 3, and traveled it south

through a thick windfall. Second day. State line marked on a beech with the initials "T. W., October 10, 1792;" soil, chocolate colored; timber, white pine, hemlock, beech, sugar tree, etc. Our provisions being exhausted we returned home. On the twelfth of the tenth month. Found a line blazed for a road from the head of Pine creek to the head of Oswayo in the fall of 1797. We then went to meet the pack-horses on the south branch of the Allegheny. Nineteenth of the twelfth month., Found a sugar tree corner with initials, one marked "O. S. S." and under it the letters "S. T. E." Seventeenth of the tenth month, 1805. Proceeded with the road and lodged at the Allegheny. Running of the town lots of Smethport, etc. Twenty-fourth of the eighth month, 1807, left home to go to Smethport and loaded at the mouth of our creek; 25th, continued up the river and lodged at the mouth of Potato creek; 26th, camped near the forks of the creek; 27th, still raining, went up the small branch, and built a camp; 28th, finished camp and moved into it; 19th of the ninth month finished survey of the town.

In 1832 Orlo J. Hamlin contributed to the pages of *Hazzard's Gazetteer*, the history of this county published therein, parts of which are used in this work. After the publication of the *Gazetteer*, the pioneer historian of McKean county continued the good work, and from among the documents in possession of his son. Henry Hamlin, one from which the following summary of early history is extracted was found:

Seventeen hundred and ninety-nine to 1800, Ceres township settled by Francis King and others, agent and employes of John Keating....1808 (about), Corydon township settled by Philip Tome and others from the west branch of the Susquehanna....1810–12 (about), Hamilton township settled by George Morrison and others of the west branch of the same river....1812–15 (about), Liberty township settled by ex-Judge Foster from New Jersey, ex-Judge Samuel Staunton, Sr., from Wayne county, Penn., L. Lillibridge, Dr. H. Coleman and others....1810, Keating township (Farmers Valley), settled by Joseph and George Otto, the Stulls and others from Northampton county, Penn., six families ....1808, Eldred township settled by the Wrights, Jacob Knapp, Joseph Stull, Nathan Dennis, E. Larrabee and others....1815, Norwich township settled by Jonathan Colegrove and fourteen families from North Atlantic States....1809–14*, Sergeant township first settled at Instanter, next by Joel Bishop in 1811; —— Sweeten, David Combs, Sr., R. Beckwith and others settled in 1814 near Bishops summit, and at Clermont farm Paul E. Scull, John Garlick, Philip Lee and others about 1819-20....1824 (about), Lafayette township settled by George W. Griswold and others....1823–24 (about), Bradford first settled by Dr. William M. Bennett, the Farrs, Scotts, Fosters and others....1846–47, Otto township settled by Arthur Prentiss and others....1822–23 (about), Hamlin township first settled by Seth Marvin....1840–41, Annin township first settled by Evans, Kenney and others....1858 (about). Wetmore township first settled by Grover and others.... 1820–21, Clermont farm, named by Jacob Ridgway after his return from Belgium, where he was United States consul for a term.

The oldest tax roll in possession of the commissioner's clerk covers the years 1806–12. The tax payers (of course non-resident) were William Bingham, John Barron, Ezekiel King, William Barker, Robert Blackwell, Henry Clymer, Henry Drinker, Robert Gillmor, Samuel Hughes, George Harrison, William Lloyd, George Meade, Nicklen Griffith, John Olden, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Stewarton, Thomas Willing, Charles Willing, Wilhelm Wellick and Henry Wykoff. The valuation was 50 cents per acre, and the tax averaged $2.47 on 990-acre tracts and $2.75 on 1,099-acre tracts. Four years later (in 1810) Commissioners Pennington, Glen and Herring of Centre county confirmed the assessment roll, and assessed the unseated lands of McKean county at 50 cents per acre, on which a tax of two and one-fourth mills per dollar was ordered to be levied, the assessment to continue in force until 1813.

Joseph Stull and his brother, Jacob, settled below Smethport, four miles above Eldred, on the Allegheny, in 1810. A few years later Indians camped at the mouth of Potato creek, and while making for this camp a warrior, being overtaken by night, wrapped his blanket around him and lay face downward to sleep. He was followed by a panther, who sprung on him as soon as he laid down, striking the claws into the sides of the redman and the teeth into

* See history of townships, and of Sergeant township for sketch of Instanter.

his neck. The Indian caught a small tree near by, and, raising himself, stabbed the panther in the heart, and then lay down to die with the beast. Next morning his brother Indians set out in search and found the hero of the fight almost dead. They took him to Jacob Stull's house, where he recovered after some weeks.

Asylum Peters died at the house of Walter Edgecomb, in Homer township, Potter county, November 24, 1880. He was born in Bradford, Penn., in 1793, and named after his native township. In 1806 he came to Ceres as cook for Gen. Brevost, a surveyor, and when that work was completed he was sold to William Ayers for $100 and the further consideration that he should receive a fair common education until he was of age, when he was to be set free. In 1808 Ayers moved to the Keating farm, six miles east of Coudersport, on the old Boone road, then the only road in the county, bringing Peters with him.

During the years when the abolition movement first gathered sympathizers, the King settlement above Ceres became an important underground railroad depot. As long ago as 1827 or 1828, Smethport was a way-station on the underground railroad leading from the South to the North, whereon runaway slaves used to travel in making their escape into Canada, then a land of freedom to the black man. In other words, runaway slaves striking the Allegheny river at Warren, would take a short cut, the one used by lumbermen in this region returning from Pittsburgh, and reaching what was then known as the "Four Corners" pass through Smethport, Eldred and Olean, and so on by way of Buffalo to Canada. It was at the above mentioned, that four forlorn looking slaves, foot-sore and weary, and terribly hungry withal, arrived in the little village of Smethport, and stopped at a hotel kept by David Young. They acknowledged that they were runaway slaves, fleeing from hard-hearted masters, and were also out of money. Through the kindness of several of the people of Smethport, the negroes were provided with a good meal at a hotel, a small amount of money furnished them, and were sent on their way. The next stopping place was in Olean, at the hotel kept by Backus. Fearing pursuit from their masters, the slaves were directed to a lumber camp about one mile from the village, which shelter they used for a hiding place and also intended to make it their resting place for the night. Hardly had these four negroes left Smethport when two men on horseback arrived in pursuit, they being the owners of the runaways. Getting no information from the Smethport people, the horsemen hastened to Olean, at which place they arrived just as the slaves had entered their hiding place, though unseen by their masters—and here comes the gist of our tale. The citizens of Olean, who were aware of the pursuit, and fearing that the negroes might be captured, employed a little strategy for the occasion. Sending messengers to the camp with information about the state of matters, the slaves speedily sought their safety. In the meantime the slave owners were informed that the objects of their pursuit might be found in a certain camp near Olean, and kind hands directed their course to the desired point. But upon their arrival, a sad fate awaited them. A bucket of tar and a quantity of feathers were in readiness, and masked men spread the unsightly covering without stint upon the persons of the slave owners, and then left them to their own musings. The next seen of the pursuers, who by this time had become sadder, but wiser men, was in a hotel kept by John Lee near by where the bridge crosses the Allegheny at Eldred. Through grease, soap, water and other appliances and a sojourn of a week, the unfortunate slave owners presented a somewhat better appearance and departed for their Southern homes, and their poor slaves reached the Mecca of their hopes in Canada.

In the history of Potter county reference is made to the successful hunters prior to 1826. In January of this year McKean county takes her place as a distinct government, and the first order issued is that for 81 cents to Wheeler Gallup and Dan Cornelius for fox scalps; Rufus Cory received 27 cents and Ralph Hill, for wolf scalps, $12, while James Taylor, Eben Burbanks, Tim Kenney, Isaac King, Jonathan Colegrove, David Crow, Nathan White, Leonard Foster, Benjamin Chatsey, Hub. Starkweather, James Brooks, George Pinkerton, Henry Willard, Erastus John (an Indian), an unnamed Indian, James John (an Indian), and Hunter (an Indian) were rewarded for killing wild animals. In this year Squire Cole received $12 and Benjamin Freeman $17 for one old and one young panther, and an Indian named Jimmerson $12 for panther certificates. In 1827 the panther hunters were Joseph Silverkeel (an Indian), Dan Killbuck (an Indian), Simon Beckwith, William Lewis, Dan Lewis and Ralph Hill. In 1828 there is no record of panther hunters, but in 1829 Philander Reed brought in some trophies.

Leroy Lyman, one of the great hunters of the past, was a natural philosopher of a determined character. At one time he resolved to acquaint himself thoroughly with the habits of the panther, and in all his expeditions looked anxiously to the time when this cruel habitant of the woods of this section would cross his track. The time came at last. Returning to his home one evening he felt that he was followed, and, after a time, beheld his pursuer. The latter kept an equal distance from the hunter until Leroy would stop, when the panther would halt for a moment, then purring, creep slowly along to leaping distance. This was repeated several times until the open country was reached, when the hunter made his last study, and prepared for battle. He was well armed, with a seven-shooter rifle, and halting suddenly waited his enemy. The panther halted as suddenly, then purred, crept forward, gave a blood-curdling scream, and at the moment he sprang forward, the daring hunter filled him with seven bullets. Not a moment too soon; for the next instant the panther was dead at his feet. . . . About fifty-three years ago Reuben Dennis and his brother, then boys, started into the bush near the homestead to find the cows, taking with them a small farm dog of a fidgety character. They were not far into the forest when they heard a terrible scream; but, not knowing the cry of the panther, paid no attention to the strange call, until they looked at the dog, whose hair stood out like porcupine quills. They shared the terror of the dog and fled toward home. On describing their experience to Nathan Dennis, the pioneer, he told them they had just escaped an encounter with a panther, which, in pursuing other game, left the boys safe. Mr. Dennis tells also of the old-time method of trapping bear. Many are acquainted with the bird trap (known as the dead-fall) used by boys of to-day. The pioneer bear trap was constructed on the same principle, except that instead of a box or cage a log sufficiently heavy to crush and kill a bear was used, the supporting timber being so fixed that bruin, in rushing forward to seize the bait, would displace it, leaving the heavy log to fall on him.

Samuel Beckwith, Sr., one of the pioneers, came upon a bear suddenly, and firing at the animal, wounded it; but failed to kill. Believing that bruin would escape, he advanced knife in hand and a terrible encounter ensued. The bear hugged and tore and bit the desperate hunter, and nearly carried the victory, when Beckwith thrust the knife into the animal's heart. The marks of the battle remained on Beckwith to his death. In 1828–29, while this Beckwith and O. J. Hamlin were surveying the turnpike route, the latter came upon a wolf asleep. The animal was so scared, that instead of jumping over the log, he crept under, where his head and fore-shoulders were caught as in

a trap. The pack-driver seized him by the hind leg, and opening the jack-knife with his teeth, cut off the hamstrings, despatched the wolf, and brought in the skin and scalp as trophies of the affair.

In 1825–26 a road was opened from N. C. Gallup's mill to the Potter county line, and a bridge was built by Lemuel Lucore over the Sinnemahoning, so that as the wild animals decreased such evidences of civilization increased. The existence of this road scared away the large game. The modern hunters, such as Henry Lascar, of Lafayette, and Jones, of Sergeant, tell some extraordinary stories of the doings of bear and panther here since 1880.

From 1842 to the present time storm and flood have accompanied progress in this section, but there are few, if any, cases of destruction of life through such agencies. Lightning, however, has not been so merciful, for, during the last sixty years, it is estimated that over one hundred persons have been killed by electricity, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed by it. Since 1878 electric storms as well as wind storms have been common. That of April 16, 1880, carried away eleven rigs in the Tuna Valley, four on East Branch, two on West Branch, thirty-six on Kendall creek, five at Foster Brook and two at Summit, together with farm and village buildings, forests, fences and orchards; subsequent storms have destroyed oil-tanks by the dozen, as related in the chapter devoted to local history. The hail storm of May 19, 1888, swept through Marvin Valley and struck Smethport and other towns. The hail average the size of hens' eggs, and of course destroyed much of the glass in its path. The heavy rains of the latter days of May, 1889, which led to the Johnstown catastrophe, also swelled the rivers and creeks of McKean county, entailing heavy losses on owners of valley farms, impeding travel, sweeping away bridges and flooding several villages. The rain storm of June 21, 1889, swept across the county, creating havoc in the forests and injuring buildings and orchards. Lightning played round the hill-tops, and at Big Shanty and other points left records of its destructiveness.

The rain storm, which began on July 2, 1889, reached its climax on the 3d, and continued until past midnight, carrying away a few small bridges and overflowing the lowland roads. The great anniversary morning, however, appeared wreathed in sunshine, and one of the most beautiful of summer days ensued. The first six months of this year were marked by a rain-fall never hitherto experienced.

The second story of the first court-house was used on Sundays by Elder Folsom, the Unionist preacher, Elder Oviatt, the Baptist, and one or other of the various Methodist and Adventist preachers who visited this section from 1826 to 1833. The jail, debtor's room and sheriff's residence were on the lower floor; the water supply was taken from a spring on the farm now owned by John W. Brennan. In this building Hall and Dikeman, counterfeiter and robber, respectively, found a home until they escaped from the "dungeon."

In 1828 the first ball was held in the county. The tickets were printed at Buffalo in the following form:

1828—INDEPENDENCE BALL—1828.

At the hotel of Davis Young, in the village of Smethport, July 4, 1828. Yourself and lady are respectfully invited. Good music and first-class accommodations. The company to assemble at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MANAGERS.

Almon Sartwell, S. A. Winsor, Horace King, Benjamin Corwin, Daniel Rifle and David Dunbar.

At this time Mrs. Willard's hotel occupied the site of George Moore's present house. She was indignant at the fact of her house being ignored, and threatened the sheriff with punishment should he allow the proposed orchestra (a prisoner then in jail) to be present. The sheriff's wife, knowing that Mrs. Willard would carry out her threats, dressed a dummy to represent the prisoner, and the lady, looking through the keyhole, saw this figure, and was satisfied. The committee refused to issue a ticket to her, and thus the first ball led to dissension which was not healed for years. The open-air celebration was held beneath the shadows of the stars and stripes floating from the great hickory pole on the square. A long table of freshly planed pine boards was constructed, and above it was a roof of hemlock, pine and hardwood boughs. The procession formed at the lower tavern, owned formerly by William Williams, and marched in couples—male and female—to the court house, under the lead of Jonathan Colegrove, a soldier of 1812. O. J. Hamlin was the orator, Isaac Burlingame, fifer, and Asa Sartwell, clarionet player. O. R. Bennett or John E. Niles read the Declaration, but the drummer's name is forgotten. At the banquet Hiram Payne was toastmaster, and as each toast was given Marshal Colegrove would wave his sword as a signal to his squad of thirteen soldiers to fire a salute. The thirteen men were armed with flint-locks, and were converted for the occasion into an artillery corps, or, if the noise is considered, a fire-cracker corps. Cheers generally followed the salute, but when the musketeers were too slow the people cheered before the salute was given, while the marshal waved his sword wildly. Edward Corwin and Col. Elihu Chadwick, Revolutionary soldiers, were present.

In the fall of 1832 or 1833 Hyde Rice, son of Justice Rice, of Ceres, married Angeline Rice, daughter of Allan Rice, of the salt works neighborhood, now in Cameron county. The wedding guests, some seventeen in number, met at Smethport, the following morning proceeded to Daniel Rifle's house (Colegrove) for breakfast, and thence twelve miles through the forest to the salt works on horseback, where a feast was prepared at the bride's home. Allan Rice removed to Cincinnati shortly after his daughter's marriage. It is related that on arriving at the salt works, twenty-seven deer, ranged in line, looked down on the bridal party from the hill.

Joel Sartwell came with his father in 1816. He was a celebrated driver of oxen, and on one occasion hitched his team to a large pine, which he cut down in rear of his house (the Ransom-Beckwith House). Standing on the hill he piloted the oxen down by shouting "Gee Buck"—"Haw Buck." The snow was twenty-four inches deep, and the flight of the cleared tree down the hillside sent this snow flying to the top of the forest, but the tree and oxen got down all safe, with the exception of the tail of one of the animals, which was cut clean off. Among the pioneer women who resided at or near Smethport in 1880 were Mrs. Ira Curtis, then in her eighty-seventh year. She knew Commodore McDonough, and also Commodore Perry, who defeated the British fleet near Sackett's Harbor in 1812, and saw the historical rooster. Mrs. John Holmes came about 1830, and was eighty-two years old in 1880; Mrs. James Taylor, ninety-four years; Mrs. Cory, the tailoress, who made clothes for the Confederate officers of Houston, Tex., in 1861-65, ninety-two years; Mrs. Ghordis Corwin, daughter of Solomon Sartwell, settled in Farmers valley in 1816, was ninety-two years old (when twelve years old she could spin yarn and weave cloth, and was asked to visit Port Allegany (Canoe Place) to help Mrs. Judge Stanton fix the loom and web). Throughout the county a few more women of the pioneer period resided in 1880, but the last nine years have

thinned the ranks of the heroines of settlement. In January, 1847, the following poetical tribute to the pioneer women appeared in the *Yeoman:*

The mothers of our forest land
Stout-hearted dames were they,
With nerve to wield the battle brand,
And join the border fray.

No braver dames had Sparta,
No nobler matrons Rome;
The great and good shall honor them
Throughout their own green home.

The western line of McKean county is often called the Cornplanter line, for here lived the old chief for years. He was born at Conewaugus, on the Genesee river, to an Indian woman, who was the hunting wife of John O'Bail, a white trader from the Mohawk valley. In July, 1755, he is alleged to have been in the French service, opposing Braddock, but later was present with the British, at the time of the Wyoming massacre, and on their death-dealing scout through the Schoharie Kill and the Mohawk valleys. When the success of the Revolution was assured, he hurried to the burial of the hatchet, and assisted in the post-Revolution treaties. For his services he was given a beautiful reservation, near Kinzua village (the river and valley being named from Kinzuquade, a contemporary chief), where he settled in 1791, and died in 1836. The Indians who visited the settlements during the first two decades of this century are in their graves, but at long intervals a small band of their children visit the old hunting grounds. Jim Jacobs, the aged Seneca Indian, who, prior to the war, hunted in McKean, Elk, Potter, Forest and Cameron counties, visited throughout the county in November, 1880, to renew his old-time sport and observe the changes. Near the northwest corner of McKean county were 640 acres, the last piece of Indian land in Pennsylvania. Forty years ago the place was called "Burnt Houses."

The County Centennial Celebration Convention, held in February, 1876, was presided over by B. D. Hamlin, with H. F. Barbour, secretary. Township committees were appointed, and other steps taken to insure proper observance.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—HOLLAND LAND COMPANY'S LANDS—JOHN KEATING'S LIBERALITY—SMETHPORT, THE COUNTY TOWN—COUNTY ADMINISTRATION—COUNTY BUILDINGS—PUBLIC ROADS—BRIDGES—POOR FARM—MORTGAGES—FORFEITED LANDS.

THE county of McKean was established March 26, 1804, being set off from Lycoming. On December 13, 1805, Gov. McKean appointed John Brevost, John Bell and Thomas Smith, trustees for the new county, under the act of March 26. In May, 1806, the trustees posted a notice at Ceres that they were ready to receive proposals for the county town. In November they assembled to consider the offers made by John Keating and Paul Busti, the latter being agent for the Holland Land Company. In Busti's letter of June 13, he expresses his pleasure at the prospect of a new county, and agrees to lay off 200 acres of the Holland Land Company's lands, in either of tracts

numbered 2313, 2312, 2603, 2602, 2669, 2375, 2470 or 2573, on the company's road, from the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, on the Susquehanna, to the State line. Of the 200 acres, two-thirds were to be conveyed to the county; 100 acres adjoining were to be donated for the support of a minister of the Gospel, and 100 acres for the support of a school. This or 500 acres of wild land was their offer.

John Keating was more liberal. He offered 228 acres at the forks of the Cononoclan (Nun-un-dah), one-half the lots surveyed, 150 acres for the support of a school-teacher, and $500 cash to aid in erecting a school building. He pointed out so very clearly the beauty and utility of the location that on September 17, 18 and 19, 1807, he, with the trustees, visited the locality (Smethport), and selected the spot September 21 that year. On April 19 following they made plans for building the State road.

In October, 1815, J. Borrows, prothonotary of Lycoming county, residing at Williamsport, informs Samuel Stanton, Isaac Lyman and Joel Bishop of their election as commissioners of taxes for McKean county. On October 19, they met at Benjamin Burt's house in Eulalia, where they qualified before Justice Nathan B. Palmer. A day later they appointed Palmer clerk, John King, of Ceres, treasurer, and made an appointment with Messrs. Bell and Smith, the trustees of McKean and Potter, and appointed James Parmeter assessor of Eulalia. In 1816 Jonathan Colegrove was appointed assessor of Sergeant; Rensselaer Wright, of Ceres, and John Lyman, of Roulette; in April Joseph Otto was appointed, *vice* Stanton, and in October he was elected with Nathan B. Palmer. John King was chosen county clerk. At this time Israel Merrick, of Eulalia, Ransom Beckwith, of Roulette, Abram Baker, of Ceres, and Joel Bishop, of Sergeant, were appointed assessors. In 1817 C. Ellis, J. Colegrove and R. Wright were appointed auditors of Potter and McKean, and Israel Merrick, Jr., commissioner's clerk. W. W. Wattles was chosen clerk, in March, 1817; in October John King qualified as commissioner before Joel Bishop at Coudersport. In November Ezekiel B. Foster was appointed clerk, and Isaac Lyman, treasurer. The latter was requested to remove records, etc., to the house of the clerk. The tax levy was one-half cent per dollar, and the pay of treasurer five per cent. In January, 1818, the office was at Kingsville; John Taggart was elected auditor; Isaac Lyman, commissioner, *vice* Otto; I. Merrick, clerk, *vice* Foster, and in November John Taggart was appointed commissioner, *vice* Palmer, by the court of Lycoming county. In 1819 Rensselaer Wright was elected commissioner; Joseph Otto was appointed clerk, but did not qualify, leaving the office to Merrick. Thomas Hays was commissioner's clerk of Lycoming in 1818, and in 1820 Philip Krebs was prothonotary. In November, 1821, R. Wright and J. Colegrove were appointed to make a return of all tax-payers and slaves in Potter and McKean counties. In 1822 John Lyman was elected commissioner; Nathaniel Eastman was clerk, and Leonard Taggart, treasurer, and all qualified at Coudersport. Jonathan Colegrove, David Crow and John Lyman were chosen commissioners in 1823, and Harry Lyman, clerk. R. Wright took John Lyman's place in 1824, and N. C. Gallup was appointed clerk, but he was succeeded by Nathan White in December of that year; Benjamin Colegrove was appointed treasurer, with Timothy Newell, John King and William Smith, auditors. N. White was elected commissioner in 1825, *vice* R. Wright, and Henry Scott chosen clerk (Keating township was established in 1824). In January, 1826, Paul E. Scull was appointed treasurer, the first for this separate organization; Timothy Newell was elected prothonotary in October, having previously served by appointment, and in November Richard Chadwick was chosen clerk.

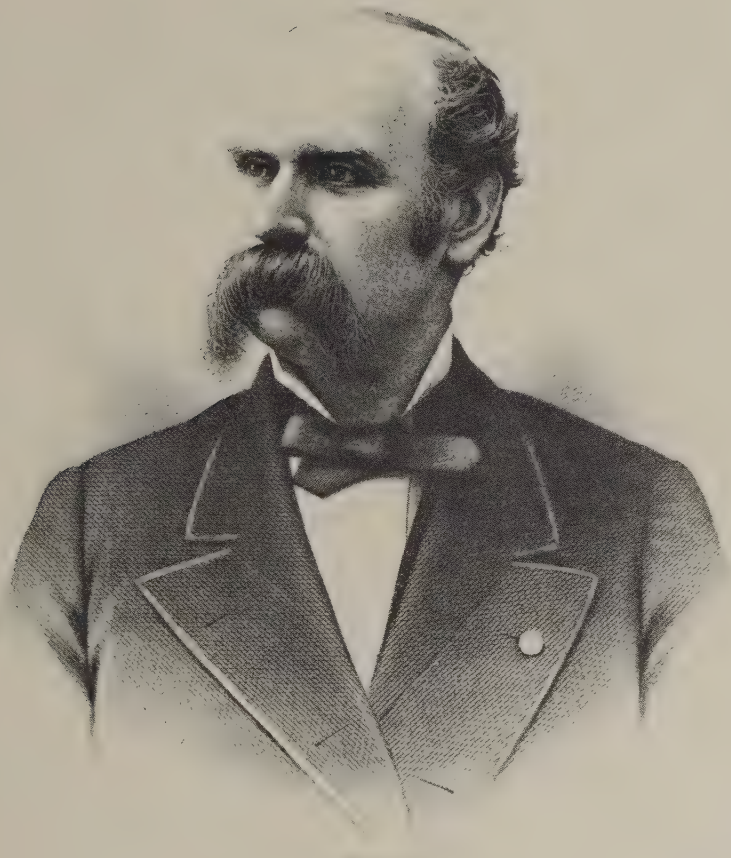
On May 31, 1827, the mason work on county buildings was accepted, and August 4 an order for $3,000 was given to the contractor, Solomon Sartwell, Jr. During this year deeds to a number of lots round the public square were sanctioned by the commissioners, White and Otto, they being the active members of the board. In November, that year, William Bell qualified, and in November, 1828, Messrs. Otto, Bell and Gallup formed the board. Bradford township was established, also Liberty township. In June, 1829, Squire Manning contracted to build a bridge over Potato creek for $300. Corydon township was formed, and practical improvements authorized. In 1830 Messrs. Crow, Bell and Colegrove were commissioners, and O. J. Hamlin county attorney. On November 12, 1830, B. Freeman contracted to construct the primitive water works on the square, and the first privilege of using this water, after the supply at the public buildings, was granted to David Crow. A contract was entered into January 5, 1831, with B. B. Smith to do the county printing, and Paul E. Scull's treasurer's bail bond was signed by Nathaniel White, George Darling and Thomas Curtz, Jr. In September, 1831, moneys were paid to Burlingame & Co. for raising public buildings, and to Oviatt for leveling public square. In 1831–32 Colegrove, Bennett and Fobes were commissioners. In May, 1833, Ghordis Corwin was appointed commissioner, and in November Commissioner Patterson qualified. B. Freeman with Bennett and Patterson formed the board in 1834; Hamilton township was set off, and in December Commissioner Smith took his seat. In November, 1835, Greene qualified. At this time the contract to line the dungeon with hewed stone was sold to Wheeler Gallup. Norwich township was established, and other measures taken to show progress. The contract for turnpiking the main street of Smethport, from John E. Niles' house on the northeast corner of the square, was sold to Gideon Irons, in June, 1836. In November, Col. Wilcox qualified, Smith and Greene being the old commissioners, but in May, 1837, Commissioner A. Lull was appointed, while Oviatt and Coats were elected that fall. Oviatt was re-elected in 1838, and Chapin elected. In 1840 Fobes was one of the commissioners, and later Squire Hunt and Robbins became members of the board. In October, 1831, Mr. Chadwick signed the records as prothonotary and clerk, and continued to sign until F. B. Hamlin qualified in 1842, and again from 1845 to January 21, 1851. In November P. Ford signed as his deputy, and January 7, 1852, Paul E. Scull qualified as prothonotary. In 1843 the contract for building a bridge at Canoe Place was sold to Solomon Sartwell, Sr., Commissioner Corwin being on the board. In June, 1843, new streets were ordered to be opened at Smethport, and old ones repaired, and Lafayette and Eldred townships were established. Corwin, Robbins and Marsh were the commissioners in 1844, and in this year Hamlin township was organized.

In 1845 Commissioner Eastey and Dr. Darling, with Marsh, formed the board. B. C. Corwin qualified as treasurer in January, 1846, and W. A. Williams as clerk at a salary of $100 per year. In the fall A. P. Barnaby was elected commissioner. In 1847 W. A. Williams was appointed county counsel at a stated salary of $25 per annum for actual business, and to be paid usual fees for extra time. Commissioner A. Martin qualified in 1848. In this year contracts for building the jail were sold. In October R. Wright was chosen commissioner, and Ira H. Curtis clerk. J. Marsh took Barnaby's place in 1849. In July, 1850, Contractor William Bell agreed to enlarge the court-house for $1,000, and on August 30 Wright and Martin were present superintending the hanging of Uzza Robbins for the murder of his wife. J. F. Gallup was chosen commissioner in October, 1850, and at this time David Grindley proposed to enlarge the court-house for $300. A. Martin, with Gal-

lup and Marsh, formed the board in 1851. S. Holmes qualified in June, 1852, *vice* Marsh, while in 1853 W. Y. McCoy, A. M. Benton and Holmes formed the board. Smethport was incorporated in 1853, and Otto township was formed in 1854. In 1855 Nelson Peabody, of Ceres, took Dr. McCoy's place. W. J. Colegrove was elected in 1858, and in 1860 Messrs. Colegrove, Keyes and Davis were commissioners, Howard being chosen in 1861. Annin township was organized during this year.

The commissioners, Colegrove, Keyes and Davis, assembled November 30, 1861, to consider the question of relieving families of volunteers, but what was accomplished at this meeting is not on record. The records of the period do not contain any valuable information, as the clerk appears to have been always in a hurry to go home or to the war. In July, 1862, Associate Judge Darling, with Commissioners Howard, Davis and Keyes, resolved to pay $50 for the relief of each family of volunteers, and a tax of two and one-half mills was ordered for that purpose. In October, 1862, J. W. Starks was appointed commissioner, *vice* D. J. Keyes, while A. P. Brewer took the place of Davis, and B. C. Corwin that of Howard. W. S. Oviatt was appointed clerk January 5, 1863. James M. Baldwin was elected commissioner in October, 1863, and, with Corwin and Brewer, formed the board, and were prominent in managing the affairs of the county during these dark days of the Civil war. In August, 1864, the board appointed W. W. Brown, county agent, to recruit in the rebel States, empowering him to offer $100 to recruits for one year; $200 for two years and $300 for three years. Mr. Brown refused to accept this office on account of ill-health, and the commissioners, failing to obtain the services of an agent for this purpose, withdrew bounty offers and placed the matter of filling the quota in the hands of the township authorities. August 20, same year, this resolution was rescinded and a $300 bounty offered. G. M. Smith, Baldwin and Brewer were commissioners at the close of the war.

In 1866–67 Messrs. Brewer, Smith and P. M. Fuller were commissioners. In June, 1867, J. C. Hamlin contracted to remove the old-time roof from the court-house and place a heavy tin one thereon for $150. In 1868 Reuben Dennis, G. M. Smith and P. M. Fuller formed the board. In July, 1869, the proposition to abolish the old spring water supply and establish a deep well was carried, and the contract sold to Daly. Charles S. Rice replaced Fuller in December, 1869, and Oviatt took Smith's place in November, 1870. In January, 1871, F. King was appointed clerk; in January, 1872, C. C. Melvin was appointed treasurer to fill vacancy, and Coleman took the place of Commissioner Dennis. In 1873 J. R. Chadwick was appointed clerk, and Commissioner Smith resumed his place on the board, *vice* Rice. Bradford borough was incorporated. In 1874 Broder replaced Oviatt. In March, 1875, the commissioners authorized the issue of bonds for $25,000, the proceeds to be used in building a jail. On April 6, the southeast corner of square No. 38, bought of Keating & Co., was selected as the site and A. S. Bishop was employed as building foreman. In January, 1876, the commissioners-elect, Benjamin Bunker, W. A. Young and Orlando Gallup, qualified, and John R. Chadwick was appointed clerk. In December, 1877, William D. Gallup qualified as treasurer. In 1879 Messrs. Colegrove, Abbey and Boyer were commissioners. H. F. Barbour was appointed clerk at a salary of $500, S. W. Smith, attorney, and S. D. Freeman, physician. In June, 1879, the board considered the recommendation of the grand jury in the matter of building a new court-house, and ordered such building to be erected on the site of the old house. In September, 1879, the Methodist church-house was rented for the purposes of a court-room, and October 7, 1879, the building contract was sold to John J. Hogan,



Very Truly
William Wallace Brown

of Erie, for $75,000. On November 24, the issue of $50,000-bonds was authorized, and December 16, 1880, a further issue of $60,000. J. W. Beeman was treasurer in 1880–81.

The new court-house was completed, and opened September 12, 1881, B. D. Hamlin, presiding, with the following representatives of county sub-divisions: Joseph Hodges, of Annin; B. C. Havens, James Broder and Loyal Ward, of Bradford; W. R. King, of Ceres; Thomas Conover, of Corydon; John Duke, of Duke Centre; Eben Barden and William L. Chrisman, of Eldred; A. W. Buchanan, of Foster; Jabez F. Gallup, of Hamlin; James A. Anderson, of Hamilton; A. H. Cory, of Keating; Philo Ackley, of Kendall borough; A. M. Benton, of Liberty; James Hoop, of Lafayette; A. P. Brewer, of Norwich; Arthur Prentiss, of Otto; Adam Martin, of Sergeant; W. Y. McCoy, of Smethport, and O. D. Coleman, of Wetmore. Lucius Rogers and John R. Chadwick were secretaries. That evening Judge H. W. Williams opened the September term of court, and P. M. Fuller qualified as associate judge *vice* F. N. Burnham, deceased. In January, 1882, commissioners F. S. Johnson, A. T. Palmer and Andrew Reilly replaced the commissioners of the court-house building days, and appointed John R. Sherwood clerk. In April the erection of fountains on the square was authorized. In January, 1883, T. A. Morrison was appointed county attorney, and E. G. Brown, physician. In July of this year more contracts for building iron bridges were entered into. In December, 1883, C. C. Melvin qualified as treasurer.

In September, 1883, a petition signed by a majority of the poor-masters was presented to the court asking for an election on the question of establishing a poor farm. This was granted, and in February, 1884, 1,611 votes were cast in favor of and 885 against such establishment. In March, 1884, an issue of bonds for $50,000 was authorized; in April the Wilcox farm was purchased, and E. F. Richmond employed as superintendent of the farm. In April the A. I. Wilcox farm, 345 acres, was purchased for $15,515. In May the style of the Allegheny county poor buildings was adopted, and S. A. Bishop appointed architect. In July the contract for buildings was sold to Davitt, O'Brien & Hart for $24,813.18; in December a further issue of bonds for $15,000 was authorized. In April, 1885, bonds for $9,000 were ordered to be issued. In May, 1885, D. H. Burnham was appointed general superintendent. In July, 1885, the building was ready to receive poor persons. In January, 1886, E. G. Brown and H. L. McCoy were appointed physicians, and D. H. Burnham, superintendent; but in 1887 Dr. McCoy alone was appointed physician, Dr. Brown succeeding him in 1889, John R. Chadwick succeeding Burnham as general superintendent. C. S. King was appointed superintendent of poor farm in January, 1890.

In January, 1885, Commissioners Andrew Reilly, R. A. Rice and W. D. Gallup qualified. In January, 1887, M. B. Greer was appointed county clerk; T. A. Morrison was re-appointed attorney, and Dr. S. I. Wells, physician. In January, 1888, Commissioners James Anglun, P. M. Fuller and James A. McKean took their seats to serve until January 1, 1891. Robert H. Rose was appointed attorney and E. G. Brown, physician, in January, 1889.

The first mortgage was recorded June 1, 1827. It secured to Norry Hooker by Justice Rice 200,000 feet of good, merchantable pine boards, payable in 1828 for 100,000 feet of similar boards purchased from Hooker that year. All the mortgage transactions from 1826 to 1858 are contained in Record **A** or in 473 pages. The mortgage record was contained in Book **A** and part of Book **B** up to 1874, since which time thirty-three large records have

been filled, and since 1864 sixty-three records of deeds and twelve miscellaneous records.

During Asa Sartwell's administration of the prothonotary's office the county commissioners declared 100,000 acres in McKean county and 50,000 acres in Potter county forfeited for non-payment of taxes. He commenced to purchase such lands at from 3 to 10 cents per acre, and continued until he claimed about 250,000 acres or even more. In time he sold to New York lumbermen the pine, hemlock and maple forests, and with the proceeds purchased from the Binghams a tract of 55,000 acres in this county (the greater part of which floats on an ocean of oil), Joe R. Ingersoll and William Miller being the agents of the estate at the time. In 1836 Mr. Sartwell sold all his lands, as purchased from the Holland Company in Jefferson county, as well as the Kersey tract in Jefferson and Clearfield counties to the United States Land Company of Boston.

The townships of McKean county established when the county was organized are Sergeant and Ceres. Keating township was established in 1824; Bradford township, in 1828; Liberty, in 1828; Corydon, in 1829; Hamilton, in 1834; Norwich, in 1835; Lafayette and Eldred, in 1843; Hamlin, in 1844; Otto, in 1854, and Annin, in 1860. Smethport was organized in 1853; Bradford borough, in 1873; Foster township, in 1880, and Eldred, Duke Centre (since discontinued) and Kane boroughs since 1878; Port Allegany was organized in 1882, Kendall borough in 1881.

CHAPTER V.

COURTS AND BAR.

FIRST COURTS—CHARACTER OF THE EARLY BENCH AND BAR, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION OF MEMBERS PRIOR TO 1878—CELEBRATED CAUSES—JUDGES AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES—PROMINENT ATTORNEYS, PROTHONOTARIES, ETC.—ATTORNEYS ADMITTED TO THE McKEAN COUNTY BAR SINCE MAY, 1878, TERM—ORLO J. HAMLIN—JOHN W. HOWE.

THE first court of McKean county was held at Smethport, September 25, 1826. Edward Herrick presided, with Joseph Otto and Joel Bishop associate judges. Prothonotary Timothy Newell and Sheriff Wright were present, while the bar of the circuit was represented by Anson Parsons* a young lawyer from Lycoming county (deputy attorney-general), subsequently judge of the Philadelphia courts; Ellis Lewis,* of Wellsboro, later a judge of the supreme court; William Garretson,* and Peter R. Adams,* of Tioga county, later judge of the Peoria circuit, in Illinois; Simon Kenny,* of Towanda, Penn.; Henry Bryan* and Chauncey J. Fox,* of Olean, N. Y. In December of this year Orlo J. Hamlin* and John W. Howe* were admitted to the bar. Mr. Howe died in 1873, and his wife, Sallie Howe, died April 17, 1880. In February, 1827, Clarendon Rathbone, of Tioga county, was admitted, but no record is made of the May, September and December terms of that year. On the order book of 1826, however, there are no names of jurors given, but in May, 1827, the following-named citizens were paid small sums for jury service:

* Deceased.

William Brewer, E. J. Cook, Levi Coats, Oliver Felt, John Smith, Jacob Minard, Jonathan Colegrove and William Bell. The other members, it is to be presumed, did not call for warrants. In September, 1827, the grand jury served two days. The members were William Housler, Robert King, George Jackox, Gideon Irons, Jacob Knapp, Simeon M. Morris, Jacob DeWitt, William Rice, Hugh Moore, Harvey Abbey, Benjamin Billins, William Moore, Henry Garlick, Levi Davis, John R. Spencer, Ira H. Curtis, John Applebee, Ralph Hill, Ebenezer Burbanks, Smith Wolcott and Essek Smith. In February and May, 1828, court was regularly opened, and in September Horace Williston, of Bradford county, Robert Fleming, of Lycoming, George Miles, of Allegany, N. Y., and George A. Y. Crocker, of Cattaraugus, N. Y., were admitted.

Court was also held in December, 1828, and four terms were held in 1829, James Lowrey,* of Tioga county, being admitted in September. In February, 1830, Judges Otto* and Bishop* were present; Richard Chadwick* was prothonotary; S. Sartwell, Jr., sheriff; George Darling, coroner; Levi Bennett, crier. Judge Herrick* presided; Justus Goodwin,* of Tioga, and D. C. Bryan,* of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., were admitted, and the former accepted the office of deputy attorney-general which O. J. Hamlin declined. In September William Lowe,* of Cattaraugus county, was admitted, and also Abner C. Harding,* of Union county. Robert G. White,* of Tioga county, was admitted in December, 1830.

Regular terms of court were held in 1831, with the judges and the lawyers of the old bar present. In February, 1832, Messrs. N. H. Purple* & Maynard* were admitted; in May, John E. Niles, *ex gratia;* in December, L. B. Cole,* of Coudersport, and S. M. Russell,* of Olean, became members of the bar. In May, 1833, Asa Sartwell signed the record as prothonotary; in September, James Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Josiah Emery, of Tioga, signed the roll, and in March, 1834, W. S. Oviatt and E. Patterson. P. B. Depew was admitted in June, also Horace M. Bliss. Lawyer White was present in September. Hiram Payne and Dr. W. Y. McCoy were appointed school inspectors for Keating township, and L. R. Hawkins was then deputy clerk. T. M. Keeler and Eli Rees were appointed school inspectors for Wharton township, in March, 1835. In September C. B. Curtis, of Warren, was admitted to the bar, and also Benjamin Bartholomew, A. S. Tiven and James D. Bryan. In December Judge N. B. Eldred presided. Joseph P. King was appointed crier, and Thomas Struthers, of Warren, signed the attorney's roll. The May term of 1836 was held before Judges Otto and Bishop. Messrs. Hamlin and Niles were present as attorneys; F. B. Hamlin was admitted to the bar; tavern licenses were granted to P. W. Beach, of Smethport, and David Benson, of Ceres. In September Judge Eldred was present, with Attorneys Hamlin, Niles, Payne, Johnson, Bartholomew, Curtis, Wetmore, F. B. Hamlin and L. B. Cole. George Weimer, a German, was naturalized at this time. A few insolvent petitions were presented, and the property of the debtors assigned for creditors' use. Probate business was also transacted. In February, 1837, Attorneys Johnson, Purple, Maynard and Bryan, with those hitherto named, were present.

In December the divorce suit of T. B. Shepperd *vs.* L. Shepperd was entered, and also a similar suit by W. B. Otto *vs.* Lucy O. Otto, but the latter was granted her petition in 1838. Testimony regarding the death of Elihu Chadwick, a Revolutionary soldier, showed that he died August 30, 1837, leaving his widow, Rebekah. In February, 1838, Attorney DePue was pres-

* Deceased.

ent, and Anson Gibbs, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., was admitted. In May S. P. Johnson was appointed deputy attorney-general for McKean county. J. Lowry practiced in this court during the fall term. D. C. Woodcock was admitted in December, and prosecuted the indictment for murder against Joseph and Sarah Brush. In this case the jury, comprising Erastus Cowles, Simeon Morris, David Crow, John Brockham, Richard Renshaw, Joseph O. Coleman, Samuel Holland, Jr., Walter Brush, Amos Flatt, William Smith, A. P. Barnaby and Joseph Rhodes, found the prisoners not guilty on the 22d. At this time a horn was used in calling court. In February, 1839, tavern licenses were granted to J. S. McCall, William Gibbs and Samuel Eastey. In May William A. Williams* was admitted to the bar. In September a lawyer named White appeared, and in December Judge McCalmont presided. Crosby W. Ellis was admitted an attorney, also L. P. Williston and J. C. Knox, and in 1841 Alexander McDougall. In February, 1841, *The Tomahawk* was declared a nuisance by the grand jury. President Judge McCalmont, with associates, W. P. Wilcox and S. Sartwell, were present in May. Sheriff Richmond took McCoy's place, while Smith still held the office of coroner. M. Gallaher was admitted to the bar in September, and in November, 1842, H. W. Smith and G. W. Scofield. In 1843 N. White replaced Wilcox on the bench. In 1844 the name of Attorney Brown appears, and in September, 1845, N. W. Goodrich and John McCalmont were admitted, and Isaac Benson permitted to practice. Nelson Richmond was appointed deputy sheriff, and in May, 1846, John K. Williams was admitted to the bar, and in September Byron D. Hamlin was examined and admitted, and resolutions on the death of Judge White adopted. C. B. Curtis was appointed deputy attorney-general in December, 1846; Ford was sheriff. Joseph Morse was associate judge in 1847, succeeding I. S. Holmes, and A. S. Arnold held over. Attorney Knox's name was enrolled here in September, and also that of J. S. Mann. In June, 1849, Horace Williston was president judge and W. A. Williams, prosecutor. H. W. Souther was admitted to practice here, and Bard was sheriff. In January, 1850, the old court-house was considered unsafe, and court was held in the Methodist church. There the trial of Uzza Robbins was commenced, with O. J. Hamlin, Isaac Benson and N. W. Goodrich, prosecuting; S. P. Johnson, C. B. Curtis, C. W. Ellis and L. D. Wetmore, defending. Uzza Robbins was hanged August 30, 1850, and buried, but during the night the earth was removed, the murderer's head cut off, and carried to a carpenter's shop, where it was found next day, and replaced in the grave by a committee of citizens. Isaac G. Gordon was admitted in January, 1850, and C. C. Green and Arthur G. Olmsted, in October. A. D. Hamlin qualified as county surveyor. In 1851 Colegrove was sheriff, and Corwin, coroner. George R. Barrett was admitted to the bar in June, and *J. C. Backus, M. W. Aldrich and A. F. Frazer, in October. In January, 1852, Judges R. G. White, R. Chadwick and O. L. Stanton, with Sheriff Bennett, were present. F. W. Knox and Charles B. Curtis were permitted to practice here. S. F. C. Hyde took Richard Chadwick's place as prothonotary. In February, 1853, the court refused tavern license to eleven applicants. A year later E. B. Eldred practiced here. In September, 1854, Warren Cowles was admitted, and in February, 1856, Oliver Payne was examined and enrolled as an attorney, while H. B. McKean and E. A. Brooks were permitted to practice here. In December Samuel C. Hyde signed the records as prothonotary, Judge White was president of the court, with S. Holmes and J. Darling, associates. In March, 1858, the bar petitioned for the removal of H. B. King, the old court crier, and for

*Deceased.

G. C. DeGolier's appointment. This petition was granted. In June, 1858, Judge John Galbraith, of Erie, presided. H. G. Rogers and John H. Boyle were admitted to the bar, and in December William A. Nichols' name appears as a member of the bar. C. B. Curtis presided, *vice* White, in June, 1859. In September of that year Joseph J. Robbins was tried for firing John Dexter's house, and acquitted. B. D. Hamlin and Prosecutor Cowles represented the State, while L. D. Wetmore and W. A. Williams defended, twenty witnesses being called for the defense and twenty for the State. The trial of James Dunn, for the murder of James Stocker, in Ceres township, July 1, took place at this time, and resulted in a verdict of guilty in the second degree, in June, 1860; W. Cowles and L. D. Wetmore prosecuted, while B. D. Hamlin and S. P. Johnson defended. He was sentenced by Judge White to a fine of one dollar costs, and to twelve years solitary confinement. A. B. Armstrong, Philetus Ford and Samuel C. Hyde were admitted in 1860. In December, 1861, Attorney Struthers' name appears. Judge Peabody took the place of Judge Holmes. Fred. E. Smith was admitted in July, 1862, and J. W. Ryan, J. W. Conley and W. W. Williard, in December. In February, 1863, J. B. Newton and G. W. DeCamp were admitted.

In 1865 Judge Williams, with Associates Darling and Peabody, presided. The petition for the incorporation of Kane was reported on favorably. Attorneys Laurie J. Blakely and ——— Beardsley were admitted, and Wallace W. Brown appointed district attorney, *vice* Cowles, resigned. Judges A. T. Barden and A. N. Taylor were present in December, 1866, with Judge Williams, presiding; William J. Milliken was admitted to the law circle, and William K. King was appointed county surveyor. In February, 1868, Nelson Medbery was appointed crier of the court, *vice* King, but the latter was reappointed. Henry King was admitted to the bar in June of that year, and Charles R. Saunders, in February, 1869. The petition against the election of C. C. Melvin as treasurer was received in December, 1870, and was considered and reconsidered until the subject was dropped. Manley Crosby was admitted to the bar in June, 1871, and Delano R. Hamlin's* name appears on the records in August of that year. Associate Judges W. S. Brownell and Loyal Ward qualified in December, H. W. Williams presiding, and in February, 1872, S. F. Wilson, the additional law judge, was present. At this session the name of E. Brown appears as attorney. D. C. Larrabee* was admitted in April, and George A. Rathbun in June, when the charge of murder against the Burns brothers was tried, one of whom was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twelve years solitary confinement. Messrs. King, Williams and Clark prosecuted, while Backus and Milliken defended. In September F. W. Paine was admitted, the death of Warren Cowles announced, and H. E. Brown, of Warren, permitted to practice here, and later John G. Hall,* of Elk county. In June, 1873, Andrew Tracy signed the roll of attorneys. J. R. Clark was present as an attorney in the fall, and Robert H. Rose was admitted to the bar. At this term the celebrated hunter, Leroy Lyman, was indicted for killing deer out of season. In June, 1874, Charles Dinsmore, of Warren, was admitted to practice, S. W. Smith in September, also F. D. Leet, of Cameron county; R. B. Power qualified as stenographer. The grand jury declared the jail and outbuildings nuisances; in December P. R. Cotter and C. Hollenbeck appeared as attorneys, and W. M. Lindsey was admitted. Edward Crow was indicted by a coroner's jury of killing Calvin H. Hobar, at Port Allegany, August 3, 1874. The same year he was tried for this offense and sentenced to a five-years term. He was defended by

* Deceased.

A. G. Olmsted, W. A. Williams and Charles Dolan. Charles H. Noyes was enrolled in September, 1875, and in December the contested election case—C. K. Sartwell *vs.* John R. Chadwick—*in re* office of prothonotary, was entered. B. A. Green was admitted to the bar at this time. In February, 1876, A. W. Barry, M. F. Elliott and George A. Berry were admitted attorneys, and H. N. Gardiner appointed stenographer. Eugene Mullin signed the roll in June, 1876, and Roger Sherman, C. J Curtis and G. W. Kelly in December. During the year a number of divorce cases were presented, and the records of the court began to assume large proportions as the population increased. In February, 1877, Associate Judges Brownell and F. N. Burnham were present; among the members of the bar were *O. A. Hotchkiss, R. B. Stone, L. H. Cobb and C. H. Sherwood. Julius Byles was admitted a member. In September Sheridan Gorton, David Sterrett and H. McClure were admitted; in October H. C. Dornan, and in December D. E. Dufton, J. C. Sturgeon and C. L. Peck. In February, 1878, A. F. Bole was admitted and C. D. Longfellow was enrolled; in April J. C. Johnson, W. I. Lewis and W. B. Graves were enrolled as members, and E. B. McCleery was admitted. Edward McSweeney's name appears upon the records of 1876, and also that of W. B. Boggs.

Andrew Tracy, a young lawyer of Smethport, was tried in February, 1879, for the murder of his cousin, Miss Mary Reilly, at Smethport. District Attorney S. W. Smith, M. F. Elliott and W. W. Brown represented the State, while C. B. Curtis, A. B. Richmond, George A. Jenks, A. G. Olmsted and N. McSweeney defended. He was found guilty of murder, and, in April, sentenced by Judge Williams to death. The Judge, in passing sentence, said: "The victim was a friend, not an enemy; a relative by blood; a modest and lovely woman, whose only offense was that she had struggled to overcome her affection for you, from a sense of duty toward the church to which she belonged, and toward her parents whom she honored." Every effort was made to save this unfortunate man, but the board of pardons refusing to interfere with the sentence the law was carried into effect in December, 1879. This tragedy of September 18, 1878, may be said to have broken up one of the most hospitable homes of McKean county.

The trial of Robert Butler for murder took place in March, 1880, resulting in a sentence of eight years solitary confinement. In December, 1886, the trial of John Thompson for the murder, on previous July 24, of John Yohe at Mount Jewett was heard. Messrs. Koester, Cotter, Mullin and McClure represented the State, while Morrison, Apple, Elliott and Hastings defended. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment.

Anthony Anderson Oaks, a Swede, was tried in May, 1889, for the murder of Henry Robinson, in Long Hollow, Annin township, February 12, 1889, Messrs. Sturgeon and P. R. Cotter prosecuting, and Messrs. Mullin and McClure defending.... In October, 1889, one of the heaviest cases ever brought before this court was presented—The McKean & Elk Land & Improvement Company *vs.* Elizabeth D. Kane. Plaintiffs originally owned 120,000 acres of land in this section of country, of which Gen. T. L. Kane was agent. The case involved the title to a large portion of this territory. A brilliant array of legal talent was employed in the litigation. F. B. Gowan and William W. Wilbank, both of Philadelphia, and R. B. Stone, of Bradford, were for the prosecution, and C. H. McCauley, of Ridgway, J. G. Johnson and E. W. Hanson, of Philadelphia, B. D. Hamlin, of Smethport, and M. F. Elliott, of Wellsboro, represented the defendant. Judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Kane, and the title to the lands and lots thereby settled.

* Deceased.

In February, 1890, a Salvation Army case was presented to the grand jury. Three of the bills, ignored by that body, were brought by Capt. Charles Lockyer, the commander of the Salvation Army in Bradford. He charged two boys with disturbing one of the meetings at their barracks. In addition to ignoring the bills the grand jury placed the costs upon the prosecutor. The costs of the three cases amounted to $93.88. Neither the captain nor the members of his army who were present in court had the money, and the captain was committed to jail in default thereof. The parting scene between the captain and his followers was an emotional one. He kissed the weeping sisters amid a chorus of "God bless you," and the prison door closed. The inmates of the jail, upon seeing the badge of their new comrade, welcomed him with a shout and a rapturous medley of "war cry" choruses.

Another bill was presented to this jury asking an indictment for assault against G. W. Kelly. This indictment was the outcome of the trouble between the members of the W. V. R. U. which the national president, Mrs. Campbell, attempted to adjust, and whom Kelly had arrested for the larceny of a charter. Kelly had the costs to pay in that case, when Mrs. Campbell was discharged. The grand jury in ignoring the bill against Kelly placed the costs on the county.

The attorneys admitted to practice here since the May term of 1878 are named as follows:

George A. Allen, 1878; James Addle, 1877; George W. Allen, 1879; Isaac Ash and Harrison Allen, 1880; John N. Apple, 1882, and Fred L. Armstrong, 1884.

John B. Brawley, 1877; Lewis F. Barger, W. D. Brown, C. L. Baker, R. C. Beach, F. L. Blackman, David Ball, W. E. Burdick and M. H. Byles, 1879; James C. Boyce, H. W. Blakeslee and Eben Brewer, 1880; B. T. Ball and W. C. Brown, 1881; Joseph W. Bouton and C. Benedict, 1885; George H. Bemis and Charles E. Boyle, 1887.

W. B. Chapman, 1877; S. E. Cheeseman, E. Crossman, A. A. Craig, F. J. Corbin* and C. L. Covell, 1878; John B. Chapman, S. M. Crosby and J. H. Cunningham, 1879; Mahlon J. Colcord and David Cameron, 1883; A. L. Cole and James Cable, 1889.

M. E. Dunlap and W. M. Dame, 1878; John W. Dunkle, 1881; Joshua Douglass, 1883; W. F. Doyle, 1887, and S. M. Decker, 1889.

Thomas F. Emmens and M. T. H. Elliott, 1880.

John Forrest, 1879; W. L. Foster, 1883; G. N. Frazier, 1886.

W. B. Graves, 1878; James George, F. F. Guthrie and J. T. Gealy, 1879; S. S. Geisinger, 1880; Henry N. Gardner, 1882; Sam. Trumbine, 1885, and S. B. Griffith, 1886.

D. S. Herron, 1878; P. T. Hallock, William C. Holahan and C. A. Hitchcock, 1879; H. D. Hancock, M. J. Heywang, A. P. Huey and George H. Higgins, 1880; Watson I. Hinckley, F. W. Hastings, Jacob Hockley, 1881; T. B. Hoover, 1882; H. J. Hammond, ——; J. D. Hancock, 1885, and C. Heydrick, 1889.

H. C. Johns, 1878: David H. Jack, 1880; Charles E. Judd, 1884; A. L. Kinkead, 1878; E. Koester, J. L. Kinkead and E. L. Keenan, 1879; W. C. Kerr, 1880; H. O. Kline, 1881; George C. King, 1882.

W. J. Lewis, 1878; A. H. Low, 1879; William L. Lillibridge, 1881; W. H. Latham, 1884; J. W. Lee, 1886, and George A. Lukehart, 1888.

*B. S. McAllister, A. M. Metzger and C. H. McCauley, 1877; *E. B. McCleery, E. R. Mayo, G. B. McCalmont, H. N. McIntyre and William McSweeney, 1878; W. M. Meredith, Samuel Minor, Graham McFarlane, W. A. Mason, C. H. McKee, H. J. Muse, Henry McSweeney, T. A. Morrison, Robert Mackwood, William E. Marsh, Joseph M. McClure and J. O. Marshall, 1879; J. C. Metzger, Miles S. Plummer and J. V. McIntyre, 1880; Joseph A. McDonald, 1881; H. C. McCormack and J. P. McNarney, 1883; James J. McCarthy, 1884; Charles McCandless, 1885; T. F. Mullin, 1886; J. B. McAllister and R. M. Magee, 1888.

Herman H. North, 1880; Samuel T. Neill, February, 1890.

N. M. Orr and *Omer Osmer, 1878; John Omerod, 1882; J. H. Osmer, 1883; George M. Orr, 1887.

Louis K. Purviance and H. S. Payson, 1879; M. J. Peck, 1887.

A. B. Richmond, 1878; F. D. Reaves, 1879; George L. Roberts, 1880; L. Rosenzweig and Hamlet E. Rossell, 1881; Thomas F. Richmond, 1882; J. E. Rounseville, 1888, and W. E. Rice, October 15, 1889.

G. F. Stone, N. B. Smiley* and J. W. Shaw, 1878; H. C. Scoville, G. A. Sturgeon,

* Removed by death or emigration.

William Swanson, F. L. Seeley, William A. Stone and G. J. Stranahan, 1879; O. L. Snyder and M. Sullivan, 1880; H. N. Snyder, 1881, and W. R. Scott, 1884.

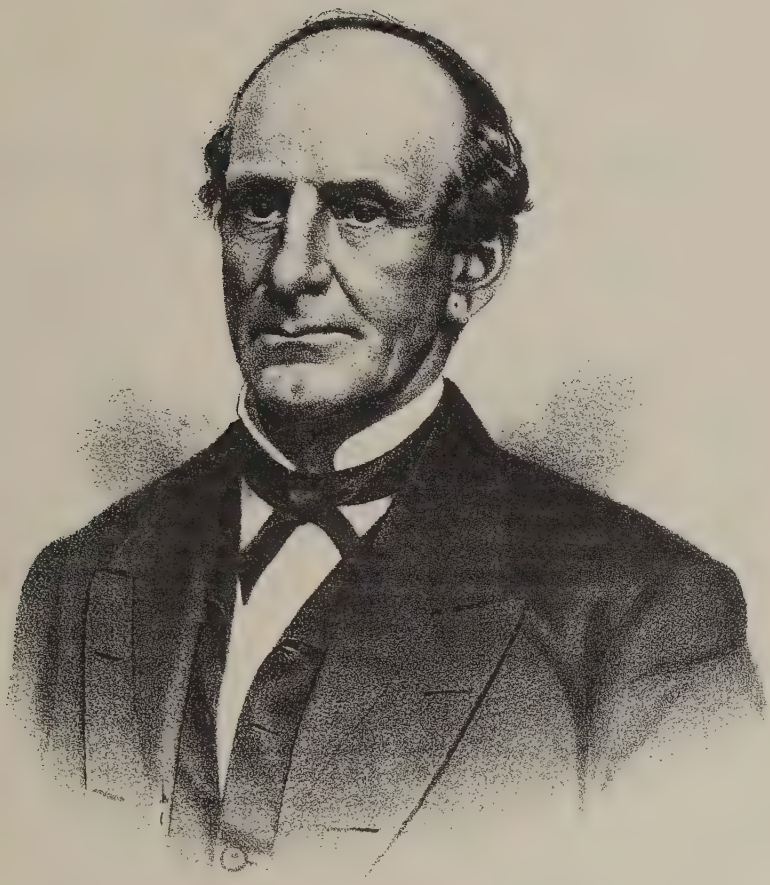
E. E. Tait, 1883; C. C. Thompson, 1885.

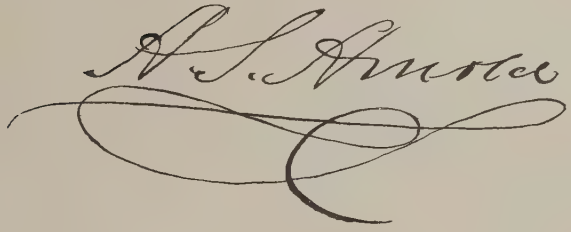
J. K. Wilson, J. K. Wallace and *C. L. Wescott, 1878; W. P. Weston, 1879; O. H. Wheeler, A. Leo Weil, George J. Wolfe, 1880; Irvine Watson, 1882; M. A. K. Werdner, 1883; S. C. White, 1887.

In the history of Smethport the first night's experience of the pioneer lawyer, Orlo J. Hamlin, at the Willard House is described. Next morning Paul E. Scull and Judge Sartwell, then the only merchants at the county seat, invited him to visit the court-house. Accepting, the trio had to creep along the fence to escape the quagmire then occupying the present main street. To ameliorate matters, the merchants offered the young lawyer a retaining fee of $50, and immediately the cloud of disappointment vanished, and Smethport seemed clad in sunshine. He decided to stay, and was permitted to occupy the west wing of the brick court-house, then completed. Obtaining some rough furniture he ranged "Blackstone," "Peak's Evidence" and a borrowed volume of "Purdonis Digest" on the cross-legged pine table, and in December, 1826, opened the first law office in McKean county. Practice was very primitive then. Prior to his coming a justice of the peace, afterward an associate judge here, rendered a judgment against the defendant for "six yards of calico" (enough then to dress a woman), and in another case for "twenty-five hemlock saw logs." The constable did not know how to execute the judgments legally, and time alone canceled them. The first case in which Mr. Hamlin participated here was tried in the Willard tavern. An employe of a saw-mill owner sued his employer for assault and battery with intent to kill. Hamlin was retained for the defense, while Counselor T—— prosecuted. The counselor was athletic and illiterate, but naturally a speaker and full of assurance. The bar-room was crowded, and the young lawyer determined to prove his professional training. He was very technical, and the justice was there to listen. Eleek Hall, equally powerful as a counselor, was then bar-tender, and while the case proceeded, he helped the audience to what drinks were called for. Mr. Hamlin, knowing the physical character of his opponent, called Hall to assist him, and when Hamlin had examined and cross-examined the witnesses and badgered the counselor, he would wink to Hall to answer Counselor T——. Eleek would step forward, smacking his lips and foaming with vehemence, and continue a doggerel speech until exhausted. The sun had set, and the justice had sent the case to quarter sessions, holding the mill owner under bonds. The latter soon drove away his employe, holding his wife as hostage for a small debt. At quarter sessions the banished employe did not appear nor did he ever come to claim the wife he left as a hostage.

About the third week in December, 1826, John W. Howe came to Smethport, ostensibly to seek employment as a school-teacher. His baggage was a small wooden box, which proved to contain only law books. The people soon learned that he was a lawyer and not a teacher. He was something of a wag, eccentric, sensible, honorable and energetic. After a stay of six years he moved to Franklin, Penn., and thence to Meadville. In May, 1827, Thomas Fuller came hither to settle, but after a few months returned to Bethany, N. Y. In the spring of this year Counselor T—— fell into a hornets' nest. It appears Hamlin, Howe and Fuller determined to oust this individual, and their determination succeeded; for the counselor, being unable to make war against the trio, became irritable and sat down, exhausted. Leaving Smethport at once, he never returned to practice here. No doubt he felt like the physician in the drama of Macbeth:

> Were I from Dunsinane away and clear,
> Profit again should hardly draw me here.





CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

INTRODUCTORY—ORLO J. HAMLIN—ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNOR, 1835—ELECTIONS FROM 1840 TO 1883—GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1884 TO 1889—PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT VOTE, 1889.

THE early election returns of McKean county are among the very few records which have been lost; so that the writer had to rely upon the commissioners' records as well as court records for the names of men successful in the political battles prior to 1840.

In 1831-33 Orlo J. Hamlin represented the district in the legislature, and was re-nominated in 1833; but his name not being placed on the legislative ticket in Lycoming county he withdrew. He refused the nomination in 1835, but served in the great constitutional convention until the poor condition of his health compelled him to retire, when Hiram Payne, the alternate, took his seat. It was Delegate Hamlin who proposed to give a representative to each county, a proposition which has been carried out only in recent years.

In 1835 there was an election for governor, Wolf being the nominee of the Democrats, and Joseph Ritner of the Anti-Masonic party. When the votes were counted Wolf was leading, and the merry Democrats of McKean county never dreamed of such a thing as defeat. To memorialize this victory a party of Democrats went out at night and imitated the howls of the wolf so thoroughly that Squire Williams arose from his bed to re-examine the sheep-fold. Next day he met Squire Crow, Asa Sartwell, and others, to whom he related his night's experience with the pack of wolves; but Squire Crow knew all about the howlers, and turning to his Democratic audience said, "Well, boys, you have made your last howl." He was correct, for Ritner was chosen governor. Among the old voters of the county are N. W. Abbey, of Smethport; H. W. Burlingame, of Kasson; J. P. Evans, of Norwich; M. Ostrander, of Liberty, and Moses Dillenbach, of Annin, all of whom voted for Harrison in 1840. Philetus Ford and A. H. Cory gave their votes to Martin Van Buren. C. D. Calkins, of East Smethport is said, by B. D. Hamlin, to have voted that year. Jeremiah Chadwick was here then. John Cousin, now of Friendship, N. Y.; Amos Briggs, still a resident; Daniel Crossmire, a resident of Farmers Valley; James Daly, Jabez F. Gallup, James Hoop, and a few others named in the township sketches, are living representatives of the voters of 1840.

The elections of 1840 gave 263 Harrison votes to Bernard Connelly, Jr., and 275 Van Buren votes to William Philson, the presidential electors. Davis Dimmock, Jr., received 305 votes and George Kress 211, for congress; James L. Gillis (D.) 266, and Perry Shearman (W.) 240, for assembly; Nelson Richmond (D.) 323, and James Taylor (W.) 205, for sheriff; Abner O. Hunt (D.) 307, and Leavitt C. Little (W.) 220 votes for commissioner; Samuel Eastey (D.) 297, and William Smith (W.), of Ceres, 220 votes for auditor.

In 1841 L. B. Dunham (D.) received 242 votes, and C. C. Gaskill (W.) 187, for representative; Jedediah Darling (W.) was elected coroner; David Crow (W.), treasurer; Nathaniel Robbins (D.), commissioner, and Ben. C. Corwin (D.), auditor.

In 1842 the county gave marked majorities to William P. Wilcox for senator; Joseph Y. James for representative; F. B. Hamlin for prothonotary, and Asa P. Barnaby, for auditor, all Democrats.

In 1843 Henry Chapin was chosen treasurer; David R. Bennett, sheriff, and J. F. Melvin, auditor. At this time the question of establishing a poor-house was defeated by a vote of 310 *contra*, 163 *pro*. The successful candidates were all Democrats.

The elections of 1844 show 419 votes for the Democratic elector, N. B. Eldred; 340 for John Killinger (W.), and 3 for James Wood, the elector on the Abolition ticket. The vote for member of congress was given in the same ratio to James Thompson, Charles M. Reed and John S. Mann, respectively. For the assembly and county offices there were only Democratic and Whig candidates, Rasselas Brown receiving 408 votes, and L. C. Little receiving 314, for representative; Oshea R. Bennett (D.) was chosen coroner, A. H. Cory (D.) auditor. There were 151 votes recorded for and 498 against the sale of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal and railway. The three Abolitionists were John King, Henry Chevalier and Eleazer Wright.

In 1845 Thomas Struthers (W.) received a majority over James L. Gillis (D.) for senator, Benjamin Bartholomew (W.) over Sol. Sartwell, Jr. (D.), for representative; Richard Chadwick (W.) over W. A. Williams (D.) for prothonotary; Benjamin C. Corwin (D.) was elected treasurer almost unanimously, and Joseph Morse (D.), auditor.

James Thompson (D.) defeated James Campbell (W.) for congress in 1846 in this county; Henry P. Kinnear (W.) received a majority over Solomon Sartwell for representative; Philetus Ford (D.) defeated Jeremiah Chadwick (W.) for the office of sheriff, and J. F. Gallup (D.) was chosen auditor. The charge of youth was preferred against Mr. Ford by the friends of Chadwick, who was then eight years younger than the victor.

In 1847 Alonzo I. Wilcox (D.) received a majority vote for representative; Ezra Bard (D.) for treasurer; B. C. Corwin (D.) was elected coroner, and J. F. Melvin (D.) and E. F. Carrier (D.), auditors.

The elections of 1848 showed 367 votes for Taylor and Fillmore; 418 for Louis Cass and Butler, and 22 for Van Buren and Adams. James Thompson (D.) received a majority for congress; Timothy Ives (D.) for senator; A. I. Wilcox (D.) for representative; Richard Chadwick (W.) for prothonotary; Samuel Smith (D.) defeated William K. King (W.) for treasurer; B. C. Corwin (D.) defeated Jedediah Darling (W.) for coroner, while O. L. Stanton (D.) and Benjamin F. Cory (D.) were chosen auditors.

In 1849 Glen W. Scofield (D.) carried the county for representative; Ezra Bard (D.) was chosen sheriff, and A. K. Johnson (D.), auditor. Sheriff Bard died during his term, when W. J. Colegrove (W.) was appointed.

Carlton B. Curtis (D.) received 454 votes and J. H. Walther (W.) 292 for congress in 1850; W. J. Hemphill (D.) was chosen representative; Byron D. Hamlin (D.), treasurer by 391 votes against 356 received by Jedediah Darling (W.); Robert Hines, Jr. (D.) was elected auditor; A. D. Hamlin (D.), county surveyor; William A. Williams (D.), district attorney by 84 to 54 received by N. W. Goodrich, while 588 votes were recorded for Constitutional Amendment and 2 against it.

In 1851 James L. Gillis (D.) defeated Reuben Winslow (W.) here for representative; Robert G. White (D.) was elected president judge, receiving the whole vote (799). Richard Chadwick (W.) and O. L. Stanton (D.) received majority votes for associate judges; David R. Bennett (D.) was chosen sheriff; A. W. Needham (W.), coroner; Paul E. Scull (D.), prothonotary; John

C. Backus (D.), recorder, by a vote of 412 against 366 for C. D. Webster (W.), and C. K. Sartwell (D.), auditor.

The elections of 1852 gave 597 votes to Pierce and King for Democratic president and vice-president; 405 to Scott and Graham, Whigs, and 78 to Hale and Julien, Free-soil candidates. C. B. Curtis (D.) defeated Patrick Kerr (W.) for congress; Byron D. Hamlin (D.) received a majority vote for senator, but the election was almost unanimous; A. S. Arnold (D.) for representative; B. O. Burdick (D.) for auditor; Jedediah Darling (W.) for treasurer, and William Tenney (W.) for coroner.

In 1853 A. S. Arnold (D.) was re-elected representative; N. W. Goodrich (D.), prosecuting attorney; Henry Hamlin (D.), auditor; Jasper Marsh (D.), surveyor; A. M. Benton (D.), commissioner.

David Barclay (D.) received 441 votes for congress in 1854, against 228 recorded for Richard Arthur (W.), Alexander Caldwell (D.) received a large majority for representative; William M. Smith (D.) for sheriff; Wilber H. Sartwell (D.) for treasurer; Samuel C. Hyde (D.) for prothonotary; Jasper Marsh (D.) for recorder, John Campbell for auditor, and John C. Backus (D.) for prosecuting attorney. The prohibitory liquor law was defeated by a vote of 481 against 415.

In 1855 Henry Souther (W. and K. N.) received a majority vote for senator; William A. Williams (D.) for representative, and A. J. Otto (D.) for auditor.

The elections of 1856 show majorities for James S. Myers (R.) for congress; John Brooks (R.) for representative; Jedediah Darling (R.) and Sylvanus Holmes (R.), associate judges; W. A. Williams (R.), treasurer; Joseph Housler (R.) and B. C. Corwin (D.), auditors; Alexander T. Barden (R.), coroner, and Horatio Bell (R.), surveyor. The vote in favor of Constitutional Amendment was 257 and against it 126.

In 1857 Robert Matson (D.) and W. P. Wilcox (D.) had the highest number of votes for representatives; Joseph Morse (D.) was elected sheriff; Samuel C. Hyde (D.), prothonotary; C. K. Sartwell (D.), recorder; L. R. Wisner (D.) coroner; A. L. Rifle (R.) and Gideon Irons (D.), overseers of the poor; E. B. Eldred (D.), prosecuting attorney.

In 1858 Chapin Hall (R.) carried the county for congress by a vote of 835 against 479 recorded for James L. Gillis (D.); Enos Parsons (R.) was elected treasurer; V. P. Carter (R.), auditor; Nathan Dennis (D.), coroner, and Joseph Wilks (D.), poor-house commissioner.

In 1859 A. M. Benton (D.) received 649 votes; T. Jefferson Boyer (D.) 599, I. G. Gordon (R.) 559, and William A. Nichols (R.) 578 for representatives; J. C. Hamlin (D.) and G. B. Gillett (D.) were chosen auditors, and Dr. George Darling (R.), coroner. At this time the district comprised McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest counties.

In 1860 Henry Souther, Republican elector, received 1,077 votes; Byron D. Hamlin, Democratic, 591, and Joseph H. Otswick, Union, two votes; John Patton received the Republican vote for congress, and James R. Kerr, the Democratic vote. S. M. Lawrence (R.) and I. G. Gordon (R.) were elected representatives over A. M. Benton and — Brady, Democrats; James E. Blair (R.), sheriff; John R. Chadwick (R.), prothonotary; C. K. Sartwell (R.), recorder; William K. King (R.), treasurer; W. A. Nichols (R.), attorney; W. A. Williams (R.), auditor, and Enos Parsons (R.), coroner.

In 1861 Robert G. White (R.) received 633 votes, and Rasselas Brown 491 for president judge; N. Peabody (R.) and Jedediah Darling (R.) were elected associate judges; Alonzo I. Wilcox (R.) and Joseph B. McEnally

(R.), representatives; Charles D. Webster (R.), auditor; P. Ford (R.), attorney, and Ebenezer Barden (R.), coroner. In the district were 6,983 votes, of which Judge White received 6,289.

The elections of 1862 show 785 votes for G. W. Scofield (R.) and 625 for Milton Courtright, Democratic candidates for congress; Stephen F. Wilson (R.) received a majority vote for senator; Martin H. Shannon (R.) and Warren Cowles (R.) were elected representatives; V. Perry Carter (R.), treasurer; P. Ford (R.), attorney; H. D. Hicks (D.) and B. H. Lamphier (R.), auditors, and D. F. Finley, coroner.

In 1863 Frank Bell (R.) and John Mahaffy (R.) received 717 votes, T. J. Boyer (D.) and A. M. Benton (D.) 625 votes for the legislature, the Democrats being elected. A. N. Lillibridge (R., 702 votes) contested for the sheriff's office with G. R. Moore (D., 642 votes); John R. Chadwick (R., 709 votes) opposed J. B. Oviatt (D. 621 votes) for prothonotary; Wallace W. Brown (R., 710 votes) fought against G. W. Sartwell (D., 617 votes) for the office of recorder, and James Bond (R., 693 votes) opposed L. R. Miner (D., 620 votes) for the position of coroner. Warren Cowles (R.) and J. C. Backus (D.) received party votes, and Swift (R.) and Duntley (R.) were chosen auditors.

The elections of 1864 show 767 votes for Isaac Benson, Republican elector, and 652 for John M. Irvine, Democratic elector. G. W. Scofield (R.) had a majority for congress over Bigler (D.); Lucius Rogers (R.) had 649 votes for representative, against 575 given to C. B. Eldred (D.), who was elected in the district; James E. Blair (R.) was elected treasurer; John H. Duntley (R.), auditor; Dr. M. A. Sprague (R.), coroner, and Thomas King (R.), surveyor.

In 1865 H. W. Williams (R.) was elected president judge; John Brooks (R.) opposed E. B. Eldred (D.) for representative; Warren Cowles (R.) defeated S. R. Peale (D.) for senator; S. O. Tenney (R.) and John S. Bean (D.) contested for the office of auditor; William K. King (R.) was elected surveyor; E. C. Olds (R.) opposed Dr. C. W. Robbins (D.) for the coroner's office. The military vote was taken on the field. In 1866 C. A. Lyman (R.) received 848 and G. O. Deise (D.) 742 votes for representative; A. N. Taylor (R.) and A. T. Barden (R.) defeated Medbery (D.) and Brownell (D.) for associate judges; B. F. Wright (R.) defeated Coon in the race for sheriff; Thomas Malone (R.) was elected treasurer over Dolley; W. W. Brown (R.), attorney, defeated Backus; J. R. Chadwick (R.) was elected prothonotary over C. C. Melvin; F. D. Wheeler (R.), auditor, and A. N. Lillibridge (R.), coroner. P. M. Fuller (R.) received 851 votes and Andrew Reilly (D.) 734 votes for commissioner. G. W. Scofield (R.) received a majority vote for congress in this county.

In October, 1867, S. D. Freeman (R.) received 769 votes for representative, against 185 recorded for Deise; Abram Anderson and W. Y. McCoy were elected jury commissioners, with W. Y. McCoy (D.) and W. K. King (R.), auditor. In this year the questions of "license" and "no license" were submitted. The first received 715 votes and the second 478.

The elections of 1868 show 964 Scofield (R.) and 825 R. Brown votes for congress; 978 for A. G. Olmsted (R.) and 808 for A. M. Benton (D.), senatorial candidates; 983 for John Brooks (R.) and 798 for W. J. Davis (D.) for representative. E. B. Dolley (D.) was elected treasurer; Reuben Dennis (R.), commissioner, and H. Hamlin (R.), auditor. In November, 1,028 votes were cast for the Republican and 730 for the Democratic electors.

In 1869 L. W. Crawford (R.) carried the county for representative;

Henry King (R.) was elected attorney; Lucius Rogers (R.), prothonotary; J. D. Barnes (R.), auditor, and J. E. Blair (R.), coroner.

G. W. Scofield repeated his success this time over Selden Marvin in 1870; V. Perry Carter received a majority for the assembly; C. C. Melvin (D.) was chosen treasurer, receiving 804 votes against J. R. Chadwick's (R.) 762; F. W. Sprague (R.) was chosen auditor; William K. King (R.), surveyor, and S. G. Curtis (R.) and D. H. Comes (D.), jury commissioners.

In 1871 B. B. Strang carried the county for senator over W. Y. McCoy; H. W. Williams (R.) for president judge over M. F. Elliott (D.); Lucius Rogers (R.) received 940 votes for representative against 720 recorded for F. W. Knox (D.); W. H. Curtis (R.) was chosen auditor; M. J. Hadley (R.), coroner, and Charles E. Bailey (D.), surveyor. There were 1,620 votes cast for congressional convention and eleven against. Loyal Ward was elected associate judge.

In 1872 Thomas L. Kane (D.) received 1,000 votes, and C. B. Curtis (R.) 956, for congress; Charles S. Jones (R.) 1,025 and F. W. Knox (D.) 953 for representative; W. J. Milliken (R.) 1,022 and D. R. Hamlin (D.) 946 for attorney; C. H. Foster (R.) was elected treasurer; M. A. Sprague (R.), prothonotary; M. N. Powell (D.), sheriff; D. A. Butts (R.), auditor; C. P. Rice (R.), coroner; while Jerome B. Niles, John S. Mann and M. F. Elliott were chosen delegates to the congressional convention. The Republican electors received 1,040 votes, and the Democratic 618. A unanimous vote was cast for the convention.

The elections of 1873 resulted in 614 votes for Conrad Hollenbeck (D.), or six over his opponent, C. S. Jones (R.), for representative; P. T. Kennedy (R.) was chosen auditor; Andrew Reilly (D.) and Orrin Vosburgh (R.), jury commissioners, and H. L. Burlingame (R.), coroner. In December the new constitution was approved by 1,093 votes and disapproved by 64.

In 1874 Sobieski Ross (R.) had 922 votes and H. W. Early (D.) 924 for congress; Almeron Nelson carried the county for senator; John C. Backus (D.) defeated Butts (R.) for the assembly; A. H. Medbery (D.) was chosen treasurer; Thomas Callor (D.), auditor and B. F. Wright (R.), coroner.

In 1875 C. K. Sartwell and John R. Chadwick received 957 votes each for prothonotary, but Sartwell qualified; C. S. King (R.) was chosen sheriff; Patrick H. Cotter (D.), attorney; Eugene Mullin (D.) and J. L. Bean (D.), auditors, and Enos Parsons (R.), coroner.

The elections of 1876 show 1,427 votes for Republican (or Hayes) electors, 1,320 for Democratic (Tilden), 12 for Greenback (Peter Cooper), and one for Prohibition (Green Clay Smith); John J. Mitchell (R.) received 1,414 votes, Henry White (D.) 1,331, and John T. Davis (G.-B.) 3, for congress; C. H. Seymour (R.), Dr. L. Granger (D.) received the respective votes for senator; C. H. Foster (R.), W. J. Davis (D.) and C. L. Allen (G.-B.) were the candidates for representative; W. S. Brownell (D.) and F. W. Burnham (R.) were elected associate judges; J. E. B. White (R.) and J. H. Anderson (D.), jury commissioners; J. E. McDougall, coroner.

In 1877 W. D. Gallup (R.) was elected treasurer; J. E. Blair (G.-B.), coroner, and G. H. Lyon (R.), surveyor.

The elections of 1878 show 1,515 votes for John J. Mitchell (R.), 1,252 for R. B. Smith (D.), and 774 for John T. Davis (G.-B.), candidates for congress; Lewis Emery, Jr. (R.), received 1,652 votes for representative; Roswell Sartwell (D.) 1,321 for sheriff, defeating six other candidates; John B. Brawley (D.) received 1,516 votes for prothonotary, defeating H. F. Barbour (R.) and two others; S. W. Smith (R.) 1,699 votes for attorney; O. D. Vosburg (R.) and

J. J. Roberts (R.) were chosen auditors, and N. W. Abbey (R.), J. G. Boyer (D.) and W. J. Colegrove (R.), commissioners.

In 1879 N. C. Gallup (R.) and O. P. Coon (D.) were elected jury commissioners.

In 1880* the presidential vote was 3,693 (Garfield) Republican, 3,169 (Hancock) Democratic, 16 (Dow) Prohibition, and 299 (Weaver) Greenback; Lewis Emery, Jr. (R.), received 4,233 votes for senator, and Arthur J. Hughes (D.) 2,768; David Kirk (D.) received 3,591 votes, and R. J. C. Walker (R.) 3,541 votes for congress; W. L. Hardison (R.) 3,591 for representative, and E. M. Reardon (D.) 3,307; John W. Brennan (D.) received 3,712 votes for treasurer and was elected; G. H. Lyon (R.) was chosen surveyor, and Anthony F. Bannon (R.), coroner.

In 1881 Henry W. Williams (R.) was elected president judge; P. M. Fuller (R.) and Henry Hamlin (R.), associate judges; A. I. Wilcox (R.), sheriff; John B. Brawley (D.), re-elected prothonotary; Edward McSweeney (D.), district attorney; W. H. Higgins (D.) and A. P. Brewer (R.), auditors.

The elections of 1882 show a majority for M. F. Elliott (D.) for congress-at-large; almost a unanimous vote was recorded for Arthur G. Olmsted (R.), additional law judge; 2,464 votes for W. W. Brown, Republican candidate for congress; David Sterrett (R.) received 2,294 votes, and B. D. Hamlin (D.) 2,277 for representative; E. F. Clark (R.) and D. F. Pattison (D.) were chosen jury commissioners.

In 1883 Charles C. Melvin (D.) was elected treasurer, defeating John R. Shoemaker (R.) by 120 votes; John King (R.) was elected surveyor, and R. A. Dempsey (R.), coroner.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1884.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Joseph A. Ege (R.)	3,820
P. R. Ackley (D.)	2,980
C. H. Dana (Pro.)	346
George A. Webb (U. L.)	414

CONGRESS.

W. W. Brown (R.)	3,533
W. C. Kennedy (D.)	3,775
John Brown (Pro.)	323

SENATOR.

Lewis Emery, Jr. (R.)	3,956
Eugene Mullin (D.)	3,276
A. Cadugan (Pro.)	357

REPRESENTATIVE.

Robert H. Rose (R.)	3,779
O. L. Snyder (D.)	3,443
C. E. Tucker (Pro.)	405

SHERIFF.

A. F. Bannon (R.)	4,012
T. L. Sartwell (D.)	3,009
D. F. Connelly (Pro.)	222
N. D. Preston (U. L.)	381

PROTHONOTARY AND RECORDER.

J. M. McElroy (R.)	3,678
J. M. Armstrong (D.)	3,329
S. L. Rhodes (U. L.)	298
J. G. Hann (Pro.)	322

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Ernest Koester (R.)	3,822
G. B. McCalmont (D.)	3,319
G. J. Stranchan (U. L.)	381

AUDITOR.

A. P. Brewer (R.)	3,759
G. N. Barrett (R.)	3,796
Thomas Osborne (D.)	3,006
C. M. Capehart (D.)	2,947
J. H. McKilop (U. L.)	415
J. W. Stearns (U. L.)	476
Peter Findlay (Pro.)	359
J. C. Young (Pro.)	362

* Thomas L. Kane was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1880, and voted thirty-six times in that assembly for Grant's nomination.

In 1885 D. Martin and M. S. Sheldon were elected jury commissioners.

ELECTIONS, 1886.

CONGRESS.

Henry C. McCormick (R.)	2,727
Edward L. Keenan (D.)	1,893
David Sterrett (Pro.)	497

REPRESENTATIVE.

F. S. Johnson (R.)	2,138
John K. Wilson (D.)	1,405
Elisha K. Kane (Pro.)	483
Ferd. Kriener (U. L.)	1,579

TREASURER.

John R. Shoemaker (R.)	2,686
John W. Brennan (D.)	1,180
Miles S. Howe (Pro.)	460
Daniel Clark (U. L.)	1,296

CORONER.

William T. McCarthy (R.)	2,192
Cornelius J. Lane (D.)	1,588
J. S. Wilson (Pro.)	423
M. D. Ward (U. L.)	1,397

SURVEYOR.

C. M. Colegrove (R.)	2,339
G. H. Lyon (Pro.)	429
William M. Lord (U. L.)	1,449

FENCE LAW.

For repeal	2,204
Against repeal	1,207

ELECTIONS, 1887.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.*

Thomas A. Morrison (R.)	2,953
Edward L. Keenan (D.)	2,811

PROTHONOTARY, ETC.

J. M. McElroy (R.)	3,108
T. H. Lowry (D.)	2,222
A. J. McIntyre (Pro.)	204

SHERIFF.

William B. Clarke (R.)	3,235
J. W. Stearns (U. L. and D.)	2,506
C. P. Cody (Pro.)	194

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

George A. Sturgeon (R.)	2,707
J. W. Bouton (D.)	1,580
W. L. Lillibridge (U. L.)	1,480

AUDITORS.

J. O. Sonburgh (R.)	2,891
F. R. Foster (R.)	2,931
A. B. Wicks (D.)	2,807
B. F. Greenman (D.)	2,806
J. C. Young (Pro.)	209
O. B. Lay (Pro.)	210

ELECTIONS, 1888.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

John W. Wallace (R.)	4,066
William Dent (D.)	2,922
Seymour J. Noble (U. L.)	426
R. D. Horton (Pro.)	295

CONGRESS.

Lewis F. Watson (R.)	4,201
W. A. Rankin (D.)	2,758
Charles Miller (Pro.)	415
J. Whitely (U. L.)	337

SENATOR.

Horace B. Packer (R.)	4,058
G. D. Helwig (D.)	2,879
A. H. Cory (Pro.)	463

REPRESENTATIVES.

William E. Burdick (R.)	3,800
John T. Griffith (R.)	4,094
Frank J. Collins (D.)	3,134
James McDade (D.)	2,967
John R. McCarthy (Pro.)	384
William Luck (U. L.)	455
Daniel Clark (U. L.)	405

CORONER.

Samuel D. Heffner (R.)	4,061
Philo Ackley (D.)	2,907
A. W. Newell (Pro.)	418
W. D. Murray (U. L.)	325

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

George Hyde (R.)	4,041
M. S. Sheldon (D.)	2,882
Gilbert Moody (Pro.)	411
J. W. Corwill (U. L.)	365

The vote of June 18, 1889, on the Prohibitory Amendment, was 3,054 for, and 2,058 *contra*, showing a majority of 996, the vote by political divisions being as follows:

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*The district vote was 5,091 and 4,248, respectively.

	For.	Against.
Annin township	137	26
Bradford City, 1st ward, 1st dist	42	84
" 1st " 2d dist	32	147
" 2d "	162	102
" 3d "	93	170
" 4th "	108	125
" 5th "	71	66
Bradford township, 1st dist	120	49
" " 2d dist	54	31
Ceres	118	35
Corydon	4	27
Eldred borough	118	56
Eldred township	159	52
Foster township, 1st dist	164	55
" " 2d dist	118	46
Hamilton township, 1st dist	30	31
" " 2d dist	35	3
Hamlin	108	62
Kane borough	172	79
Keating township, 1st dist	149	77
" " 2d dist	29	37
" " 3d dist	38	20
Kendall borough, 1st dist	65	31
" " 2d dist	80	44
Lafayette township, 1st dist	59	61
" " 2d dist	29	32
Liberty	74	50
Norwich	56	64
Otto township, 1st dist	142	105
" 2d dist	103	24
Port Allegany	119	72
Sergeant	12	42
Smethport	83	108
Wetmore	171	35

The official canvass of votes cast in McKean county general election held November 5, 1889, was as follows: For State treasurer: Boyer (R.), 2,661; Bigler (D.), 1,685 and Johnson, 349. For county treasurer: Capt. Rogers (R.), 2,467; Broder (D.), 2,037, and Cody, 278. For surveyor: Hadley, 2,424; King, 128, and Kane, 606. Mr. King was voted for in several of the precincts by personal friends, but positively declined to have his name printed on the tickets as a candidate for county surveyor.

The township and borough elections of February, 1890, are recorded in the pages of township and borough history.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (BUCKTAILS)—COLONEL KANE—FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.—EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. I.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT, P. V. I.—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, P. V. I.—TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.—MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (BUCKTAILS).

THE Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves, changed in June, 1861, to the Kane Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps or Forty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, began organization a day before the telegraph flashed the tidings throughout the world of the breaking out of the Civil war. On April 13, 1861, Thomas L. Kane petitioned Gov. Curtin for leave to organize a command in the "Wild Cat District," known now as Forest, McKean, Elk, and Cameron counties. On the 14th the petition was granted, and the news being carried into the valleys and mountains, a company of one hundred men assembled on the Sinnemahoning, April 24, and entered on raft building, so that when the proposed regiment would be formed this method of transportation would be at their disposal. On April 26 three hundred and fifteen men marched onto three rafts then ready, and setting up a green hickory pole on one of them, the "flag ship," placed above it a bucktail, and from this floated the flag of the Union.

A. M. Benedict

The command moved toward Harrisburg without marching orders from the governor. As soon as this movement was known, a message was sent to Lock Haven ordering the return of the men to their rendezvous, as only a limited number could be received. Gen. Jackman, who desired the service of the hardy woodsman, opposed this, and though his order was duly sent, it was never delivered. The men arrived at Harrisburg, and saluting the capitol with a rifle volley, made their presence known. After some days an order to muster in as the Seventeenth Regiment (three months) was issued, but as soon rescinded, owing to a regiment of that number being already enrolled. Col. Kane declined his commission, and entered the ranks May 13. The Warren Company, under Capt. Roy Stone, was organized out of similar material in the woods on the head-waters of the Allegheny river, while other companies of a kindred character flocked toward the capitol; so that on June 12 a regiment was organized, of which Thomas L. Kane was commissioned colonel; Charles J. Biddle, lieutenant-colonel; Roy Stone, major; A. E. Niles, Hugh McDonald, E. A. Irvin, George B. Overton, Julius Sherwood, W. T. Blanchard, Philip Holland and John A. Eldred, captains.

The captains named had previously petitioned Gen. McCall to have their companies united under Col. Kane, who resigned June 13, that Lieut.-Col. Biddle, a Mexican war soldier, might be commissioned. On the same day the captains (Langhorn Wistar's name now appearing) petitioned for change of regimental name as hitherto stated. This newly organized command, with Simmon's Fifth Regiment and Barr's Battery, proceeded on June 21 to Maryland, and on the 27th established Camp Mason and Dixon on the State line. About July 7, immediately after Col. Wallace's regiment left for Martinsburg to join Patterson's brigade, Kane's rifles returned to the camp; on the 12th a scout of sixty men under Lieut.-Col. Kane moved to New Creek, Va., where the first skirmish took place with McDonald's Confederate cavalry. Kane pursued the rebels to Ridgeville, and held that neighborhood until July 27, when the regiment returned to Harrisburg. On August 6 the Bucktails reported to Banks at Harper's Ferry, and on October 20 Companies A, G, H, I and K, under Lieut.-Col. Kane, encountered the Louisiana Zouave Tigers near Hunter's Mill, and drove them back. Col. Biddle resigned December 12, leaving Kane to command on the 20th, at Dranesville. At noon on that day the enemy was reported advancing on the Centreville road, when Ord's artillery was sent forward, and the Kane rifles were advanced to check him. A little later Kane discovered the enemy flanking him, and the movement which led to the occupation of the brick house, the flight of the rebels, the wounding of Col. Kane, another officer and twenty-six men, and the death of two men. In January, 1862, H. W. McNeil was chosen colonel, and in March attached to Gen. Reynolds' first brigade, four companies being detached, under Lieut.-Col. Kane, for the purpose of drill under his new system until May, when the four companies reported to Col. Bayard, and were pushed forward to within a few miles of Hanover court-house. From May 25 to June 6 the Bucktails led Fremont's army, with such spirit that the effective force was reduced to 128 men. On June 6 Col. Kane and 104 men went forward to rescue the wounded of the First New Jersey Cavalry, who were reported to have fallen into an ambuscade near Harrisonburg. This little command came suddenly upon four Confederate regiments and a battery, and sending back a message, attacked, breaking their line. Recovering from the surprise the Confederate regiments prepared to advance, when Martin Kelly, volunteering to draw their fire, stepped from behind a tree, received a shower of lead and died next day in the glory of war. George McGowan was shot near him next day. While holding this

position against such terrible odds, the while waiting for Fremont's aid, the wounded Col. Kane directed the battle. Private Holmes, who lay close by mortally wounded, hearing Gen. Ashby, of the Fifty-eighth Confederate Virginians (then in Stuart's rebel brigade), urge a bayonet charge, fired, killing the rebel general. The Fifty-eighth was repulsed, but Johnson pushed onward and drove the Federals from the bush, capturing the wounded Lieut.-Col. Kane and Capt. Taylor, latter of whom had returned in the face of the enemy to rescue his colonel. Only then did the Confederates realize that the Bucktail rifles were the actors in this affair, the famous regiment losing fifty-two men in killed, wounded and missing, while killing or wounding 559 of the enemy.

On June 8 Fremont encountered Jackson at Cross Keys. The former was driven back, leaving the Bucktails to cover the retreat, but to the surprise of all this command cut its way through, and further carried with them the guns which they were ordered to support, receiving marked thanks for the exploit. While Lieut.-Col. Kane's four companies were thus engaged Maj. Stone, then in charge of the other six companies of 400 men, was engaged in the Shenandoah Valley. In June his command arrived at Dispatch Station in the Peninsula, and was found within four miles of Richmond, Va. On the 26th two companies were at the railroad and meadow bridge on Beaver Dam creek, and the other four in the neighborhood. Their fire checked the enemy's advance; but in the hurry, Stone learned that Simmons, who commanded the grand guard, had withdrawn the three Bucktail regiments in his rear, leaving the other three within the enemy's circle. Stone succeeded in bringing in Wistar's and Jewett's companies to the entrenchments, where were now the three companies formerly withdrawn, leaving Capt. Irvin's company within the enemy's lines. The latter withdrew to a swamp, where he held out for three days before surrendering. The Bucktails' loss in this affair was seventy-five in killed, wounded and missing. Maj. Stone's subsequent doings at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills are matters of national history, his little force of Bucktails holding a whole division of rebels back and delaying the battle at Gaines' Mills until the Federal forces recovered strength to contest that field. It lost that morning and on the retreat half their men, being able to muster only six officers and 125 men on its arrival at Gaines' Mills, where it suffered a loss of one officer and twenty-five men. On the 29th slightly wounded and missing members rejoined the remnant of the command, bringing the force up to five officers and 150 men, with whom were incorporated five officers and eighty-four men of the United States sharpshooters. The battle of Charles City Cross-roads took place July 30. There the "Bucktails" did some extraordinary fighting, and barely escaped capture. On the night of that day McCall rode into a rebel command and was captured, leaving Stone to escape under a shower of lead. The Bucktails lost two officers and ninety men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and their United States sharpshooter friends lost two officers and fifty-six men. At Harrison's Landing the work of bridging the river was assigned to the Bucktails. At 5 P. M. these foresters began work, chopping the timber along the river. At sunrise, next morning, they had the 500-feet bridge ready for the artillery to cross. Soon after Maj. Stone resigned to take command of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry, and Col. McNeil, who had returned, resumed command. Then some of those captured at Mechanicsville were exchanged, rejoined their command, and all were present at the Second Bull Run, August 29 and 30, where five were killed, nineteen wounded and three missing.

Returning to Col. Kane's four companies, they are found at Brandy Station on August 19, 1862, where Kane rejoined them after his term of imprison-

ment. At this time they numbered 160 men. On the morning of the 23d Capt. Winslow's guard of fifteen men were seeking shelter from a heavy thunder storm when Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry rode over his tent, taking all prisoners. Col. Kane rallied his men to the number of sixty-eight, and with this small force performed some of the most daring feats known to military men. That night he charged right and left, causing the stampede of the rebel army, losing only one man mortally wounded and four wounded of his sixty-eight warriors. Next morning they crossed the Cub run bridge, which they destroyed, and Gen. Pope's army was saved. On September 7 Kane was commissioned brigadier-general, Edward A. Irvine, of Company K, taking his place as lieutenant-colonel of the Bucktails, while A. E. Niles was commissioned major, *vice* Stone, now colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment.

On the day of the promotions just referred to Col. McNeil was ordered into Maryland, and, September 14, 1862, led the attack on South Mountain, losing eighteen killed and forty-five wounded, among the latter being Lieut.-Col. Irvine and Capt. Mack. At the Dunkard church, Antietam, they led next morning, when Col. McNeil, Lieut. William Allison and twenty-eight men were killed, and sixty-five men and officers wounded. Capt. McGee at once took command, and, aided by Adj. Hartshorn, fought to the close of that terrible day. This division of the Bucktails lost in the two days 110 officers and men, killed, wounded or missing. After this affair Capt. Charles F. Taylor, who was captured while returning to save Kane at Harrisonburg, rejoined the command. He was soon commissioned colonel, and moved to the Rappahannock, where, on December 12, the Bucktails met the enemy, losing in killed Lieut. W. B. Jenkins and nineteen others, with 113 wounded and missing.

On February 6, 1863, the celebrated regiment is found with the First Brigade at Fairfax Court House. Maj. Niles is lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Irvine, resigned on account of wounds; William R. Hartshorn is major, and Roger Sherman, adjutant; Col. Taylor is commanding, and receiving old members from the hospitals. On July 2 the Bucktails are on historical Little Round Top. They have just arrived, and in time, for in a moment they are called upon to save the Union artillery. Dashing down the hill, through the deep swamp to the wheat field, they drove the enemy, but paid dearly for the honor in the death of Col. Taylor and Lieut. R. Hall. Lieut.-Col. Niles was wounded some time before, so Maj. Hartshorn took command, and the Bucktails fell back to remain in rest until the afternoon of July 3, when they again led in the capture of the Fifteenth Georgia Confederate Regiment. In this Gettysburg affair Capts. Hugh McDonald, J. D. Yerkes, N. B. Kinsey and Frank Bell; Lieuts. J. E. Kratzer, T. J. Roney, J. R. Sparr and thirty-one men were wounded.

In April, 1864, the Bucktail fighters were given Spencer repeaters instead of the Sharp's rifles of former times. On May 5 the regiment barely escaped capture (having been deserted by the first brigade), by breaking through the rebel lines, near Parker's Store. On the 7th Maj. Hartshorn lost two killed and twenty-one wounded. The day after his little command arrived at a point three miles north of Spottsylvania to find two divisions of the fifth corps engaged in a terrible struggle. On the 10th it participated in the two assaults on the rebel works at Mountain Run, and engaged incessantly until the morning of May 13, when it was given a day for rest, but resuming work next day continued in active service to their last battle on the Mechanicsville road, May 30, 1864. In the Wilderness campaign this command lost two officers and twenty-six men killed, and six officers and 112 men wounded. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth In-

fantry, of which Hartshorn was commissioned colonel, and the One Hundred and Ninetieth was mustered out June 11, 1864.

The field and staff of the Forty-second Regiment comprised the following-named officers: Col. Thomas L. Kane, mustered in as colonel May 12, 1861, but resigning next day took a position in the ranks; promoted to colonel June 12, 1861, he resigned and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel June 13, 1861; from this period to the close of his service he was present at all those stirring affairs in which the Bucktails were always the leading actors. Charles J. Biddle was appointed colonel May 29, 1861, and resigned February 1, 1862. Hugh W. McNeil, promoted from captain of Company D to colonel January 22, 1862, was killed at Antietam, September 16, that year. Charles F. Taylor, killed at Gettysburg. A. E. Niles resigned the position of lieutenant-colonel March 28, 1864. Roy Stone, promoted colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth August 29, 1862. W. R. Hartshorn, mustered out June 1, 1864. John T. A. Jewett, captain of Company D, February 5, 1862. Roger Sherman, adjutant, resigned March 21, 1864. H. D. Patton, quartermaster, in May, 1861. Lucius Truman appointed quartermaster on the same day. S. D. Freeman, surgeon, in May, 1861, resigned to be promoted surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was succeeded December 17, 1862, by Jonathan J. Comfort, who, in May, 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and breveted lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865 (Dr. Freeman was breveted lieutenant-colonel for distinguished services.) W. T. Humphrey, assistant surgeon in 1861, was promoted surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment September 5, 1862. W. B. Jones was commissioned assistant surgeon August 2, Daniel O. Crouch December 1, 1862, and Lafayette Butler September 30, 1863, the latter being transferred in 1864 to the One Hundred and Ninetieth regiment. W. H. D. Hatton, commissioned chaplain August 3, 1861, resigned November 11, 1862 (charged with straggling by Roger Sherman), and had no successor. Sergeant-major Baker, Quarter-master Sergeant W. C. Hunter, and Hospital Steward J. J. Starr were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth regiment in May, 1864. John Lemon, commissary-sergeant, was mustered out with Company K, June 11, 1864. R. Fenton Ward, first hospital steward, was promoted captain of Company I July 1, 1862. Henry Zundel, principal musician, served to muster out.

Company I, of the Forty-Second Regiment, was organized in April, 1861, but not mustered in until May 30, 1861, as related in the regimental history. William T. Blanchard, the first captain, was wounded at Harrisonburg June 6, 1862, and resigned December 1 following. Lieut. Frank J. Bell, wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862, was promoted captain March 1, 1863, and received discharge October 19, same year. R. Fenton Ward was promoted second lieutenant July 1, 1862; first lieutenant March 1, 1863; wounded in service, and transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment May 31, 1864. Second Lieut. Bruce A. Rice died June 14 of wounds received at Cross Keys June 8, 1862. Richard A. Rice was promoted second lieutenant May 18, 1863, and served until mustered out, June 11, 1864. Edward D. Curtis served as first sergeant to date of muster-out; Sergt. W. J. Kibbe was wounded at South Mountain, and died September 18, 1862; A. G. Foster served as sergeant until muster-out (Dr. Freeman states that Foster was killed); also Lorenzo B. Prosser, while Sergt. Angelo M. Crapsey was wounded and made prisoner at Fredericksburg; Sergt. A. Farnham was discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1861; Sergt. Charles O. Bee was wounded at Fredericksburg, and died January 14, 1863; Sergt. John K. Haffey was dis-

charged for disability February 22, 1863; Corp. Peter B. Porter was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment; Henry L. Dewell, wounded and made prisoner at Second Bull Run, was transferred in 1864 to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment; Solomon S. King lost his foot at Fredericksburg, but was able to be transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment in 1864. Wallace W. Brewer, wounded at Antietam, and Joseph D. Barnes, wounded at Fredericksburg, were mustered in June, 1864. Corp. Henry J. Hadley was killed at Cross Keys June 8, 1862, and Corp. F. C. Holmes died June 14 of wounds received at Harrisonburg June 6, 1862.

The private troops who were killed or died from wounds are named as follows: Joseph A. Ames, died; Hero Bloom, Henry Magee, William M. Maxson, killed at South Mountain; Patrick H. Clyens, Joseph Hayter and Forest Sherwood, killed at Fredericksburg; William L. Dale and Milton G. Farr, killed at Harrisonburg; James Newpher, died October 6, 1862, and N. A. Delos, September 17, 1862, from wounds received at South Mountain; P. G. Ellithorpe, wounded at Gettysburg, died; Joseph Keener died of wounds, also Nathaniel S. Nichols, and Franklin West, wounded at Cross Keys, Va., died June 14, 1862. Joseph Little lost a leg and was discharged.

The private troops who received wounds but recovered and were discharged are named as follows: James T. Alton, wounded at Cross Keys; Joseph Austin, at Gaines' Mills; Leslie S. Bard, at South Mountain; Samuel R. Beckwith, at Cross Keys (was promoted second lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment September 3, 1862); Cornelius Culp, at Gettysburg; Peter Close, at Antietam; Rev. Columbus Cornforth, at Fredericksburg (he was Baptist preacher at Smethport); D. V. Crossmire, at Second Bull Run; Frank B. Crandall, wounded and fled; Newell E. Howard, W. Snyder and Alonzo Mapes, at Fredericksburg; H. J. Hammond, at Harrisonburg; Samuel C. Hamlin, Albert Herglei, at Harrisonburg; Samuel M. Horton, at Fredericksburg; Russell Ingalsbee, at Harrisonburg; Sheldon Jewett, at Second Bull Run; Ferd. Kilburn, at Harrisonburg; Frank King, at Gaines' Mills; William A. Lafferty and Charles P. Rice, at Antietam; Charles Mulvaney, at Second Bull Run; Charles Mellison, J. M. Woods, William Richardson and Charles H. Robbins, at Harrisonburg; A. A. Walters, at Fredericksburg.

The troops regularly discharged were Thomas Barnes, W. J. Bridge, G. W. Briggs, J. B. Belknap, H. G. Babcock, A. L. Buchanan, S. Berts, Jake Both, D. W. Brigham, J. O. Blauvelt, J. R. Coates, C. L. Clark, D. Case, Alpha W. Colegrove, Edgar W. Wells, G. A. Campbell, W. J. Curtis, N. M. Curtis, J. W. Cobbett, L. B. Danforth, J. Demars, C. D. Dickenson, E. W. Edson, J. M. Essington, B. H. Freeman, E. P. Fanning, J. A. Fish, H. K. Gould, A. T. Hoop, J. L. Johnson, W. A. Knapp, R. M. Keach, James Landrigan, C. B. Lawrence, J. Leher, P. C. Lovell, W. Mulvaney, Joshua Moses, William Mason, J. R. Mains, W. Page, W. H. Rifle, D. T. Smith, S. G. Southwick, F. T. Smith, A. P. Smith, E. B. Seamans, B. A. Treat, G. W. Taylor, A. D. Townsend, C. Vandyne, G. O. White, A. Walters, John Whalen, C. H. Weed.

Among the names on the original muster roll of Company I, Forty-Second Infantry not given above, are S. D. Freeman, who was immediately promoted surgeon; John and Joseph Austin, Jacob Crow, G. A. Campbell, E. N. Howard, Samuel Horton, F. King, Solomon S. King, R. T. Lane, Peter Porter, W. Richardson and A. J. Turpin. There were eighty-two private troops enrolled. John W. Newell was first paymaster.

A roster of the surviving members of the old regiment was compiled on July 1, 1889. Those then residing in McKean county are named as follows:

Name.	Postoffice.
Brewer, W. W.	Mt. Jewett
Barnes, J. D.	Kasson
Brown, W. W.	Bradford
Colegrove, A. W.	Colegrove
Campbell, J. J.	Eldred
Case, Dennis	Bradford
Curtis, William	Custer City
Clark, C. L.	Bradford
Coates, John R.	Annin Creek
Dickeson, C. W.	Norwich
Dougherty, George	Farmers Valley
Freeman, S. D.	Smethport
Hanlan, Patrick	Bradford
Howard, E. N.	Custer City
Jewett, Sheldon	Custer City
Lane, R. T.	Bradford
Looker, R. E.	Kane
Lanigan, James	Kane
Lucore, S. J.	Kendall Creek
Mulvaney, William	Sartwell
Prosser, L. B.	Kendall Creek
Quigley, George B.	Guffey
Rice, R. A.	Eldred
Rifle, W. H.	Norwich
Ryan, Thomas H.	Kane
Smith, A. P.	Colegrove
Seward, Levi	Kendall Creek
Southwick, Samuel	Smethport
Simmons, Al.	Eldred
Snyder, T.	Kendall Creek
Taggart, H. H.	Bradford
Walters, A. A.	Smethport
Wood, James M.	Annin Creek
Wright, B. F.	Smethport
Wells, E. W.	Bell's Run.

E. W. Seamans, one of the survivors, while in the Thornton House at Drainsville, Va., was the objective point of a rebel battery. During that dangerous moment he was discovered by Dr. Freeman, standing before a mirror, oiling his hair. The Doctor, amazed at the fellow's coolness, ordered him to take his rifle and "shoot down the rebels," an order with which he complied with equal coolness. At the re-union in October, 1887, Dr. Freeman read the historical address.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The Fifty-Eighth Regiment was raised at Philadelphia, also in McKean, Cameron, Potter, Elk and adjoining counties, in the fall of 1861, and was organized February 13, 1862, with John R. Jones, colonel; Carlton B. Curtis, lieutenant-colonel, and Montgomery Martin, major. The forward movement commenced March 8, and on May 10 the regiment was at Ocean View, *en route* to Norfolk, over which the flag of the Fifty-Eighth was raised the night preceding the morning on which the "Merrimac" was blown up. On February 13, 1863, as if to celebrate the first anniversary of organization, the Confederate camp at Sandy Ridge, on the head-waters of Cone creek, was captured and the buildings burned. At New Berne, March 14, this command, with others, withstood Pettigrew's attack, and on May 20 the works at Kingston were captured. From June 27 to December 31 the regiment was scattered on detached service in the Pamlico river country, doing excellent and, in two instances, brilliant work. On the last date Col. McChesney, the successor of Palmer as commandant at Washington, N. C., led an expedition to Greenville, where a hand to hand battle was carried on that night. In May, 1864, the regiment proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, on the James river, and on the 9th lost twenty killed and wounded near Appomattox. The command arrived at Cold Harbor June 1, participated in the assault on the 3d, carried the rifle-pits, and was continuously at the front until June 13, and again at Petersburg until relieved on the evening of June 15. After return from a well-earned furlough, the command held the hill near Fort Wisconsin, on August 25, and on September 29 participated in the assault on Fort Harrison, which principal point of defense it captured.

At Star Fort, Spring Hill, Fort Harrison and Charles City Cross Roads the Fifty-eighth completed a term of magnificent services, and commencing a new term (which resulted in the capture of Lee's army), served until muster-out, January 24, 1866.

Company E of the Fifty-eighth was raised in McKean, Erie and Tioga

counties. John C. Backus, the first captain, resigned February 12, 1863, and in March Lieut. T. J. Hoskinson was promoted, but resigned September 9, 1864, when Capt. Philetus M. Fuller succeeded, and served until muster-out, January 24, 1866. Lieut. Charles D. Webster was gradually promoted until, in October, 1864, he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster. Sylvanus Holmes was promoted adjutant in February, 1862. F. W. Davis rose from the ranks to lieutenant, and served until discharged, June 14, 1865. Second Lieut. Samuel B. Sartwell resigned, July 11, 1862, and DeWitt C. Kinsman was mustered out, December 7, 1864, at expiration of term. Sergts. Pontius Solomon, W. W. Richardson, J. H. Cobbett, Amos M. Preston and G. W. Farr served from October, 1861, to January 24, 1866. Sergt. John Shaftsbury was discharged for disability in September, 1862; Melvin Hall for wounds, in July, 1865; Theodore M. Clark and C. D. Gilbert mustered out in December, 1864; William E. Derning, in August, 1865, and W. A. Moore, for promotion, in August, 1864. Corps. Robert Walters, John Lorson, William Grigsby, Alfred B. Loop, James A. Saurwine (a substitute), David C. Brown and Warden H. Gary were mustered out in January, 1865; Robert A. DeGolier in December, 1864; John Toony (a substitute) in November, 1865; while James G. Booth, N. S. Grinnell, F. E. Patterson, David Quirk and Allen Tibbits (veterans), left in August, 1864, the State papers alleging desertion. James H. Doal served until 1865 as musician; M. McMillan was discharged in 1862, and R. Reed in 1863.

The private troops who died during the war, or were killed on the field, are named as follows: Henry Baker, at New Berne, N. C., in 1863; George W. Beckwith, wounded, died at Hampton, Va., in 1864; C. S. Culp, died at Hampton in June, 1863; S. P. Dikeman, at New Berne, N. C., in August, 1863; Orlando Foster, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., July 15, 1864; J. H. Green, at Harrisburg in December, 1861; S. L. Goodwin, at Portsmouth, Va., in July, 1862; G. W. Hall, at Alexandria, in June, 1864; Hugh L. Haughey, at Annapolis, in March, 1865; John S. Niles, at Harrisburg, in January, 1862; A. J. Rifle, at Fortress Monroe, in November, 1864; Joseph Tibbits, of wounds, at Arlington, in June, 1864; H. H. Van Gorder, at Bachelor's Creek, N. C., March, 1863; Dan Vanatta, in McKean county, October 14, 1864; Abram Weed (substitute) at Fortress Monroe, in May, 1865.

Company F was recruited in McKean, Elk and Warren counties, Lucius Rogers being commissioned captain in December, 1861. He resigned in February, 1863, when Henry Rogers was promoted. On his discharge for disability, February 26, 1864, John M. Collins held command and served until January 24, 1866. Lieut. W. W. Wells died of wounds July 12, 1864, and was buried at New Berne, N. C.; Lieut. C. J. Tubbs was mustered out in February, 1865; Sergt. P. M. Thompson, in January, 1866; P. T. Campbell in December, 1865; Robert M. Overhiser, chosen sergeant at organization, was promoted lieutenant of Company H in December, 1864, and veteranized; James A. Arnold served from October, 1861, to August 22, 1864, when, it is alleged, he deserted. Sergt. Ambrose C. Fuller, wounded in September, 1864, was absent at muster-out. James C. Malone and James Phelan were on furlough. Jesse C. Chew served until January, 1866; M. J. Hadley, promoted sergeant-major in June, 1865, was mustered out in January, 1866, and George W. Hayes is said to have deserted August 22, 1864. Corps. George F. North, John Walshe, F. A. Sutton, Patrick Walsh, W. H. Hewitt, and L. B. Gleason served until January, 1866; A. N. Farman was killed at Fort Harrison, Va. W. H. Rogers was wounded there, and Hiram Peasley died of wounds received there in the affair of September 29, 1864. Elijah T. Davis

was mustered out February 22, 1865. The musician, L. S. Lytle, served until January, 1866. Calvin Shepherd, an old hunter of Cameron county, served in this command.

The private troops killed on the field or who died of wounds or disease are named as follows: William Alinder, at Bachelor's Creek, N. C.; Joseph Black, wounded September 29, 1864, was buried at Cypress Hills; John Bowers, drafted, died at Point of Rocks, Va., in February, 1865; Otis Copeland was killed at Fort Harrison; H. K. Conrad died at Harrisburg January 4, 1862; Ezra Daniels died at Hampton, Va., of wounds, in October, 1864; W. E. Flanders, drafted, was buried at Staunton, Va., July 29, 1865; R. M. Gibson, at Beaufort, N. C., October 1, 1863; Andrew Henderson, died in Andersonville July 1, 1864; Don D. Jones, in Cameron county July 16, 1864; Peter Manning was killed at Fort Harrison September 29, 1864; James A. Mapes, died at Suffolk, Va., November 21, 1862; Alex. McCrady, at Washington, N. C., October 10, 1863; George Peasley, at Petersburg, August 12, 1865; James Peasley, at Washington, N. C., September 5, and Philander S. Peasley December 28, 1863; Samuel Richardson, died at Harrisburg January 15, 1862; G. D. Rogers, at Point of Rocks, Va., October 3, 1864; Jeremiah Sullivan, at Portsmouth, Va., August 6, 1862; James Vangarder, of wounds, at Hampton, Va., October 30, 1864, and William Whitaker, of wounds, October 12, 1864.

Company H was raised in McKean county October 1, 1861, with Asa H. Cory, captain. On his resignation August 21, 1862, C. C. Moses was promoted, captured July 6, 1863, but returned and was mustered out April 16, 1865. Lieut. Roswell Sartwell resigned November 25, 1862, and F. N. Burnham was promoted. Robert M. Overhiser, transferred from Company F, was promoted captain April 17, 1865, but mustered out in 1866 with rank of lieutenant. Second Lieut. David Ludwig died at Philadelphia June 17, 1863; Oliver Haines was mustered out in 1866; J. M. Pelton was discharged for promotion in August, 1863, and W. E. Moses was promoted second lieutenant of the First North Carolina Colored Regiment April 29, 1864.

The sergeants of this company are referred to as follows: Joseph S. Vaughn, Norman J. Stanton, L. L. Dennis and Fernando Loop were mustered out in January, 1866; W. H. Richmond and W. M. Skiver, in December, 1864; Alonzo Cross and Ed. Baldwin in October, 1865; Allen Wightman died of wounds April 20, 1863, and John Bord is said to have deserted August 30, 1865, and Theodore F. Ostrander on the same day.

The corporals' records are thus given: Cyrus Baldwin, wounded at Cold Harbor; Charles Rodenbush and M. M. Griffin mustered out in January, 1866; Niles Robbins and Clark B. Hopkins discharged for disability in 1862 and 1863, respectively; E. C. Wolcott, George Ferris, Emory Skiver, W. D. Reitz, George J. Reitz, William Shafftstall (the three last named drafted) were mustered out at close of their terms. W. P. Fowler died September 21, 1864; Henry H. Metcalfe died in Cameron county, returning from prison in 1865; W. D. Burlingame died at Hampton, Va., March 17, 1865; M. D. Judson, transferred to the Fourth United States Artillery, and Augustus Short to United States Signal Corps. The musicians were Anthony Breithaupt (a substitute), sick at muster out, George W. Bowen, discharged for disability in May, 1865, and Nathan Boylan alleged to have deserted December 31, 1865, after long service.

The deaths of private soldiers on the field, or from wounds or disease, are recorded as follows: Henry Blasdell, died at New Berne, N. C., July 16, 1863, of wounds received April 20; James Baldwin, October 12, 1864, of wounds received September 20, 1863; C. J. Carter, October 3, 1864; Henry

J. L. Jones

D. Hagadorn, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; H. H. Haines, died January 24, 1865; John A. Jennings, February 23, 1863; Leslie Lyons, July 7, 1864; Charles N. Lawton, wounded at Cold Harbor, died at Arlington; Jerome Notting, wounded September 29, 1864, died October 4 at Hampton, Va., and Philip Roades, died September 24, 1864. In this command no less than eighteen substitutes are accounted for, nineteen drafted men and nine deserters.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry comprised, among others, Lieut. Plympton A. White, of Company D, who enlisted in McKean county, also Matthew Hayes, both of whom were wounded at Malvern Hill; William Schlabach, Julius W. Day, wounded at Gettysburg; Thaddeus Day, at Malvern Hill; Eugene Clapper, Charles J. Nichols, died of wounds received at Malvern Hill; D. Coyle was wounded there, and killed at Gettysburg; Calvin H. Wilks, of Company H, died at Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Laurel Hill. Gott Lehman, of Roulette, served in Company I, also P. C. Glancy, John and Judson Ames, and Norman Scott, of Centreville.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment (New Bucktails) effected organization at Camp Curtin September 3, 1862, and claims service with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, sharing in many, if not all, of the successes and reverses of that command. Langhorne Wistar, of the old Forty-second, was chosen colonel; H. S. Huidekoper, lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas Chamberlin, major. When the colors of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment were captured at Gettysburg, they were recaptured at once by the sister regiment, and later, when it became too evident that the President was to be sacrificed to the policy of the Confederacy, the authorities called on Col. Stone to assign two companies of the One Hundred and Fiftieth to take the place of the United States troops as President's guard at the Soldiers' Home. On the arrival of Companies C and H there, they would not be received, as the regulars had no orders to retire, and so returned to their command. In the meantime orders came relieving the regular troops, who marched, leaving the Home unguarded; but when these false steps were discovered Companies D and K were ordered thither, while later Company D was ordered to guard the Soldiers' Home with Company A, leaving Company K to guard the place until relieved in June, 1865, when it was mustered out with the other companies.

Company G, of this command, was raised in McKean county with Horatio Bell, captain. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864, and Lieut. Samuel R. Beckwith, commissioned captain, who served until muster-out. Lieut. Dan. J. Keys resigned in June, 1863, and was succeeded by James M. Robinson, commissioned May 7, 1864. Second Lieut. Daniel Beckwith served to the close; Sergt. Clark Weels was discharged in December, 1863; Cyrus W. Baldwin was killed on the North Anna river, May 23, 1864; S. DeLoss Taggart, wounded at Hatcher's run, died at Lookout, Md., February 20, 1865; J. L. Beers was mustered out at the close, also John Swink, Buckley D. Catlin and E. H. Judkins; Sergt. Lorenzo Hodges, who was wounded at Gettysburg, died July 16, 1863.

There were no less than fifteen members of this company honored with the position of corporal: Putnam Barber, W. H. Haven, W. F. Lovejoy, William Brown, C. D. Winship, Al. L. Lanphere, William A. North, Wilson W. Tubbs, H. M. Kenny, H. L. Burlingame, H. A. Young and C. C. Tripper served to the close of the war. Theo. Yardley was killed at Hatcher's run;

Joseph B. Otto, died October 30, 1862, and William J. Holmes, wounded at Gettysburg, died July 23, 1863. The only musician, Daney Strickland, served from September, 1862, to June, 1865.

The private troops who fell on the field, or who died from the effects of wounds or other causes, are named as follows: L. M. Adams died in 1864; Melville Baldwin, at Richmond, Va., in 1864; A. M. Beckwith, in 1863; Ben Fulton, John Benson and Nathan Hand were killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Delos Otto, at the battle of the Wilderness, and Philetus Southwick, at Spottsylvania, in May, 1864; William P. Carner died in captivity, December 11, 1864; T. D. Colegrove, November 21, 1862, and D. A. Morse, October 30, same year, at Washington; L. F. Haven died in prison, August 31, 1863; Oscar Moody died in Richmond prison February, 1864; W. Merrick, a prisoner, died July 20, 1863; W. J. Mills, in Andersonville, August 6, 1864; J. A. Morris, in March, 1865; Isaac Pelgrim, wounded at Gettysburg, died July 1, 1863; Steve Seymour died March 13, 1863; Charles B. Slocum died in captivity in May, 1864; Jeffry Kenny died March 3, 1863.

The record of discharged soldiers after a full term of service contains the following names: William Brockam, Joseph D. Ball, Willard Cummings, Joseph Coats, M. M. Catlin, Charles Dickerson, Edward Finnegan, John Mead, F. Fuller, Robert Graham, J. S. Hodges, L. F. Hovey, George Loomis, George T. Otto, Samuel L. Provin, William T. Strickland, Wesley Starks, Thomas Smith and Judson Skiver. Robert B. Warner was discharged for disability.

The private troops discharged on surgeon's certificate were Merrit J. Baldwin, W. H. Baker, Silas A. Devaul, Richard Goodwin, Thomas Good, Elias Grimes, John B. Gleason, Moses R. Ford, Levi Holcomb, Charles Karr, Ebenezer Leonard, Wellington Lord, George Loomis and Edward Simpson in 1862–63. S. DeLoss Taggart died some years ago. The transfers to V. R. C. included Joseph D. Ball and Benjamin Treat; William Ellis was sick at muster-out; John B. Litch, was wounded at Hatcher's Run, and in hospital at date of disbanding; Miles Lovejoy was transferred to the United States army in 1862. The alleged deserters were Miles Hess, in 1862, and John Barron, in 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, in November, 1862, with Charles Kleckner, colonel. Elk and McKean counties contributed detachments to this command, who accompanied the regiment to Yorktown, December 2, to relieve the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry garrisoning that post. In July, 1863, the command moved to Hagerstown, Md., was attached to the eleventh corps, joined in the pursuit of the Confederate forces to Williamsport, returned to Warrentown, and was mustered out August 1, 1863.

TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Company C, of this regiment (one year) was mustered in September 16, 1864, with Warren Cowles, captain; A. J. Sparks, lieutenant; John M. Pelton and William C. Smith, second lieutenants. Cowles was mustered out with command June 2, 1865, as brevet major; Sparks was killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; John M. Pelton died of wounds received there, and Smith, who took his place, was mustered out. Sergt. Harvey D. Hicks was killed at Petersburg; Sergts. H. H. Sparks, J. Shattsbury, R. A. Smith and F. B. Harvey were mustered out. Corps. M. S. Sheldon, Joel Hancock and Eli Stevens were wounded at Petersburg; while John Smith, J. G. Otto, R. E. Gerrish,

T. Thompson and S. L. Holcomb were mustered out unwounded, also Musicians S. R. Seamans and N. M. Tubbs.

Of the private troops Andrew Calhoun was wounded and died at Petersburg; John Largey died October 21, 1864; Simon Martin, Charles D. McKeown, Peter W. Struble and Jonathan Studley were wounded at Petersburg; Sanford Provin and Martin VanSickle were wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Henry McDowell and William Nuff died in February, 1865, and were buried at City Point, Va.; John W. Nobles was missing at Petersburg, and C. H. Besse was captured September 29, 1864.

The private troops mustered out were H. and J. Arnett, A. A. Acre, J. C. Allen, I. B. and A. J. Brown, E. Barton, F. S. Bradford, A. R. Barnaby, William Cooper, J. Cavanagh, J. M. Caldwell, M. Cummings, M. L. Campbell, M. Daley, M. G. Dennis, J. Dunbar, G. Emigh, J. Frugen, Enos Grover, J. R. Greene, J. E. Graham, A. Gray, Reuben and H. M. Gross, A. Giles, A. Holcomb, J. Jund, M. J. Coons, J. D. Kessler, W. K. Kidder, E. R. and Al. Loop, Henry Largey, John Leahy, Thomas Madden, A. C. and Josiah Myers, J. McQuoine, William M. and William McIntosh, J. T. and Hymen Otto, J. Patterson, Le Roy Paugh, Henry Reedy, W. T. Ross, Benson and B. F. Robbins, A. Stockdill, F. Sanderson, W. F. Stewart, A. Sharp, F. Thorpe, W. M. VanSickle, F. Verbeck, W. Wiley, A. G. Walters, George Wood and James Walshe. Henry Sperhouse was a prisoner from November, 1864 to March, 1865, and J. C. Lewis was alleged to have deserted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieut. Patrick Kelliher, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, served with the Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war, and died at Fort Davis, Tex., in 1876.

In May, 1861, a Juvenile Home Guard company was organized at Smethport. The ages of the troops ranging from five to fourteen years, the arms were wooden guns, and the music, tin whistles and a tambourine.

In June, 1863, Judge Holmes, of Bradford township, was appointed deputy-provost-marshal for this district, and he appointed Sheriff Blair, O. Vosburg, L. S. Bard and Thomas Malone enrolling officers, the two last named being disabled soldiers of the old Bucktail regiment, the latter working in the *Citizen* office when he went into the Bucktails with William R. Rogers.

In 1863 the enrolling officer struck a family who believed that Andrew Jackson ran for president every four years. The old man and his several sons annoyed the officer and even, when he was leaving, one of the boys called out: "Hello there, you haven't enrolled the old dog yet," referring to a dog lying near the house. "Well," says the officer, "I have all the pups down, and they'll answer for the first draft."

The draft of August, 1863, met with resistance on several quarters, and near Port Allegany, it is alleged, an organization to oppose conscription was in existence. In January, 1864, H. S. Campbell, then provost-marshal of the Nineteenth Military District, called for ninety men from McKean county, while five deserters, taking refuge in Liberty township, were sought for. In March, 1864, the quota of McKean county was placed at 153. On March 12 a meeting of citizens of Bradford township, presided over by William Barton, with A. T. Newell, secretary, resolved to issue bonds for $7,000 to pay county troops.

Jonathan Colegrove enlisted in the Chenango County (New York) Military Company for the war of 1812, and served at Sacketts harbor until discharged for disability.

The Soldiers' Monument was dedicated June 2, 1886, according to the G. A. R. ritual. Lewis Emery, Jr., presided, and A. W. Norris delivered the address.

CHAPTER VIII.

NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS.

NEWSPAPERS—INTRODUCTORY—JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS—BRADFORD NEWSPAPERS—BRADFORD PRESS CLUB—MISCELLANEOUS JOURNALS.
SCHOOLS—GRANT OF LAND AND MONEY BY JOHN KEATING—FIRST SCHOOLS—PRIMITIVE ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTION—EARLY SCHOOL AT SMETHPORT—EDUCATION LAW—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND DELEGATES—SCHOOL TAX—STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1888.
MEDICAL—PHYSICIANS, PAST AND PRESENT—EARLY PRACTITIONERS—INDIAN DOCTORS—REMARKABLE CURE—ITINERANT DISCIPLES OF ÆSCULAPIUS—McKEAN COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—LIST OF MEDICAL MEN WHO HAVE REGISTERED IN McKEAN COUNTY SINCE 1881.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE beginnings of journalism are contemporary with the beginnings of commercial and political progress. Like these two important branches, journalism advanced slowly but certainly, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, assumed pretensions, which have since become governing principles. The newspaper took its full share in the trials and sacrifices of the Revolution here, and even before that time, pointed out to the peoples of France and America the odious system of class government, defining it as aristocracy—a coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, to occupy all public places without being competent to fill them, and to seize upon all honors without meriting them.

The journalists of that period were of the Franklin type the world over, but cast in another matrice of thought; they knew nothing of the spirit of Republicanism, if we accept a few publicists of France who dared to arraign the aristocracy that grew wealthy on the robbery and degredation of thousands of human beings. When great political reformations followed revolutionary teachings, their attention was given to educating the enfranchised masses. Titles were abolished, and ten thousand symbols of old-time ignorance and viciousness were swept away. The Bohemian era was introduced under the new dispensation, and with it came some of the best and the most liberal thoughts of the emancipated world.

Bohemia has none but adopted sons;
Its limits, where fancy's bright stream runs!
Its honors not garnered for thrift or trade,—
For beauty and truth men's souls were made.
The vulgar sham of the pompous feast,
Where the heaviest purse is the highest priest,
The organized charity—scrimped and iced
In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ;
The smile restrained, the respectable cant,
When a friend in need is a friend in want.
Where the only aim is to keep afloat,
And a brother may drown with a cry in his throat.
Oh, I long for the glow of a kindly heart and
the grasp of a friendly hand,
And I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land.

When the county was organized, and up to 1826, when the first courts were held at Smethport, not one of the pioneers dreamed of a printing press. In 1827 D. Gotshall was county printer, his office being at Williamsport or Wellsboro. The following bill, presented to Sheriff R. Wright, is the evidence of the county's first expenditure for printing:

January 13, to one year's paper	$2 00
April 17, to advertising proclamation	2 50
July 24, to libel for divorce and sale	4 25
August 22, to proclamation	1 37
September 13, to printing hand-bills	4 00
November 13, to advertising sale of real estate	1 00
November 27, to libel for divorce and probate	5 00
Total	$20 12

Rankin, Lewis & Co. also did some printing for the county this year.

In 1828 Benjamin B. Smith of the *Phœnix*, Wellsboro, was appointed county printer, for on April 29 he gave to Joseph Allen an order on the commissioners for $29.34, being very near the total amount of contract. This order was given to cover a judgment obtained by Allen against J. F. Donaldson, but was not paid until September following. In 1831 A. H. Cory entered the *Phœnix* office, and set type for McKean advertisements. A few years passed by, when Hiram Payne, who came to this county in 1830 from Bradford county, Penn., established the *Forester*, as related in the history of Smethport. This was the pioneer newspaper of the county and the first in the district, except the papers at Wellsboro, Warren and Franklin, which were in existence in 1832, when in the State convention Mr. Payne claimed to represent more territory, more bears, more wolves, more porcupines and more wild-cats than any five members of the convention, and the members called his territory "The Wild-cat District." Miner, his son, is in New York city, and Fred. is at Waverly, N. Y. A daughter married a son of John E. Niles. Volume II, No. 19, of the *Forester and Smethport Register* was published June 14, 1834. Mr. Payne died two years ago at Waverly, N. Y. The press used in his office was brought hither from Philadelphia, and was known as a "Ramage Press."

The *McKean County Journal* was issued by Richard Chadwick in 1834. This life-long prothonotary of the county published the paper until September, 1837, when he sold the office to Asa H. Cory for $300.

The *Beacon and McKean County Journal* was issued in September, 1837, although No. 51, of Volume I, is dated April 13, 1839. It bears the name of Asa Howe Cory as publisher. He bought the office of the *Journal*. Among the advertisers were John Montgomery, of the Williamsville limekilns, twenty miles southwest; of Holmes & Co.'s Smethport tannery; S. Sartwell, Jr., a stock of fulled cloth, and B. Freeman, a stock of general merchandise. O. J. Hamlin and Hiram Payne were the resident lawyers, and W. Y. McCoy, resident physician. [Dr. George Darling moved to Brookville before this period.] Thomas Hunt, a boy of seventeen years, left home, and for his recovery the father, John Hunt, an English shoemaker, offered a reward of one cent. The academical exhibition to be held on April 3, 1839, was also advertised. Mr. Cory sold to J. B. Oviatt, who established the *Settler and Pennon*.

The *Settler and Pennon*, published at Smethport in the summer of 1839 by William S. Oviatt, was continued in 1845 by J. B. Oviatt. Volume II, No. 10, is dated December 24, 1840. Mr. Oviatt abolished Chadwick's independent ideas, and espoused the Democratic idea of the time.

The *Tomahawk and Scalping Knife* was the name given to a sheet published at Smethport fifty years ago. In February, 1841, it became so objectionable as to be brought before the grand jury and pronounced a nuisance. Dwight Holcomb was the printer, and he and others were editors.

The *McKean Yeoman and Elk County Advertiser*, Volume III, No. 10, bears date April 28, 1849, A. H. Cory being editor. No. 1 was issued in December, 1846, by B. F. and A. H. Cory, publishers. The journal was Democratic. In its pages the legal advertisements of Elk county were continued for some years, and a good deal of attention was given to Elk county political news.

The *McKean Orbit*, Volume II, No. 27, published by J. B. Oviatt, was issued August 2, 1851. The first paper was issued October 13, 1849, by N. W. Goodrich and J. B. Oviatt. John R. Chadwick thinks that the *Yeoman* was merged into the *Orbit* in 1849.

The *McKean News*, Volume I, No. 52, published by George B. Backus, is dated October 2, 1852, the first number being issued September 13, 1851, as a Whig journal. Backus is said to have sold the office to F. A. Allen, and moved to Colorado, where he died about the year 1870. The *News* was neutral in politics.

The *Citizen* was established by F. A. Allen (who moved to Mansfield, Penn., and established the Soldiers' Home there) in September, 1853, and was conducted by him until the spring of 1858, when he sold to Lucius Rogers, formerly of the *Warren Mail*, who published the paper at Smethport up to July 14, 1860, when the office was moved to Shippen (Emporium), and the paper issued December 28. Volume I, No. 42, of the *McKean Citizen* is dated April 7, 1855, and bears the signature of Charles H. Allen, editor.

The *McKean County Miner*, successor of the *Bradford Miner*, was issued June 6, 1863, by L. Rogers, the news pages being devoted to war items. In May, 1871, E. H. and J. C. Bard were publishers, and L. Rogers editor, of the *Miner*; but on July 27 following, H. F. Barbour took the place of J. C. Bard and also that of Capt. Rogers. On March 11, 1880, E. H. Bard, who for the greater part of eighteen years was connected with the *Miner*, and who, in 1873, sold his interest in the office to H. F. Barbour, repurchased the office and was publisher until January, 1883, when Mr. Barbour again took control, selling to Capt. Rogers in January, 1884.

The *McKean Democrat* was established at Smethport in 1879 by Clark Wilson, one of the oldest newspaper men in the State. This journal is devoted solely to Democratic interests.

In 1831–32 Orlo J. Hamlin wrote the historical sketch published in 1832 in *Hazard's Gazetteer*, and in 1850 Josiah Priest wrote a history of the Oswayo Valley, which was never published.

The *Bradford Miner* was established at Bradford in 1858 by Daniel Kingsbury, J. K. Haffey and others. The editor, John Keenan Haffey, a native of Armagh, Ireland, born in 1831, died at Beverly, N. J., in November, 1881. In 1852 he came to Bradford, married Diantha DeGolier, in 1858 established the *Bradford Miner*, and in 1861 entered Col. Kane's regiment as sergeant of Company I. On returning in 1865 he was one of the first to be interested in the oil exploration on the outskirts of the present city, and became active in oil circles. The *New Era* was founded at Bradford in 1875 by J. K. Haffey as a semi-weekly newspaper; but six months later he sold to Ferrin & Weber. After the death of Daniel Kingsbury, Col. Haffey aided the Universalist society in securing the property at the corner of North Mechanic and Corydon

streets, and after the collapse of the first society organized a second. In 1878 he established the *Banner* at Beverly, N. J.

The *Bradford Era* was issued October 29, 1877, in Bradford, from the office of Weber, Ferrin & Persons (over the old Star Clothing House on Main street). The salutatory points out its independent principles, and further states as follows: "We do not run the paper for glory or notoriety; that we could have obtained by becoming the president of a savings bank, pocketing the depositors' money and then going to State prison. * * * * We have faith in the Latin proverb, *Omnia Vincit Labor.*" In 1878 Mr. Thornton, now of the *Bradford Era*, took the position of oil reporter on the old *Era*, and in September of that year furnished the first perfect review of the Bradford oil field.

The *Daily Breeze* was established in the fall of 1878, at Bradford, by David Armstrong for a stock company. L. C. Morton, who died at Montreal in 1884, was one of the staff, and altogether it was credited with being one of the leading daily journals of the State. S. K. Dunkle was the first business manager until succeeded by Mr. Linderman. Early in 1879 the publishers of the *Breeze* purchased the opposition *Era* office, and Jordan, Longwell & Co. took charge of the consolidated journals and continued the publication of the *Era*. W. F. Jordan was editor, with P. H. Linderman, business manager, J. C. McMullen, oil reporter, L. C. Morton, night editor, and E. A. Bradshaw (who succeeded Frank Vogel), city editor. The notice of incorporation of The Era Publishing Company appeared in August, 1887, when H. McSweeney, C. H. Lay, Jr., F. G. Ridgway, John R. Campbell and William T. Scheide petitioned for a charter. Patrick C. Boyle was then editor of the *Era*, with George S. Bright associate manager, who resigned to take charge of the Jamestown *News*, when A. L. Snell, who was previously oil editor, was promoted associate manager. The present staff comprises P. C. Boyle, A. L. Snell, C. Dennison (who succeeded C. H. Steiger transferred to Toledo) and A. H. Thornton. There are fifteen printers employed. Mrs. Ada Cable is reporter for the *Era*, the only lady engaged in reportorial work in the city, and with the exception of Miss Malone, of Kane, the only one in the field.

The Bradford *Sunday Herald* was issued in Bradford, August 4, 1878, by the *Herald* Company, in the interests of the labor party and greenback money.

The *Sunday News* was established April 15, 1879 [On the Sunday prior to April 11, 1879, the *Era* ceased publication of a Sunday issue.], by Butler Bros., now of Buffalo, who continued publication up to November, 1883, when P. H. Linderman purchased the office. This journal has been regularly published down to the present day.

The *Daily Blaze* was established by David Armstrong in April, 1879. On one occasion the paper was printed in blood-red ink, to signify its terrible hostility toward the Standard Oil Company. His staff comprised S. K. Dunkle, manager; and J. L. Howell, foreman and local editor. The office was on the corner of Newell avenue and Webster street, adjoining the old Academy of Music. The *Blaze* went down in a blaze of glory within three or four months, and the editor-in-chief moved to Canada.

The *Star* was established in 1879 by Eben Brewer (now editor of the *Erie Despatch*) as an evening journal. Late that year the office became the property of F. N. Farrar and A. J. Carr, and in May, 1880, H. F. Barbour purchased the latter's interest, and the same fall sold to R. B. Stone, who was practically sole owner. In 1883 the office was sold to George E. Allen & Co., who conducted the *Star* until May, 1884, when Mr. Barbour became half-owner and editor. In June, 1885, the Star Publishing Company was incor-

porated, with H. F. Barbour, president, and R. E. Whiteley, secretary and treasurer. In October, 1885, the office was moved from the old stone building on Pine street, to the present quarters in the Producers' Exchange. There are fourteen hands employed. George E. Allen, who posed as a lazy man while running the *Star*, was making a success of the *Railway Magazine*, of Buffalo, in 1885.

The *Petroleum Age* was issued in December, 1882, by W. J. McCullagh and A. J. Carr. In July, 1880, A. L. Snell came to Bradford as correspondent of the *Oil City Derrick*, and became connected with the *Era*. In 1882 he joined the Cherry Grove Scouts, and in August, 1883, he purchased the *Petroleum Age*, then published by W. J. McCullagh & Co., J. C. McMullen and W. C. Armor being the partners in the new purchase. On December 1, 1887, Mr. Snell and Mr. Armor sold their interests to McMullen, who continued publication until his death. The *Age* was very ably conducted.

The *Sunday Morning* was established at Bradford in 1882, Phil. J. Welch being then editor, and Benzinger & Edwards proprietors. This journal is said to have run only a short time, and closed with the publication of Walt Whitman's poem, *Blades of Grass*, the issue selling for $1 per copy.

The *Sunday Mail* was established at Bradford by A. J. Carr. Toward its latter days it was printed in the *Star* office, and in 1884 was absorbed by the *Star*, hence the hyphenated name, *Star-Mail*, given to the weekly edition of the *Star*. The paper was established in 1881.

The *Kendall Church Visitor* is published at Tarport.

The *Evening Call* was issued at Bradford in November, 1885, to oppose the *Star*, which then opposed the Typographical Union. The life of this journal was short, indeed, having ceased publication early in the following December.

The *Daily Oil News* was issued at Bradford October 3, 1887, by J. C. McMullen and E. A. Bradshaw. The journal continued regular publication until June, 1888.

The Bradford Press club was organized January 29, 1884, with Will F. Jordan, president; George E. Allen, vice-president; P. H. Linderman, treasurer; A. J. Carr, financial secretary; C. H. Steiger, recorder; George H. Leader, Col. L. M. Morton, T. E. Kern, L. E. Fuller and J. C. McMullen, directors; Joseph Moorehead, E. A. Bradshaw, Dr. N. L. Willard, L. F. Camp and Col. L. M. Morton, committee men.

The *Reporter* was established at Port Allegany by A. J. Hughes, May 27, 1874. The editor made many specious promises and, what is better, more than fulfilled them; for seldom, if ever, has a local journal, more complete in news items and historical and industrial reviews, been examined by the writer. F. A. Thomas, now of the *Miner*, was the first typo here. As Mr. Hughes has held the editor's chair continuously since 1874, he may be considered the senior member of the newspaper circle of McKean. He witnessed the establishment and fall of many newspaper enterprises, the while building up his own office, until now it is one of the most perfect news and job establishments in this congressional district. From the files of the *Reporter* many interesting items of history have been obtained. Among the officers of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, elected at Harrisburg, January 22, 1890, was A. J. Hughes, of the *Reporter*.

C. E. Wright, who died here in March, 1889, was born in New York State September 5, 1814. In 1838 he married Martha Wright, of Eldred, and soon after moved to Honesdale, where he published the *Herald*. Later he returned to Deposit, N. Y., and founded the *Courier*, in which office "P. V. Crosby"

Aug. W. Sewall

served his apprenticeship. From 1855 to 1874 or 1875 Mr. Wright resided at Janesville, except while assisting in compiling the Chicago Directory. Charles E. Wright, his son, died in 1869, while on the editorial staff of the *Times*. A short time prior to his death he contributed a few papers on local history to the *Miner*, and for years was a contributor to the *Reporter*.

The Ceres *News* was issued at Ceres in 1874 by Jerry Barker. One volume was issued within fourteen months, when a humorous valedictory was issued. The disappointed editor died a poor man, at Machias. The second paper published at Ceres was the *Courant*, issued by J. P. Herrick in the summer of 1886. The success of this journal under Mr. Herrick is told by the fact that in May, 1889, a two-story building was completed, and opened as the office. The *Oswayo Valley Mail* is the new name of the Consolidated Ceres *Courant* and the Sharon *Leader*, of which Mr. Herrick is publisher. The consolidation dates to April, 1889.

The *Eldred Express* was issued at Eldred August 17, 1878, by Judson Howden, publisher, and A. J. Hughes, of the *Reporter*, owner. In September, 1879, this journal was consolidated with the present *Reporter* of Port Allegany.

The *Eldred Eagle* was issued at Eldred by A. D. Gould, August 24, 1878, as an independent journal in politics. When the *Express* people witnessed the failure of the Eldred oil field, they ceased their contest with the American bird, who has held the field successfully down to the present time.

The *Herald* was issued at Duke Centre in November, 1879, by Wellington & Carr. Other journals followed during the great oil fever at this point; but now the *Auger* is the only journal published. A number of small papers were issued at various oil camps since 1878, such as the *Bordell Bazoo, The Driller*.

The *Kane Blade* was published at Kane as an independent weekly newspaper by O. B. Lay, from 1879 to 1882. It was printed in Ridgway, until the fire of September, 1882, destroyed the printing office there, when the *Blade* suspended publication.

Kane Leader.—On July 2, 1885, Earl Bros., of Sterling and T. J. Malone, of Ridgway, formed a partnership and published the *Kane Leader*. Earl Bros., on March 11, 1886, sold their interest to a friend of Mr. Malone's. December 24, 1886, Mr. Malone transferred his interest to Miss Ada C. Malone, who, under the name of "The Leader Publishing Company" managed the paper until May 5, 1887, when it was purchased by Eugene J. Miller. During the Prohibitory Amendment Campaign of 1889 Mr. Miller sold the paper to a Prohibitionist who desired to control it, and Miss Malone again became its publisher in 1889. The *Leader* is a weekly journal carefully edited, and replete with local news.

SCHOOLS.

The school history of McKean county begins in September, 1807, when John Keating, the donor of the county seat, set aside 150 acres for the support of a teacher, and subscribed $500 toward a school building. A reference to the transactions of the commissioners will show that for fifteen years, at least, no steps were taken to utilize this liberal grant. The first school, however, was opened at Instanter in 1809. Joseph Otto taught the second school in the county at his house. It was an eleemosynary institution, suggested by the ignorance and wants of the times, and, like the age, very primitive. In time the academy was established at Smethport, a few subscription schools were opened throughout the county, and the system of common schools was adopted.

Richard Chadwick taught a school at Smethport in 1828, having constructed

a frame house for that purpose in rear of the present Methodist church. Mr. Chadwick compiled an arithmetic, and had it printed at Williamsport, which was used for a number of years. The Red School-house was erected on the lot where Dr. Freeman now resides, in about 1834. Jedediah Darling, Anson and William Burlingame and Dr. Graves were among the first teachers, and to them the children of the pioneers went to be educated.

In November, 1834, the education law was in force here, Amos Patterson, Brewster Freeman and John Smith being commissioners. John Morris was delegate from Ceres; Lemuel Lucore, from Shippen; Orville Ketchum, from Keating; Ambrose Corey, from Bradford; Russell M. Freeman, from Corydon, and Henry Scott, from Sergeant. All agreed on appropriating moneys for common schools, and levied a school tax of one mill per dollar valuation. In 1835 the delegates were Rensselaer Wright, John Chandler, Nathaniel White, A. Corey, David Cargill and Daniel A. Esterbrooks, from the respective townships, with Asa P. Barnaby, of Liberty, and Epaphas Root, of Hamilton. A mill tax was authorized in the face of strong opposition. In 1836 William White represented Norwich as school delegate; James Greene took Freeman's place as commissioner, and a one-half-mill tax was authorized.

The growth of the system is shown by Supt. W. P. Eckels' report on the schools of McKean county for the year ending June 4, 1888. This document gives the following figures: 163 school-houses, or 190 rooms, 6 houses being built during the previous year; 63 male and 202 female teachers; 4,668 male and 4,360 female pupils, of whom 6,435 attended school; school tax, $93,599.28; State moneys, $7,212; total revenue, $117,833.53, of which the sum of $64,762.36 was paid to teachers. The total expenditures amounted to $111,514.52.

There were fifteen graded schools, and twenty-four districts in which books are supplied free. At Bradford there were five school buildings, containing thirty-two rooms. There are 1,905 pupils enrolled, presided over by thirty-three female teachers, of whom Miss Ella M. Boyce was superintendent. The Catholic separate schools, in charge of the Sisters, also claim a large attendance.

PHYSICIANS.

In 1817 Dr. Butterfield, who settled at Clermont, then called Instanter, attended, in 1818, Richard Chadwick, of Rich Valley. Dr. Coleman was a farmer and hotel keeper near the Coleman homestead. He was a very excellent citizen, but did not make medicine a profession.

Dr. George Darling, the first physician of the county who devoted his time to the profession, settled at Smethport in 1827–28. Dr. R. B. Graves was school-teacher and physician. Dr. W. Y. McCoy came shortly after, and married Dr. Darling's daughter, who died in 1832. She was the first person buried in the old Smethport cemetery. William Printup, a native physician of the Oneida Indians, was born during the Revolutionary war, and consequently was too young to share with his tribe in their removal to Canada, or death. At the time that George Long, George Saltsman, Peter Grove and the other great frontier men were carrying on their warfare against the Indians on the Sinnemahoning, Printup was a boy, but he remembered the two companies of Oneidas—one of twenty-five men (hunters), one of forty men (warriors)—who were still working under the British license. This Printup, with the remaining Oneidas, hunted through this district until 1845. Elihu Chadwick, Jr., was dangerously ill at Lafayette Corners, twelve miles west of Smethport, in June, 1831, and the local physicians failing to cure the sufferer,

Printup took charge of the patient, and within ten days had him able to ride home in an ox sled, Edmund Freeman and Gideon Irons assisting.

Dr. Jedediah Darling died February 22, 1871. He was born in Massachusetts September 25, 1814, and came to Bunker Hill with his father in 1822. After a term of study in Dr. McCoy's office he began practice. Dr. Joshua Baxom was at Smethport prior to 1837. The house in which he lived, while being moved in 1838, careened, killing Joseph Barnes, who was assisting in the work. Dr. Jones is said to have practiced at Smethport as early as 1840; Drs. Nobles and E. C. Olds were at Littleton (Bradford), and also Goit Brown and McDougall. About this period a number of physicians, whose names are scattered throughout the sketches of townships and boroughs, were here. Dr. B. F. Cory studied in Ohio, and practiced here as early as 1844, then moved to Ironton, Ohio, in 1852, where he now resides. Dr. Wisner came here early in the "fifties," moved to Michigan after the war, where he died about 1887. Silvanus D. Freeman came in 1856, and still resides here. Henry L. McCoy came after the war. Kanistanaux, an Indian doctress, was a professional visitor in 1866, and also Dr. A. C. Jackson.

The McKean County Medical Association was organized July 24, 1880, with Dr. F. M. Follett, president; Dr. Hand, vice-president; Dr. S. B. Dorn, secretary, and Dr. Murdoch, treasurer. Drs. Matteson, Buss, Dorand, Wallace and Wright, with the officers, were the constituent members. Dr. Shoemaker, of Bradford, died in 1888. Dr. S. D. Freeman, Dr. Dorn, Dr. Buss, Dr. Henry L. McCoy, have served the society as presidents.

The following is a list of the medical men who have registered in McKean county from 1881 to 1889, inclusive:

Those who registered in 1881 were as follows:

Silvanus D. Freeman, Buffalo, 1856.
Edward G. Brown, Buffalo, 1875.
Thomas H. Carroll, Buffalo, 1881.
Wilfred W. Streeter, Washington, 1875.
Matthaeum M. Griffith, Philadelphia, 1867.
Henry Wilson, Buffalo, 1872.
Joseph H. Shuey, Cleveland, 1876.
W. P. Shoemaker, Ann Arbor, 1874.
Myron A. Todd, Cleveland, 1876.
Bela E. Phelps, Buffalo, 1847.
O. S. Wright, Ann Arbor, 1875.
David E. Matteson, Cleveland, 1873.
T. J. Martin, Philadelphia, 1878.
Aug. F. McKay, Georgetown, 1872.
A. F. Groves, New York, 1879.
Chester S. Hubbard, Ann Arbor, 1877.
Sylvester S. Satterlee, Cleveland, 1872.
Charles D. Buss, New York, 1876.
G. H. Monegan, Cleveland, 1880.
L. B. C. Phelps, Columbus, 1877.
Henry A. Page, Yale, 1865.
W. W. Powell, Ann Arbor, 1854.
Frank H. Murdoch, Ann Arbor, 1873.
Thomas H. Stewart, Berks, Mass, 1844.
Kay A. Sweet, Buffalo, 1880.
Justin C. Elliott, Buffalo, 1851.
H. A. Canfield, Ann Arbor, 1877.
James Love, Pennsylvania, 1851.
Edwin A. Walter, Cleveland, 1879.
G. W. Rae, Canada, 1875.
G. E. Benninghoff, Cleveland, 1879.
Sidney E. Ford, Cleveland, 1878.
John D. Maloy, Buffalo, 1875.
A. M. Williams, Philadelphia, 1867.
Abram Mayer, Bavaria, 1866.
F. M. Follett, Buffalo, 1863.
G. S. Wykoff, Buffalo, 1877.
J. A. Wallace, Philadelphia, 1869.
G. W. Weaver, Philadelphia, 1873.
James L. Carnahan, Cleveland, 1874.
John C. Swan, Philadelphia, 1876.
H. Scott Baker, Ann Arbor, 1855.
A. R. Baker, Cleveland, 1879.
James T. Kinsler, Bellevue, N.Y., 1867.
Julius Scheffer, Germany, 1865.
Urban G. Mease, Philadelphia, 1867.
W. L. Craig, ———, 1871.
W. F. Conners, New York, 1880.
W. H. Kinnier, Albany, 1881.
Merritt Wilcox, Philadelphia, 1866.
Horace A. Place, New York, 1878.
W. R. Dorand, Philadelphia, 1870.
Thomas D. Ross, Cleveland, 1878.
Henry L. McCoy, Buffalo, 1868.
W. Robert Hand, Cincinnati, 1877.
John E. McDougal, ———, 1871.
James V. Otto, Buffalo, 1878.
John S. Stearns, Buffalo, 1872.
A. K. Corbin, New York, 1881.
H. T. Dunbar, Cincinnati, 1876.
Nathaniel Sweet, Buffalo, 1865.
W. A. Hobday, Buffalo, 1881.
C. H. Gumaer, Ann Arbor, 1878.
Thomas E. Lewis, U. S. Cert., 1863.
Albert H. Smith, Buffalo, 1865.
Fred C. Cluxton, Canada, 1870.
Luther Phillips, Cincinnati, 1856.
W. C. Tracy, Boston, 1866.

J. H. Harmon, Pennsylvania, 1869.
Comfort Carpenter, Pennsylvania, 1871.
Samuel G. Ginner, Pennsylvania, 1871.
Sullivan B. Dorn, Pennsylvania, 1870.
Charles P. Alling, Cleveland, 1862.
Lyman Deck, Ann Arbor, 1878.
John C. Cheeseman, Buffalo, 1865.
G. H. Preston, New York, 1879.
Simon B. Stevens, Cincinnati, 1877.
S. B. Hartman, Philadelphia, 1857.
Jacob E. Kincaid, Buffalo, 1879.
John R. McCarthy, Buffalo, 1866.
Lewis Balfour, Edinburgh, 1871.
G. H. Goltry, Buffalo, 1860.
O. W. Sadler, Chicago, 1868.

Those who registered in 1882 were as follows:

W. Y. McCoy, Ohio, M. C., 1877.
C. H. Reed, New York, 1876.
F. W. Hogarth, Buffalo, 1868.
Thomas C. James, New York, 1874.
Andrew Meisell, Austria, 1842.
Emily A. Corbin, 1868.

Those who registered in 1883 were as follows:

Jacob C. Batdorf, Columbus, 1864.
Robert J. Sharp, New York, 1883.
F. W. Johnson, ———, 1883.
James Nichols, Buffalo, 1864.
Elmer E. Livingstone, Buffalo, 1882.
Rufus A. Egbert, Ann Arbor, 1875.

Those who registered in 1884 were as follows:

Francis H. Linning, Am. Ec., Ohio, 1881.
E. O. Anderson, Philadelphia, 1880.
Evanum O. Kane, Jefferson College, 1884.
Ed. Van Scoy, Ec. Pennsylvania, 1872.
W. H. Perdomo, New York, 1882.
S. S. Herman, Buffalo, 1884.
Henry J. Nichols, Buffalo, 1882.
James Johnston, Canada, 1884.

Those who registered in 1885 were as follows:

Erwin M. Coss, Buffalo, 1884.
Martin E. Drake, Cleveland, 1885.
Elizabeth D. Kane, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1883.
John P. De Lancy, New York, 1885.
J. C. F. Bush, Baltimore, 1880.
Harriet A. Kane, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1885.

Those who registered in 1886 were as follows:

Gardner B. Young, New York, 1886.
Thomas L. Kane, Philadelphia, 1886.
David Howard, McKean county, 1866.
S. M. K. Wells, Buffalo, 1883.
H. C. Chesney, Fort Wayne, 1883.
Francis E. Watts, Chicago, 1883.
F. W. Winger, New York, 1886.

Those who registered in 1887 were as follows:

James M. Peebles, Philadelphia, 1876.
W. J. Armstrong, New York, 1883.
James H. Douglass, Baltimore, 1882.
Walter B. Hottell, Cleveland, 1886.
Joseph B. Colcord, Baltimore, 1885.
Joseph Ward, Cleveland, 1885.
Orra M. Cain.

Those who registered in 1888 were as follows:

B. Chadwick, Philadelphia, 1888.
Dunham E. Ash, Ohio, 1887.
Thomas Eddy, Cincinnati, 1854.
C. M. Blakeslee, ———, 1859.

Those who registered in 1889 were as follows:

J. G. Taylor, ———, 1864
Eli Monell, ———, 1870.
James B. Stewart, Cincinnati, 1888.
A. M. Straight, Ohio, 1871.
Emma Griggs, Chicago, 1888.
A. Grace White, of Bradford, registered in June, 1889.
John C. Brown, Buffalo, 1889.
W. J. Fredericks, Philadelphia, 1889.
Walter J. Russell, Philadelphia, 1889.
John L. Wright, Philadelphia, 1881.
Abigail Grace, Philadelphia, 1887.
William R. Gibson, August 12, 1889.
Nelson Cheney, September, 5, 1889.

CHAPTER IX.

RAILROADS.

THE KINZUA VIADUCT—THE WARREN RAILROAD CONVENTION—SUNBURY & ERIE R. R.—BUFFALO, BRADFORD & PITTSBURGH R. R.—THE TURKEY PATH—SALE OF THE WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN R. R.—BRADFORD & FOSTER BROOK R. R.—THE "PEG-LEG" LINE—BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA R. R.—BRADFORD, DEGOLIER & SMETHPORT R. R.—PITTSBURGH, BRADFORD & BUFFALO RY., AND BIG LEVEL & BRADFORD R. R.—BIG LEVEL & KINZUA R. R.—BRADFORD R. R. AND KINZUA R. R.—BRADFORD & STATE LINE R. R. CO.—BUFFALO DIVISION OF ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—MISCELLANEOUS.

IF variety be a recommendation to railroad systems, McKean county is singularly well endowed. Here have been constructed roads, ranging from a single rail to a double track of six-feet gauge, and from a prairie level to a grade of 264 feet per mile. In the matter of viaducts the county is no less blessed, for every form of bridge from the common wooden culvert to the Kinzua viaduct is found. This latter structure completed September 2, 1882, may be classed as one of the world's wonders. This bridge rests on foundations of sandstone, quarried near by. It consists of twenty lower spans of thirty-eight and a half feet each, and twenty-one intermediate spans of sixty-one feet each. The trains run 301 feet above the creek bed, and the length of the structure is 2,051 feet. The first watchman (Stafford) used to inspect three of the twenty towers every day. In the winter of 1883–84, while engaged in this work, the air benumbed his hands, so that he could not cling longer to the braces, and losing his grip, fell sixty-five feet into a deep snowdrift which saved him. On another occasion some one hailed him from the track, and, forgetting his location, he let go his hold and was falling from the top girts, when a friendly iron brace, within reach, saved his life. The old "Peg-Leg" Railroad, now a thing of the past, was wonderfully unique. It belonged to Bradford's infancy and for this reason is referred to historically in the sketch of that city. To-day a ride on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, is almost as exciting as a chariot-race or bull fight, and a trip from Bradford to Smethport, or south on the main line, is something at once enjoyable and instructive. A reference to the first chapter will point out the sharp high elevations over which our engineers have carried this and other local railroads.

The Warren railroad convention of June, 1851, claimed Representatives O. J. Hamlin, Hiram Payne and N. W. Goodrich, of McKean county; Henry Souther, James L. Gillis and C. K. Early, of Elk county, on the executive committee. Many other citizens, however, were present as delegates. Work on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad was soon after commenced, and the completion of that road through McKean, Elk and Cameron counties in 1864 followed.

The Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad from Carrollton to Gilesburg, twenty-six miles, was consolidated in 1859 with the Buffalo & Pittsburgh and the Buffalo & Bradford Railroads, and opened January 5, 1866.

The Turkey Path was proposed in 1872, and $50,000 was expended on sur-

vey and right of way. Asa H. Cory was agent for purchase of right of way, and B. D. Hamlin attorney, in 1873. This road was graded through Farmers Valley by Contractors A. I. Wilcox and Capt. Murphy, who abandoned it the same year.

In April, 1881, the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad was sold to Archer N. Martin. This sale covered the main line, 121 miles; the Olean, Bradford & Warren Narrow Gauge (twenty-three miles of which were then built); the Kendall & Eldred Narrow Gauge (eighteen miles opened July 30, 1877); the McKean Railroad from Larrabee, twenty-three miles up to the coal mines, together with 16,000 acres of the Buffalo Coal Company's lands. The price paid was $4,850,000, exclusive of $3,000,000 first and $1,000,000 second mortgage bonds. Sherman S. Jewett represented the old company, A. N. Martin represented the purchasing syndicate, while the city of Buffalo, owner of $700,000 stock, was also represented. The Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad was opened in 1878 to the State line (twelve miles), and from the State line to Bradford the same year.

The Bradford & Foster Brook Railroad Company was incorporated in October, 1877, with Col. A. I. Wilcox, president; John B. Brawley, M. N. Allen, S. H. Bradley, Roy Stone, George Gilmore and E. W. Codington, directors. The object was to build a railroad from Bradford to Gillmor City, on Foster Brook, the gauge not to exceed three feet. Among the stockholders were the officers named, with C. W. Staats and T. J. Skidmore. The work of construction was soon commenced, and in January, 1878, the road was opened to Tarport, running in opposition to the Olean & Bradford Narrow Gauge, completed February 11 that year. Eli Perkins, who traveled on the Peg-Leg in February, 1878, describes the road as follows:

> The cars run astride an elevated track on a single rail. This rail is nailed to a single wooden stringer which rests on the top of piles. So evenly balanced is the train, that passing over a pond or creek at the rate of twenty miles an hour the water is hardly disturbed. The motive for building is economy, the price per mile being $3,000, and the cost of a ten-ton locomotive, $3,000. The locomotive is a queer looking thing. An Irishman here compared it to a gigantic pair of boots swung over a clothes line. The boiler is without a flue, the engine without a piston, and the driver without a crank. I rode with Gen. Stone around corners and up steep grades at thirty miles an hour.

Eli exaggerated somewhat, as this speed was never attained, there were no corners, and little or nothing in the way of grades. The Peg-Leg depots were Bradford, Tarport, Foster Brook, Babcock's Mill, Harrisburg Run and Derrick City. Ten double trips would be made daily, and an accident was chronicled almost every day. The accident of August, 1878, was a trivial one. It appears that immediately after the two flat cars were pulled out of the depot, by the new locomotive, A. I. Wilcox, the timbers holding the single track gave way and the flat cars fell ten feet, leaving the engine on the track. In May, Hugh Brawley, now deputy prothonotary, was appointed conductor. In December he moved to Smethport, leaving George Grogan to take his place. On January 27, 1879, the explosion of a boiler, during the trial of the Gibbs & Sterrett locomotive, over the Peg-Leg, resulted in the death of six men and the mutilation of three others: George Grogan (conductor), John Addis (brakeman), John Vaughn (engineer), Charles Shepherd (assistant superintendent), Michael Hollevan (fireman) and Thomas Luby (engineer) being killed, and Sterrett, Peterson and Gartside injured. In February, 1879, the road was sold to Allen & Skidmore, and in March, 1880, it was disposed of at sheriff's sale.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company was incorporated March 4, 1880; among the local directors were F. E. Boden, W. F. Jordan, James Broder, W. W. Brown, G. L. Roberts, of Bradford, and C. H. Knox,

of Kendall. On April 17 the first locomotive was placed on the track for construction purposes, and the road was opened for traffic June 7, 1880, to Kinzua junction, the train being in charge of Conductor Stubey, with A. T. Harris, engineer, and Reuben Sweet, express messenger. The officers of this company for 1890 are as follows: President, J. J. Carter; vice-president, W. W. Brown; directors: John E. Ransom, of Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Murray, Jr., of New York; John C. Havemeyer, of New York; August Stein, of New York; M. L. Hinman, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; W. W. Brown, of Bradford, Penn.; A. I. Wilcox, of Bradford, Penn.; George A. Eckbert, of Titusville, Penn.; John C. McKenna, of Bradford, Penn.; John J. Carter, of Titusville, Penn.

In September, Craigie, Rafferty & Yeomans signed the contract for building the road from Simpson's to Smethport, and December 16 the first train arrived at the county seat, with President J. J. Carter, Attorney W. W. Brown, F. E. Boden, James Broder, A. I. Wilcox and J. W. Humphrey, of Bradford, among the passengers. The first freight was received by Ed. Schenck, of the Bennett House.

Col. Carter, lessee of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua, reported a total tonnage of 430,000 tons five years ago, when he took charge, and 2,000,000 tons in 1889. This road is now known as the Bradford & Smethport Railroad, and forms part of the old Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua system. The officers elected in 1890 are as follows: President, J. J. Carter; vice-president, A. I. Wilcox; directors: J. J. Carter, J. C. McKenna, W. W. Brown, G. L. Roberts, A. I. Wilcox, J. E. Ransom, M. L. Hinman, L. J. Backer, August Stein. The other officers of the roads elected are as follows: Superintendent, J. C. McKenna; treasurer, C. T. Griggs; secretary, J. E. Ransom; auditor, W. R. Diffenbach.

The Bradford, DeGolier & Smethport Railroad Company was organized April 16, 1880, under charter, with L. Emery, Jr., president; Eben Brewer, secretary; Robert H. Rose, treasurer; R. B. Stone, George A. Berry, M. A. Sprague, C. S. King, P. H. Towell and W. C. Kennedy, with the officers named, directors. The people of Smethport soon entered the project, B. D. Hamlin, D. Sterrett and R. H. Rose, leading, and by April 22, $8,000 dollars were subscribed. In May, 1880, the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company was consolidated with the Bradford, DeGolier & Smethport Road, the condition being that the latter's charter be surrendered, and $30,000 subscribed to the stock of the first-named company.

Under the management of Col. C. W. Mackey, of Franklin, the Pittsburgh, Bradford & Buffalo Railway was extended to Kane in 1883. The same year it was consolidated with the Big Level & Bradford Railroad (partially constructed in 1881 by Gen. Kane) and the united railroad was in turn consolidated with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, and completed to Mount Jewett. Difficulties of transfer from narrow to standard gauge at Mount Jewett however prevented the development of much traffic until, in 1886, Elisha K. Kane joined with five of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, and built the Big Level & Kinzua Railroad from Mount Jewett to Ormsby station on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad. Contracts were then entered into by which the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company gained control of the line from Ormsby to Kane, and have since operated it greatly to the satisfaction of the people of Kane, and to the development of traffic.

The railroad accident of January, 1884, on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Road, three miles from Bradford and one from Tarport, resulted in the death of three female passengers and one male, and injury to many others. It

appears that oil from the Anchor Company's tank on the Buchanan farm leaked, in large quantities, down the steep hill to the railroad track, and running along the track formed a pool 1,000 feet below. Engineer Patrick Sexton and Fireman Walsh did not suspect the presence of oil until the gas caught the engine fire, and in a minute the engineer opened the throttle wide to fly through the flames. It was a terrible ride, the air-pipe couplings were burned, and the train plunged down a grade of 130 feet per mile, until derailed at the curve, the engineer and fireman being at their posts until their roasting flesh compelled them to plunge into the snow. The persons burned to death were Mrs. Fair, of Kinzua Junction; Mrs. Jones, of Rew City; Miss Moran, of Allen, and the aged Prof. Fought, of Tarport.

The Bradford Railroad, fourteen miles to the intersection of the Kinzua Railroad, was opened in July, 1881. The Kinzua Railroad from that point to Kinzua, twelve miles, was also built. The Bradford & State Line Railroad Company was incorporated September 23, 1881, to build a road from Bradford to the crossing of the State line at Tuna creek. The consolidation of the Allegheny & Kinzua and Bradford & Corydon Roads, embracing what is known as the "Bullis Lumber Roads," was effected in February, 1890. The Allegheny & Kinzua had ten miles of road constructed from Red House on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad to Freck's lumber station, the Bradford & Corydon Railroad, fifteen miles from Bradford to Coffey run. S. S. Bullis was chosen president, and C. D. Williams, of Bradford, superintendent. The branch road connecting Freck & Gilbert's mills up the west branch, runs through ten miles of dense forest.

The third railroad connecting Bradford with Buffalo was opened November 19, 1883, by the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. It is known as the Buffalo division, extending to Punxsutawney, about 182 miles. The inauguration train was in charge of Joe Consalus, with William Hayden, engineer, and James M. Nevins, baggageman.

In December, 1878, a meeting was held at Eldred to consider the question of building the Wellsville & Eldred Railroad, Guerdon Evans presiding. In May, 1881, this narrow gauge railroad was commenced, W. F. Jones being president; William Duke, vice-president; L. S. Anderson, secretary; W. A. Baldwin, treasurer, and C. A. Farnum, attorney at the time. Work on the Eldred & Rew City Railroad was commenced May 28, 1882. In May, 1886, the contract for building the narrow gauge from Mount Jewett to Ormsby was sold to Tennant & Johnson. This road was suggested in 1858 by Gen. Kane. The Mount Jewett, Kinzua & Riterville Railroad Company was chartered in April, 1889, with Elisha K. Kane, president. The capital stock was placed at $80,000. The line is eight miles long, extending from the junction of the Big Level & Kinzua Railroad at Mount Jewett to the junction of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, near Crawfords Summit. The work of construction was at once entered upon, and by the close of July the road was ready for the iron to Kushequi, or crossing of Kinzua creek, where McClellan & Kane's large saw-mill was being built. The road was completed to Doyle's mill, two miles below, in September. It is proposed to build the road through to the mouth of the Kinzua. The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad branch between Johnsonburg and Clermont was completed in May, 1889.

In 1885–86, during the oil excitement at Kane, James Bros., of Kane, constructed the Kane Oil Field Railroad, from Jo-Jo Junction, one mile south of Kane, to Jo-Jo, an ephemeral village near the confluence of West and Wind runs of East Branch, Tionesta creek. It is not now operated.

In 1886 West & Britton, of Kane, constructed a lumber railroad, which

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they called the North Kane Railroad, from the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at Kane, for two miles down the south branch of Kinzua creek. In 1888 they sold their mills at North Kane and the railroad to G. W. Campbell & Sons, who made the North Kane Railroad form a portion of their Kinzua Creek & Kane Railroad. The Kinzua Creek & Kane Railroad was chartered to run from Kane to Neely's mill on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, and about six miles have been completed. In consideration of right of way and of a loan of money necessary for its construction this railroad was extended to a connection with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, forming a belt line through the borough, and entered into a permanent contract with Elisha K. Kane, by which any manufacturer locating upon its line within borough limits is entitled to free use of the tracks, or to have cars brought to his works and returned to the main railroad at a charge of only 75 cents per car.

In 1882 a railroad was built between Coudersport, in Potter county, and Port Allegany, in McKean county, known as the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. The Kinzua Creek Railroad Company was chartered in February, 1890, to build twelve miles of track from Anderson switch, of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, to the big bridge on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

CHAPTER X.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF BRADFORD.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—CENSUS STATISTICS—EARLY SETTLERS—LAND WARRANTS AND COMPANIES—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOME FIRST THINGS—BRADFORD VILLAGE IN 1875—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890—VILLAGES.

CITY OF BRADFORD—PIONEERS—ORIGIN OF THE TOWN—OIL BOOM, ETC.—FIRES—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANIES—BANKS, ETC.—OIL EXCHANGES—POST-OFFICE—HOTELS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—HOSPITAL—SOCIETIES, ETC.—MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—CONCLUSION.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by the south line of Foster township, south by Lafayette and Keating townships, east by Otto township, and on the west by Corydon township. The east branch of Tuna creek*, running north from Lewis run, near the center of the south line, forms a confluence with the west branch at Bradford, while at Tarport and Babcock the main stream receives Kendall creek and Foster brook. The west branch heads in Two Mile run and flows northeast from the southwest corner of the township to Bradford city. Kendall creek rises in the southeast corner and flows northwest to Tarport, and Foster brook rises near the east line of the northeast quarter of the township, flowing almost west to Babcock. Marilla creek, the principal feeder of the west branch, comes down from the heights in the northwest corner. A hundred smaller streams are found here, some finding a way to the main streams through deep canons. Mount Raub, a mile east of Bradford, is the highest measured point, being 2,225 feet above level. The lowest point (1,415 feet) is where Tuna creek enters New York State. All the higher points are capped by Pottsville conglomerate, which is either the Kinzua creek sandstone or the Olean conglom., while in the south and west the Johnson run sandstone is found resting on its Alton coal bed. The dip of the Olean and, consequently, the oil sand from Rock City to Tarport (nine miles) averages five and one-half feet per mile; Tarport to Bradford, thirteen feet; Bradford to DeGolier, twelve and one-half feet; DeGolier to Lewis run, thirty-seven feet; Bradford to Marilla summit (summit elevation 2,040 feet, and distance six miles), three feet per mile, and the average dip from Tarport to the southeast corner of the township is fourteen feet per mile. The total thickness of rocks explored in the outcrop or wells is 1,977 feet extending from cap of Mount Raub to the Chemung formations. Bold outcrops of Olean conglomerate are visible in the Tuna Valley, and west of Custer City they take the peculiar features of the formation at Olean, Rock City, where the summit is 2,350 feet above tide. In the Marilla region occurs the extreme northern outcrop, in the United States, of the Appalachian coal basin, but the area is so small it is held in little estimation by coal men. At Lewis run is the black band iron ore (under a bed of black band shales) which yielded on test 43.75 per cent of metal. Near the head of Two Mile run, just across

*Tuna creek derives its name from the eddy at its mouth, called by the Indians Ichunuagwant or Big Cove with Large Mouth.

the south town line, five varieties of ore exist, one of which yields 48.65 per cent of metal, and one as low as 23.10 per cent. The mineral paint ore on the Foster farm was largely used by the Erie Railroad Company some years ago in painting depots, bridges and cars. It was ground and mixed with crude oil, and found to be very desirable for an outside paint. There being no mill near in which it could be ground, the expense of transporting it to Buffalo, having it ground and then sent to market, was too great for the limited capital of the party engaged in its manufacture. A barn now standing near Smethport built some years ago by Col. Wilcox is entirely constructed of McKean county products except the nails, and is painted with the paint in question.

The population of Bradford township and village in 1870 was 1,446, of which 100 were foreign-born citizens. In June, 1874, the number was estimated at 1,500, including 350 in the village. The oil production for the preceding six years was roughly estimated at twenty-one barrels per day, which sold for $1.30 per barrel. One lumberman ran over 5,000,000 feet of white pine logs and manufactured over 3,000,000 shingles that year, and with the other lumber and bark interests of Zeliff, Clark & Babcock, Peterson, J. W. Hilton and P. T. Kennedy brought to the township at least $150,000. Three hundred cows yielded $12,000 worth of butter and $3,620 worth of cheese, while grain and root crops, cattle, sheep, hogs and horses contributed largely to the township's wealth.

The population of Bradford township in 1880 was 2,699. In 1888 the township gave 270 Republican, 132 Democratic, 41 Prohibition and 19 Labor votes, or a total of 462. This number multiplied by six, as in the case of Bradford city, gives the population, at the close of last year, 2,772.

The population of Bradford city in 1880 was 9,197. Of this number 2,622 resided in the First Ward, 1,704 in the Second, 2,603 in the Third, 1,520 in the Fourth, and 1,228 in the Fifth. In November, 1888, there were 178 votes cast in the First Ward for the Republican candidate for president, 265 for the Democratic, and 8 for the Prohibitionist; in the Second Ward the figures were 242, 112 and 15, respectively; in the Third, 143, 181 and 17; in the Fourth, 228, 106 and 7, and in the Fifth, 122, 73 and 9, while Streeter received 7 votes in all the wards, or 913+737+56+7=1,713, multiplied by 6 equals 10,278, the population based on vote.

The resident tax-payers of Bradford township in 1844–45 were Philo Ackley, N. J. Buel, Smith Barton, William Coleman, John Dudley, James Cooper, Orrin Fuller, C. Lukins, Hiram and J. O. Beardsley, Phil. Barron, Chester Barron, Asmit Brown, Bradley & Fobes (saw-mill owners), Jones and A. L. Buchanan, A. W. Buchanan, George Brookmire, William Beardsley, Aaron Boon, James Babcock, H. C. Blakesley; James Blair (assessed $100 for a gold watch), Andrew and W. P. Browne, John Boyd, Henry Conklin, Erastus Croak, Ed. Case, J. L. Colegrove, Dyer Cramer, John Corwin, Henry Collins, John and Orrin Coleman, J. F. Clark, Jared Curtis, Philetus Corwin, Dana & Smith (grist- and saw-mill owners), William Dikeman, Joe DeLong, Ben., Dan. and Sam. Dikeman, Lorenzo and Silas Drake, James, Abel, David and William DeGolier, Nathan DeGolier (saw-mill owner), F. E. Dodge, Tom Doloff, Samuel and Darius Emery, H. Edson, P. D. Dean (owner of a gold watch), L. Dewey (owner of a silver watch), Nathaniel, Newton and Warren Edson, William Fisher (saw-mill owner), G. W. Fisher, H. Fox, M. Filler, Jonathan Fuller & Son, Isaac Farr, Ephraim Foster, David Foster, Edmond Freeman (farmer, near Custer City), C. D. Foot, L. S. Foster, Daniel and H. W. Glass, R. Gates, Nathan Green, A. and A. L. Houghton, Hiram Hagadorn, William Hook, O. Hegle, Orrin and Benjamin Havens, Simon Hamond, A. O.

Hunt, Hunt, Bradley & Fobes (saw-mill owners), John and Absalom Hutchison, Lyman Imus, John Inglebee, G. W. and Timothy Kelly, James Lilly, James Meddock, William Miller, W. G. McKean, William and Simeon Morris, Amos Moore (saw-mill owner), Dr. McDougall, J. F. Melvin, Melvin & Wheaton (saw-mill owners), G. W. Mantz, Michael McCullough, Sands Niles, Dr. E. C. Olds (tan-yard owner), Barnabus Pike, R. C. Phillips, R. B. Rogers, George Reynolds, John Rutherford, Seth Scott, William Sherman (saw-mill owner), Silas Stormes, J. P. S. Snape (a foreigner), W. Snyder, H. Stellon, Amos Shepherd, W. C. Shedd, Silas Sutton, William Tanner, Jerry Totton, Col. L. C. Little (agent for Boston Land company), William Vansickles, L. R. Vaughn, Henry Webb (saw-mill owner), Roswell Walker, J. S. and T. L. V. Waggoner, Allen Whittaker, Matt. Woodruff, Matthew Withrow (saw-mill owner), Sabines Walker, Henry Welks, John & Willard Whipple (saw-mill owners) and Eli Whipple. L. S. Foster was assessor.

In 1846 the stores in Bradford village were those of L. C. Little, A. K. Johnson, R. Walker & Co., Melvin & Wheaton and R. P. Allen, the grocery of Seth Scott and the tavern of S. Walker. In December of this year Kingsbury & Fuller, the Boston Company, Sam. W. Bradley and Noble & Tozer were merchants.

The merchants of Bradford township in 1852 were S. Holmes & Co. (J. H. Porter), J. F. Melvin, B. Chamberlain and B. McCoy, H. Hazzard & Co., David Hunt, G. A. S. Crooker and Daniel Kingsbury. McCoy, Melvin & Co. paid a tax of $10, while the others paid $7.

In 1829 David DeGolier and his wife took three days to move from the site of the present town of Eldred to their farm on the east branch of the Tuna. The Beardsleys, Fishers, Dollops and Fosters were then in the valley, and Henry Bradford Dollop was the first white child born there, in that same house above Sawyer City which was destroyed by the glycerine explosion of 1880. Of the two first houses built on the site of Bradford, one was occupied by the Hart family, six boys and six girls, including three sets of twins. The Deacon speaks of wolves being very plentiful, even in 1867, when the well drillers appeared on the west branch, the time whistles would be chorused by packs of wolves. He further states that No. 1 well, on the Tibbett farm, was the first successful one on the east branch. The farm was purchased by Louis Emery, Jr.

Warrant 3906 dated July 17, 1793, to William Bingham, the consideration for 1,100 acres being £5, 8s. The patent was signed by Gov. Mifflin December 12, 1794. On February 6, 1795, Bingham deeded the warrant to Robert Morris and John Nicholson, but it fell into the hands of the Binghams in 1799 as shown in Deed Book F, page 41. In 1851 the United States Land Company deeded this tract to Daniel Kingsbury.

Col. Levitt C. Little, agent for the United States Land Company, who had purchased 250,000 acres in McKean county, settled where Bradford city now is, and the place was called Littleton. The first log house was constructed in December, 1837, where the old calaboose stood; but later a frame house was erected where the Berry block stands. The plan of the town was drawn in 1838 by Leech, of Boston, after the Colonel's idea. In 1840 another plat was drawn by C. D. Webster, wherein is shown the space for a church-house where is now the St. James Hotel. Main street was known as the Smethport road; the south extension of Mechanic street, the Warren road, and northward, the Olean road. Congress street was a short alley, which connected Main street with the Corydon road. The old lumbering town of Littleton was down in Egypt until 1858, when a weekly newspaper, the *Miner*, was inaugurated, and the name of Bradford assumed.

In December, 1849, when Judge Ward came from Cattaraugus county, N. Y., he settled at Tarport and took charge of the large school there. He was at once struck with the remarkable progressive character of the people and merchants, and equally so by the pupils. Prof. F. A. Allen was then county superintendent and principal of the Smethport Academy. Tarport was then the business center of the Bradford lumber field, and here were the large stores of John F. Melvin (who came as a lumberman in 1826), and Benjamin Chamberlain, his partner, who lived in Cattaraugus county. Sylvanus Holmes and Joseph Porter also had a large store there. Hiram Hazzard was also a merchant, and like the others, engaged in lumbering. David Hunt was solely a merchant; Sabines Walker carried on his grocery; Harvey D. Hicks was postmaster (it is thought deputy to Mr. Melvin) and hotel-keeper; Dr. Goit Brown was physician there, while Dr. Peckham was at Littleton. Johnson & Leech were sole dealers in pine lumber and shingles. There were four saw-mills running, of which W. R. Fisher owned one and Melvin & Chamberlain the remaining three. The school building was a large one, ornamented with a cupola, and in this building the Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists used to worship. Elder Porter (who owned the farm on which Judge Ward's house now is) was minister of the last-named denomination, while the energetic Williams watched over the Methodists and Elder Prosser over the Baptists. Judge Ward presided over this school for two sessions, then moved to Bradford to take charge of the village school, and about 1855 he established the Bradford Academy, with Mr. Sellick, assistant. This select school continued only two years, but Judge Ward continued teaching at Limestone, and after the war completed his school experiences at Salamanca. After Mr. Kingsbury's office was really established Tarport began to decline, and Littleton to advance.

At Littleton was Daniel Kingsbury's little store, also that of G. D. H. Crooker. The Boston Company's land office was just opened with Mr. Kingsbury in charge, and Col. Little, agent. The double mill stood just west of the Mechanic street iron bridge; a frame school-house stood on what is now the corner of Corydon and Mechanic streets. Therein religious services were held by the preachers named in the history of Tarport. From this period the progress of Littleton dates. Thomas J. Melvin, Loyal Ward (who, about war times carried on a store at Tarport) and Nelson Parker established their business at Littleton after the war. E. C. Old's tannery was here in 1849. Among the leading lumbermen were Fuller and Miller, of Bolivar run. The firm of Bradley & Fobes had three mills on Foster brook. At the State line, on the Tuna, was the Webb and Leech & Johnson mills; up Kendall creek was F. A. Moore's mill, also Whipple's and Silas Sutton's. Up the south branch was N. DeGolier's mill, and above Bradford Fobes & Bradley had a mill. The Judge is convinced that this list covers the mills in operation forty years ago. All over the country shingle makers found a home, bringing the shingles to the lumberman in the evening and receiving their pay. The square timber industry was also very extensive, as the pines were large and clear. The large timber was rafted and run down the Tuna to the Allegheny, and thence to the Ohio.

The first golden wedding celebration ever held in Tuna Valley was that of July, 1883, by W. R. Fisher and wife. Forty years prior to this date they settled on the Tarport road in a log cabin which this old settler erected. In 1847 he built the house in which the celebration was held. Dan Glass, who for forty years played the violin throughout the Tuna and neighboring valleys, contributed the music on this occasion.

In September, 1875, when C. L. Wheeler came to Bradford, the business

of the village was represented by Thomas Melvin, who kept a general store, Frank Davis, the druggist and telegraph operator, and Wilbur DeGolier, watchmaker and postmaster. J. K. Pomeroy kept a dry goods store; Albert DeGolier had a general store, the popular Bradford House, Green's Hotel on Main street, while the old St. Nicholas Hotel stood where the Producers' Exchange now is. The hotel formerly kept by P. M. Fuller was in existence in 1875.

The officers of the township elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, J. L. Morris, H. Boss; school directors, W. H. Emery, H. G. Cutting; auditor, M. Ingalsby, Sr.; collector, J. L. Morris; constable, G. W. Eddy; town clerk, H. C. Chesney; judge of election, First District, C. A. Wilbur; inspectors, C. E. Seely, Louis Brown; judge of election, Second District, W. W. White; inspectors, George A. Brown, James Bell.

Villages.—Custer City, south of Bradford, was brought into existence during the days of the oil stampede up the east branch. Here are the works of the Rock Glycerine Company noticed in the history of the city. The bull and bear fight of July 1, 1879, took place at Custer City, under the management of one Marsh. The officers of the Pennsylvania society for prevention of cruelty to animals, tried to stop the fight; but the people threatened to pitch them into the pit, and ultimately drove them as far as Bradford. The fight went on, but the bear, escaping from the infuriated bull, ran through the crowd, was recaptured, placed in the pit and made fight to the death. The agent had twenty men arrested for participation in this brutal affair, but without satisfactory results. The fire of December 16, 1881, destroyed seven buildings, including the Straight House. In March, 1885, the explosion of 6,000 pounds of glycerine at Custer City resulted in the deaths of H. V. Pratt and William Harrington.

DeGolier, north of Custer City, was named in honor of the pioneer. of whom mention is made in the history of Bradford. As a settlement it is among the oldest in the western part of the county. The DeGolier Cemetery Association was incorporated in December, 1869, with M. Ingalsby, H. J. Hammond, Phil. Shaffner, Aug. M. Cram, Michael K. Dexter and John K. Haffey, trustees. The United Brethren Church of DeGolier was incorporated April 12, 1888, with L. E. Cutting, Allen T. Foster, W. C. Freeman, M. Ingoldsby, G. W. Foster, Spencer Tibbits and H. E. Bryner, officials.

Howard Junction, near the south line of the township, is a lumbering village.

CITY OF BRADFORD.

Throughout the pages devoted to general history and particularly those on the Bradford oil field, a good deal has been written relating to this capital of oildom. In the foregoing sketch of the township many names, inseparably connected with the early agricultural and lumbering interests of this section are given, so that little of the early history of the old village remains to be told. How often the Indians camped in this beautiful valley of the Tuna will never be learned any more than the history of the people who were here before them. How often the ancient Mount Raub was ascended by the watchmen of the tribes to give warning of the advance of hostiles of the same race, or to signal the approach of friends, as they turned the distant valley curve, can never be known, but enough has been told by the Cornplanters to point out the fact that Indians hunted here before the coming of Seneca or Delaware, and that the valley, from Foster brook to Marilla creek, on the west branch, and Rutherford run on east branch, was a favorite site for their camps. As

told in the third chapter, remains of ancient settlement were unearthed a few years ago.

From 1823 to 1827 the pioneers of a new race appeared on the scene. Dr. William M. Bennett, after whom Bennett's branch is named, the Pikes, Farrs, Scotts, Fosters, Beardsleys, Harts, Dollops and Fishers came into the beautiful wilderness. This immigration took place almost a quarter of a century after Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame, lost his title to lands here, leaving them to revert to the Binghams. The Hart family, fourteen members, settled on the site of Bradford in about 1827. For years they held possession of the Forks, welcoming new comers and hailing new settlers. They saw a thriving village built up north of them at Tarport, and south of them the DeGolier settlement was winning recruits; but their chosen spot was merely a mark in the forest.

In 1837 Col. Little purchased 250,000 acres in and around Bradford, and built a log house. In 1838 the village was surveyed, and named Littleton. In 1851 a large tract was sold to Daniel Kingsbury by the United States Land Company, and to that year we must look back for the first faint beginnings of the city, though not until 1858 did the new proprietor make a determined effort to build up the place. Thirty-two years ago the name Littleton was cast aside, and the present name chosen. Messrs. Kingsbury and Haffey established a newspaper to aid in building up a village; Old's tannery, the mills, stores, schools and religious societies referred to in Judge Ward's reminiscences were all here sharing in the hopes of Kingsbury; but all their efforts were rewarded with very limited results, the mercantile and manufacturing interests named in the history of the township being the only material response. During the Civil war the oil fever penetrated the valley, and new hopes were built up, only to be cast down; after the war, a series of disappointments waited on the attempts to find oil; but amid all such reverses men came and remained, a few of whom in after years, took a foremost place among those to whom the honor of developing the resources of this section is credited. They decided to carve out for themselves a home in this valley and fashion out a city in the forest, which would one day be regarded as the goal of enterprise, where scholars would find a home and religion 10,000 adherents. They built well! Only a few years of hope deferred, and a city sprung out of the ancient forest, extending from hill to hill, and stretching down the valley. In 1873 the people asked for borough government, and the demand was granted. Within three years the locality was filled with busy men, and the oily ocean was yielding up its wealth of petroleum; the forest fell, and in its place hundreds of houses and a thousand derricks grew up, as it were.

In 1880 eight large brick buildings, including the Riddell House, and 500 frame buildings were erected; the swamp was reclaimed and a number of new streets laid out.

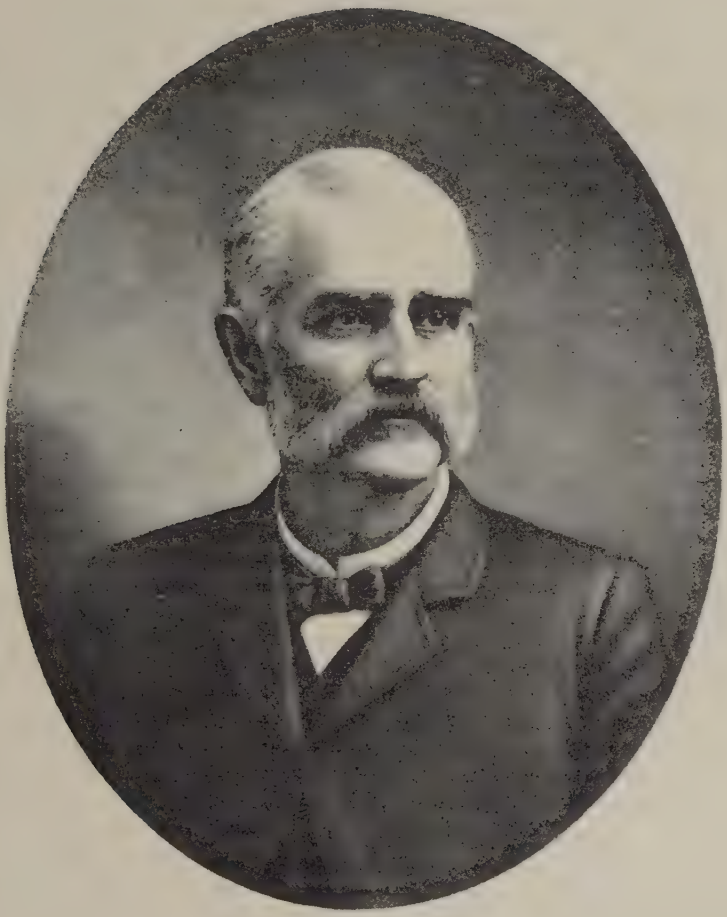
Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, visited Bradford in May, 1883. In his description of the city, he says: "The houses as a rule are pitched together like a winter camp, with here and there a solid brick edifice to mock the make-shift structures around it. The oil exchange is a beautiful building, and looks as if it was expected that oil gambling would continue, even after the day of doom, regardless of the shifting of oil centers. * * * Oil is just now on a boom. Everybody talks oil, and the visitor must talk oil or endure the unconcealed pity of all around him. Oil had struck somewhere about $1.12 on Tuesday. * * * They sold oil by the million of barrels, without a speck in sight, and with only a small percentage of margin money to give substance to the hazard. Five million barrels, and even more, are sold

in a day, and speculators make one day to lose the next. * * * The one thing that the people of this great center of oildom pride themselves upon is their hospitality. They are, as a community, a broad gauge, manly, generous people, with little affection and much merit."

The first public observation of Decoration Day at Bradford was that of May, 1876. On May 13 a subscription list (now in possession of F. S. Johnson) was circulated, and thirty persons paid $2 each to aid in defraying expenses. The first subscribers were Ezra Holmes, E. F. Clark, John McGill, Joseph A. Hughsto, E. J. Carew, George Wright & Co., G. A. Berry, A. L. Hughes, J. E. Butts, Jr., J. Moorhouse, H. J. Pemberton, D. E. Matteson, J. H. Norris, Ed. Dolan, A. DeGolier, J. K. Haffey, C. S. Whitney, L. C. Blakeslee, G. D. H. Crooker, J. Amm, P. T. Kennedy, P. M. Fuller, F. W. Davis, L. Emery, Jr., A. B. Walker, P. L. Webster, E. Parsons, Bell Bros., F. S. Johnson and J. C. Jackson. The oration was delivered by R. C. Beach, on the public square, and the cenotaph erected there.

Fires.—The Bradford House, valued at $10,000, and one of the first buildings there under the rule of progress, was burned May 30, 1868. The oil fire, one mile from the center, of June 13, 1876, arose from lightning setting fire to the gas from the Olmsted Well No. 1, on the Sandford farm. It communicated with the McKean county pipe line tank, then with the P. C. L. & P. Company's tank, P. T. Kennedy's mill, Prentiss & Co.'s tanks, Jackson & Walker's well and tank, J. B. Farrel's well, forty empty wooden car tanks of Prentiss & Co., and Riley's dwelling, the total loss being placed at $90,000.

The fire of November 15 and 16, 1878, destroyed forty buildings, great and small, including the Riddell House, the machine shops and foundry of Bovaird & Seyfang, the planing-mills and tank shop of Stewart, the United States Express Company's building, besides numerous stores, saloons, boarding houses, and shops of every description. The area burned over extended from Boylston street on the north through and across Main street to Corydon street on the south, easterly to the Erie railway track, and west on Main street to Osgood's dwelling house on the north side and Burgess' green grocery on the south side. The total loss was placed at $150,000. The following list embraces the names of owners of destroyed buildings in the order of location on Main street, looking east along that street: Fred Schutt's, where the fire was stopped, still standing; Hogan & McCartey's unfinished building; Dilaberto's barber shop; Keystone clothing store; Boyd & Dickson, drugs; Corbierre & Benson, billiards; cigar store and Brunswick saloon; Theatre Comique, where the fire originated; Union House; United States Express office; George S. Stewart, planing-mill; office, occupied by Williams & Cushman, vitrified stone flues; Sanborn & Co.'s news room; Tinker's hardware store; Pierce House; Riddell House; Lockwood & Haggerty, bakery and confectionery; Osgood & Howard's, occupied by Misses Rogers, millinery; Osgood, owner, Mrs. Clark, occupant, boarding house (damaged, but fire stopped); Thompson & Co., feed and flour; Riddell House laundry; Johnson's, Ryder's Shaw's and Mrs. Wentworth's boarding houses; Palmer's dwelling and grocery; Wallace Lawkes', scorched and damaged, but fire stopped; Kennedy's building (Brady, tenant); Newell's building; Bradley's oil well rig; Whitney & Wheeler's oil well rig and tank; Bovaird & Seyfang's boiler shop, damaged, but fire stopped; Seyfang & Bovaird's machine shop, consumed; planing mill, George S. Stewart; Oyster Bay, Pete Heaton; Bradford Ice Company's store room, ice melted; House that Jack built; Bell Mahone's house; Bradley's oil and well rig, tank and two old buildings; the union and elevated railway depots were scorched, but saved. The fire did not cross the Erie track.



H. S. Baker M D

The fire of April 3, 1880, originated in the Sawyer House, in the room occupied by James Wilson, who was burned to death. Four acres of buildings were destroyed, the total loss being over $100,000. The following list of losses is taken from the *Era's* report of the fire: On the south side of Main street, R. G. Wright & Co.'s grocery store, where the fire terminated on the west; loss on stock, $6,000; on building, $1,000; insurance, $4,500. John C. Holmes, wholesale liquors and cigars; loss, $9,000; no insurance; owner of building unknown; loss, about $3,000. Sawyer Bros.' saloon and restaurant; loss on building and stock, $2,500; no insurance. Applebee & Rogers, grocers; loss on building and stock, $8,500; insurance, $4,300. Titusville House, T. McGoldrick; loss on building, $5,000; insurance, $2,500. Harvey Hill; loss on furniture, $500; insured. Academy of Music, John Nelson; loss, $18,000; no insurance. Philadelphia Oyster House, Irving Campbell, proprietor; loss, $1,500; no insurance. R. Michael, clothing, Academy building; loss on stock, $1,700; no insurance. Owney Williams, billiard room; loss, $200; insured; building owned by John H. Shaver; loss, $2,000. Rush building; loss, $3,000; occupied by P. Hanlan, saloon; loss, $500. Stephen O'Leary, hotel; loss on building, $2,000; insurance, $450; on stock, $400; insured; occupied by Luther & Draper; loss, $600; no insurance. Thomas Bradley, building; loss, $1,000; fully insured; occupied by G. H. Dewitt, saloon; loss, $300; no insurance; goods partly saved. Italian fruit stand; goods partly saved. L. E. Dunton, watchmaker; loss, $200; goods partly saved. Billy Howard and Billy Rose, saloon; stock mostly saved; loss, about $100. Barber shop; stock damaged by moving. Greenewald Bros., clothing; damage, $700; fully insured. A. Mayer & Co., liquors and cigars; damage by moving, $300; insured. Folwell & Mott, druggists; loss on building, $1,250; insurance, $500; on stock and fixtures, $550; no insurance. Whitlock, liquors; loss, $100.

On the north side of Main street considerable damage was done by the intense heat and removal of goods. James Casey, liquors, $100; insured. McCarty, billiards, $100; insured. N. Lazarus, saloon, $70; insured. Borchert, Daggett & Co., $100; fully insured. T. Bradley, express office, $150; insured. A. & G. Hochstetter, loss, $50; insured. Daniel Clark, $150; insured. Nick Weiss, loss, $50; insured. On Webster street, behind the Academy of Music, was Judge Newell's building and office, totally destroyed; loss, $1,500; fully insured. Bullis, meat market, loss on building and stock, $1,000; no insurance, as far as could be learned. J. W. Ruble, Washington House; loss on building, stock and fixtures, $2,000; insurance, $600. Mrs. P. McNamara, Corry House; loss on building and furniture, $2,000; insurance, $1,500. Amos Williams, Williams House; loss, $2,500; no insurance. Traveler's Home, owned by Whitman & Trainer; loss on building, $800; furniture, $200; no insurance; saved part of contents. Parker House, Lewis & Davie, proprietors; damaged by fire, $2,000; $1,000 on furniture; insured. McBean, from Tonawanda, N. Y. (old Frew House), in charge of C. A. Durfee; damage, $250; insured. Jamestown Bottling Works, damage, $150; insured.

The fire of May 31, 1880, originated in Wheeler's rig, in rear of the Parker House. Hostetter's building, occupied by R. G. Wright & Co. as a storehouse, and the rig, were destroyed, and other buildings were damaged.

The central office of the United Pipe Lines was destroyed by fire June 22, 1882, the loss being placed at $20,000. The fire of December, 1882, destroyed Habenrig's store on Mechanic street and public square, the Hotel La Pierre, the Hotel Florence, and Irvin's livery stable.

The fire of June 19, 1884, destroyed the Burt House and three adjoining

buildings....The burning of Mrs. Charles Reibley's bakery and hotel occurred July 11, 1884, when Mrs. Reibley, her two children and a Swedish girl were burned to death. A few months before Mr. Reibley was drowned in the Allegheny at Carrollton....The fire of December 19, 20, 1886, destroyed five buildings on Kennedy street....The fire of January 11, 1889, destroyed the Palace Hotel nearly opposite the Riddell House, burning out P. P. Bateman, McEvoy Bros., A. F. Moore, Samuel Ames, J. Krienson, Ardizone Bros., J. B. Fox, A. Lino, I. Marks and others in the Durfey & Walshe buildings, and damaged the Greenwald Bros.' stock.

A number of small fires are recorded, many of them occasioned by lightning, such as that which destroyed Park & Hazzard's rig. The great oil fires are recorded in the sketches of Foster and Keating townships, while a few belonging to this township are noted as follows: The glycerine explosion of September 15, 1878, on the farm of Jared Curtis, near Bradford, and opposite Toad Hollow, resulted in the destruction of the McIntyre Torpedo Company's magazine and the death of N. B. Pulver, A. P. Higgins, C. Page and J. B. Burkholder....The oil fire of July 14, 15, 1880, at Custer City, Lewis run and Coleville, caused by lightning, resulted in the burning of a 30,000-barrel tank belonging to the Acme Oil Company, and the destruction of three N. P. L. oil tanks at Custer City and other property in the Minard run neighborhood ....The Custer City fire of December 16, 1881, destroyed seven buildings, including the Straight House then conducted by William Dean.

The Bradford fire of November, 1889, originated in the Stewart building on Main street. The Bradford Stone Company lost $1,000; L. L. Higgins, $6,000; F. N. Merrian, $400, and George S. Stewart, $4,500. Insurance reduces the total loss to a few thousand dollars.

The fire of January 19, 1890, destroyed the Protestant Episcopal church building on Chatauqua place. The fire was assisted in its rapid progress by the Christmas evergreen trimmings, which had become dry and had not been removed since the services for which they had been put up to commemorate, and the flames thus reached the steeple, which afforded them an excellent draft. It was the universal remark that a fire was never seen to spread with so much rapidity and burn so fiercely as did this one....The fire of February 19, 1890, originated at 118 Pleasant street, destroying the houses of John Hutchinson and Myers, and damaging that of James Gleason. The firemen worked like heroes to save the property, but their work was made slow and difficult by too much mud and too little water....McAmbley's lumber mill was totally destroyed by fire February 26, 1890, entailing a loss of $6,000.

Municipal Affairs.—Bradford borough was incorporated February 26, 1873, and the first election held the last Friday in March. P. T. Kennedy was chosen burgess; P. L. Webster, assistant burgess; F. W. Davis, E. Parsons, J. Moorehouse, J. H. Matteson and A. T. Stone, councilmen; G. D. H. Crooker and James Broder, justices; W. Lord, constable; G. D. H. Crooker with R. W. Davis and S. Emery, assessors; A. C. Switzer and P. Woodward, poormasters; J. W. Hilton, A. DeGolier and G. D. H. Crooker, auditors; J. H. Matteson, H. S. Baker, P. T. Kennedy, W. J. Morrow, J. Moorehouse and E. D. Foster, school directors, and J. Moorehouse, treasurer. F. W. Davis was appointed clerk. A. DeGolier, John A. Evans and Loyal Ward were elected justices prior to 1878.

Borough elections were held February 17, 1874, when the following votes were recorded: Burgess: P. L. Webster, 33; P. T. Kennedy, 17, and A. K. Johnson, 2. Councilmen: A. DeGolier, 35; E. Parsons, 44; P. Woodward, 42; J. Moorehouse, 39; J. W. Morrow, 38; J. R. Pomeroy, 38, and Con.

Lane, 32. There were eleven other candidates, who received from one to nine votes. The school directors elected were E. D. Foster and P. L. Webster. Mrs. J. Colby and five other candidates received a nominal vote. In 1875 J. W. Brennan, A. C. Switzer and A. DeGolier were elected directors, the latter being succeeded, in 1876, by A. T. Lane and E. A. VanScoy. The council centennial year comprised P. L. Webster, C. J. Lane, J. A. Evans, F. W. Davis, A. C. Switzer and J. W. Brennan. A. DeGolier was chosen assessor; M. W. Wagner, auditor; W. Lord and P. Woodward, poor-masters; Samuel Emery, constable; Con. Lane, inspector, and P. Woodward, judge of elections. A. DeGolier was appointed clerk.

The burgess' office has been since filled by the following named citizens: J. W. Brennan, 1875; P. T. Kennedy, 1876; J. H. Norris, 1877; J. M. Fuller, 1878. In February, 1879, the first city election was held. James Broder received 483 votes and P. T. Kennedy 222 for mayor; Will F. Jordan received a large majority for mayor in 1881; James Broder, 1883; P. M. Shannon, 1885; R. A. Dempsey, 1887; Edward McSweeney, 1889, and Loyal Ward, 1890, for three years. The assistant burgesses elected annually up to 1877 are named af follows: T. J. Melvin, 1875; P. L. Webster, 1876; H. Friedenburg, 1877.

In 1879 R. P. Miller was appointed clerk, serving until April 30, 1883, when James A. Lindsey was elected by the council, and has since held the office, except for nine months in 1887, when S. M. Decker filled the position.

In 1875 G. A. Crooker was treasurer; in 1876, C. J. Lane, succeeded in July by J. W. Brennan; F. S. Johnson, in 1877; L. G. Peck, in 1878. Treasurer Critchlow was elected in 1880.

In February, 1882, City Treasurer Critchlow was arrested on the charge of embezzlement, but on the 23d was discharged on common bail. On the 25th F. W. Davis was appointed treasurer....In May, 1879, Messrs. Daggett, McElroy and Logan were elected by council members of the first city board of health....In January, 1880, C. D. Webster was chosen city engineer. Buildings for the Johnson and Era Hose Companies were authorized, the Whitney Hose Company having been hitherto supplied with a building. The bondsmen of R. J. McMath, absconding collector, asked for the appointment of a collector for balance of taxes, and G. W. Moorehouse was appointed.

The officers of the city elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Mayor, Loyal Ward (R.), who received 804 votes against 689 recorded for Gardner; city treasurer, R. T. Lain (R.); city controller, M. Albert (R.); city assessors, N. J. Stanton (R.), George P. Booth (R.), E. A. Boyne (R.).

Select Council—J. L. Andrews (R.), John P. Zane (R.), Matt Ruddy (D.), I. G. Howe (R.), C. R. Harrington (R.). Republicans, four; Democrats, one.

Common Council—F. A. Moore (R.), Felix Steinberger (D.), L. E. Hamsher (R.), W. K. Laney (R.), E. Quigley (D.), Bert McAllister (R.), W. C. Kennedy (R.), S. D. Weaver (R.), Thomas A. Flynn (R.), T. W. Roberts (R.). Republicans, eight; Democrats, two.

School Controllers—C. A. Durfey (D.), W. O. Neely (D.), J. T. Jones (R.), W. R. Weaver (R.), H. H. Adsit (R.), A. M. Mayer (D.), W. A. Booth (R.), A. Miller (R.), Samuel Huff (R.), M. D. Harris (R.).

Constables—Thomas Osborne (D.), George R. Gibbons (R.), Thomas Fennerty (D.), C. A. Spreeter (R.), W. W. Tadder (R.).

The vote by wards is recorded as follows:

First Ward, First Precinct—Select council: Andrews (R.), 77; O'Donnell (D.), 66. Common council: Steinberger (D.), 84; Moore (R.), 80; Ruble (D.), 65; Hawkins (R.), 53. School controller: Durfey (D.), 77; Neely (D.), 71.

Constable, Osborne (D.), 91; Hayes (Ind.), 51. Assessor: Osborne, 89; Brinton (R.), 50. Judge of election: P. Fragner (R.), 78; G. W. McMullen (D.), 46. Inspector of election: C. M. Hendrickson (R.), 68.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Select council: Andrews (R.), 139; O'Donnell (D.), 97. Common council: Steinberger (D.), 158; Ruble (D.), 135; Moore (R.), 124; Hawkins (R.), 4. School controller: Durfey (D.), four years, 180; Neely (D.), two years, 148; Greenewald (R.), 30. Constable: Osborne (D.), 151; Hayes (Ind.), 94. Assessor: Osborne (D.), 151; Brinton (R.), 80. Judge of election: P. H. Gallagher (D.), 152; H. K. Welch (R.), 58. Inspector of election: T. F. Mayer, 158; C. A. Dickinson, 55.

Second Ward—Select council: Zane (R.), 201; Sondheim (D.), 89. Common council: L. E. Hamsher (R.), 210; W. K. Laney (R.), 211. School controller: J. T. Jones (R.), 210; W. R. Weaver (R.), 210. Constable: Gibbons (R.), 206. County assessor: Thomas (R.), 275. Judge of election: John R. Zook (R.), 206; B. F. Smith (D.), 84. Inspector of election: W. B. Chapman (R.), 204; J. H. Dibble (D.), 84.

Third Ward—Select council: Ruddy (D.), 206; Hockenberry (R.), 111. Common council: Quigley (D.), 162; McAllister (R.), 159; Coffey (D.), 158; Lucas, 151. School controller: Adsit (R.), 214; Mayer (Ind.), 163; Hager (D.), 129; Wilcox (D.), 71. Constable: Fennerty (D.), 207; McMahon (R.), 107. County assessor: Fennerty (D.), 191; Blair (R.), 124. Judge of election: M. W. Chaffee (D.), 174; George Duffey (R.), 145. Inspector: Clarence Merrow (D.), 175; C. Hill (R.), 142.

Fourth Ward—Select council: Howe (R.), 187; Flynn (D.), 100. Common council: Kennedy (R.), 283; Weaver (R.), 131; Scott (D.), 59. School controller: Booth (R.), four years, 288; Miller (R.), two years, 217; Davis (D.), two years, 71. Constable: Spreetor (R.), 288. County assessor: Haggerty (R.), 215; Robbins (D.), 71. Judge of election: W. F. Robinson (R.), 288. Inspector of election: N. J. Loveless (R.), 219; Frank Costello (D.), 71.

Fifth Ward—Select council: Harrington (R.), 127; Rusch (D.), 65. Common council: Flynn (R.), 429; Roberts (R.), 112; Murray (D.), 87; Brooks (D.), 52. School controllers: Huff (R.), two years, 121; Harris (R.), four years, 118; Walker (D.), four years, 75; Mallick (D.), two years, 70. Constable: Tadder (R.), 117; Harrigan (D.), 70. County assessor: Gowdy (R.), 122. Judge of election: William Maginn (R.), 122; J. W. Slattery (D.), 70. Inspector of election: John B. Pierson (R.), 120; W. Enches (D.), 72.

City Finances.—Prior to 1887 there were two valuations of taxable property in the city, one for city purposes and one for county purposes. The valuation for county purposes was at least one-third, and often one-half, less than the valuation for city purposes. But it happened that the supreme court in 1886 declared the act of 1875 (the act under which two assessments were permissible) unconstitutional. This made it necessary to fall back to the county valuation as a basis for the city assessment in 1887, which brought the valuation down from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000.

The bonded indebtedness of the city, December 31, 1888, as shown in Mayor Dempsey's address, is as follows:

Bonds issued December 1, 1881, to purchase old water-works, due December 1, 1891, $3,500; purchased by sinking fund commissioners, $1,000; leaving a balance outstanding of, $2,500; cash in treasury, $1,157.04, which leaves a balance of $1,342.96 to be raised in three years, or $447.65 this year, together with interest on $3,500 amounting to $210, making a total of $657.65.

Bonds issued May 1, 1883, for the erection of the city building and funding the floating debt, $17,900; purchased for benefit sinking fund, $1,900; leaving a balance outstanding of $16,000; cash in treasury, $6,431.37, which leaves a balance of $9,568.63 to be taken

care of in four years, or $2,376.99 this year with interest on $17,900, amounting to $1,074, making a total this year for principal and interest of $3,450.99.

Bonds issued December 1, 1883, for building new water works, due December 1, 1893, $20,000; purchased for benefit sinking fund, $8,000; balance outstanding, $12,000. Amount in treasury to be credited to payment of these bonds, $2,857.88, which leaves a balance to be paid in five years of $9,142.12 or $1.828.42 to provide for the incoming year.

Bonds issued December 1, 1883, due December 1, 1898. Amount of bonds, $20,000; cash in treasury, $2,381.20, leaving a balance to be paid in ten years of $17,618.80; in order to liquidate this we will have to raise this year $1,761.88.

Bonds issued December 1, 1883, due December 1, 1903. Amount of bonds, $25,000; cash in treasury to apply, $1,984.33; amount to be raised in fifteen years, $23,015.67; amount required to be raised this year, $1,534.37.

Total to be provided for this year.

Bonds due December 1, 1891, $657.65; bonds due May 1, 1893, $3,450.99; water bonds due December 1, 1893, $1,828.42; water bonds due December 1, 1898, $1,761.88; water bonds due December 1, 1903, $1,534.37; interest on water bonds, $3,900; all showing a total of $13,133.31.

The total assets of the city on January 1, 1889, were estimated at $141,885.27, of which the water-works were said to be worth $102,000; the city building, $8,000, and fire department houses and outfits, $5,200.

The municipal act of May, 1887, was declared unconstitutional in 1888, and some difficulty in managing the affairs of the city ensued; but the act of 1889 remedied this, and in April, 1890, the city officers chosen in February, under this act, assumed their duties.

Police Department.—The oldest police record dates back to 1879 when Thomas Murphy was chief, with Abel Edick, Nelson Morrell, John C. McCrea, S. H. Emmerson and Thomas McDonough, policemen. In 1880 John C. McCrea took Chief Murphy's place, and William Quirk and William McAndrews were added to the force. In July, J. D. Fiscus, J. W. Riley and S. W. Truck were added. On the 21st of this month no less than fifty-one arrests were made within houses of prostitution. The old officers may be said to have continued in service until 1887, when John Wilson, Cummings, and Bent and Hills were appointed, and Ed. Ronan came in later, *vice* Wilson. In 1887 N. J. Stanton succeeded John C. McCrea as chief, and he was succeeded in April, 1889, by Thomas E. McCrea, chief, who along with William Rohne, Matthew Donahue and P. H. Donnelly form the present police force. The police docket, which was opened December 17, 1888, was filled up January 28, 1890. It contains 500 pages and represents about 1,500 arrests.

In years now gone forever the position of the police officer was no sinecure. Desperate men and even women came here at intervals. Even the obsequious Chinaman got into trouble in those days. In June, 1880, Wah Lee delivered a bundle of laundry goods to some girls on the island, who refused to pay him. He battled for repossession, but was driven to retreat, after leaving marks of his visit on the faces of the girls. Charged with assault, he was brought before Justice McClure, and after a ludicrous attempt to defend himself, was remanded for trial, and subsequently was punished.

The first murder ever recorded at Bradford was that of Maj. Ashton, a colored man, August 23, 1883, George Gordon, another colored man, being charged with the murder.

Fire Department.—A movement to organize* a hose company resulted in the formation of the F. S. Johnson Hose Company No. 1. This took place on August 2, 1877. The company was furnished with 1,000 feet of hose and a two-wheeled cart, by the borough. The hose-house was on Barbour street, in Whitney & Wheeler's old barn. Another barn located on the public square was used as a place of meeting. In the loft of that building the first needs of the hose-boys were

* From the *Era*.

brought up and acted upon, with Frank Whalen in the chair. Later on the Johnsons fitted up a building on Pine street and made their headquarters there. Their first fight with the fiery enemy was the conflagration which destroyed the old Bradford House. In recognition of their gallant services at this fire the citizens purchased a carriage for them, and since that time they have played well their parts in saving life and property from the devouring element. Their present headquarters are in the city building. This company was incorporated March 7, 1881. The following is a list of the present officers: President, Thomas Blakely; vice-president, Thomas Osborne; recording secretary, B. McAllister; treasurer, George Carney; foreman, D. A. Ropp; first assistant foreman, Jacob Heckel; second assistant foreman, Charles Robbins.

One of the foremost organizers of the fire department was Mr. J. L. Andrews, who for several terms held the position of chief engineer. He helped to build up the department, and the fame of Bradford's excellent organization spread all over the country. Mr. Andrews laid the foundation for the Era Hook and Ladder Company, which was the second fire-fighting company organized in Bradford. This was in June, 1878. Mr. Andrews raised the money and went to New York and purchased the truck, which cost $1,000, and has served its purpose admirably. As a company for work the Eras are second to none in the State, and, as the name implies, "they are up with the times." They belong to the era in which we live. Headquarters, city building. The present officers are: President, H. H. North; vice-president, Charles H. Steiger; treasurer, Robert L. Edgett; secretary, Fred. Humbert; financial secretary, Frank Levens; wardrober, Charles F. Genthner; foreman, Charles F. Genthner; first assistant, J. J. Hutchinson; second assistant, J. Disney.

Citizens' Hose Company No. 2 was organized November 27, 1878. Their first conveyance for carrying hose was a sleigh, the runners of which were made of bent pipe two inches in thickness. The motto of this hose company, *semper paratus*, is well sustained by their record in checking the ravages of fire. William M. Williams, now of Buffalo, was their first foreman. This organization has furnished the two latest chief engineers of the department, James E. Grainger, and the present incumbent, J. F. Campbell. Their headquarters are on Newell avenue, near Webster street. They are earnest and effective in their work. The present officers are: President, J. C. Greenewald; vice-president, Herman Frank; treasurer, M. Schaaf; recording secretary, Len. Chadwick; financial secretary, J. W. Ruble; foreman, J. H. Burns; first assistant foreman, James Casey.

Whitney Hose Company No. 3 was organized November 12, 1878, and commenced a brilliant career with the Johnson's old pumper and 500 feet of rubber hose. They soon acquired a good footing, and established their headquarters on Barbour street, where they now have a fine building and first-class equipment. E. N. Southwick, who has been elected to the positions of first assistant and chief engineer, was presented by the company with a hat, belt and trumpet in 1880. The presentation was made by William McVeigh, foreman. These were his remarks: "Nate, here is something the boys got you—the speech will be ready next week." Nate was nearly overcome, but managed to say: "Much obliged, Bill; my speech will be ready at the same time." The Whitney boys are firemen of the "first water." The present officers are: President, W. B. Potter; vice-president, T. Whiting; secretary, James Bell; foreman, Thomas White; first assistant foreman, D. Smith; second assistant foreman, C. Hudson.

The Weaver Hose Company (independent) is an organization composed of employes of the firm of Emery & Weaver. They are well prepared for service,

being backed up by the steamer "Lewis Emery, Jr." They are thorough firemen. The present officers of the Weaver Hose and Steamer Company are: President, M. B. Bailey; treasurer, C. D. Evans; secretary, Ed. Caldwell; foreman, E. A. Guy; assistant foreman, G. F. Guy; engineer of steamer, John Doty.

The Central Hose Company (independent) was organized in the fall of 1885, and since that time has accomplished good work in fighting fire. The majority of the members belong to the Central Iron Works and the Oil Well supply shops. They beat the record in a hose race in this city September 1 of the present year by running 100 yards in 31 seconds. They should join the department. The present officers are: President, H. W. Eaton, Jr.; vice-president, W. J. Bovaird; recording secretary, J. M. Crawford; financial secretary, W. H. Zahnizer; foreman, C. S. Flick; first assistant foreman, S. H. Nightingale; second assistant foreman, J. J. Crosby.

The Falcon Hose Company is a Third Ward independent organization which is always ready to respond to an alarm. It was formed to protect property remote from the other companies' headquarters, and deserves encouragement.

The present officers of the Bradford Fire Department are: President, Herman Frank; vice-president, J. B. Fuller; secretary, M. Cohn; treasurer, J. C. Greenewald; chief engineer, J. Campbell; first assistant engineer, Bert McAllister; second assistant engineer, Harry Campbell.

The Bradford Exempts are firemen who have seen veteran service, and have retired on their laurels. They own a large and finely furnished building on Kennedy street. They are firemen to the back bone. Their handsome quarters are a favorite resort. The parlors are furnished with pictures donated by citizens, and the floor is covered with a costly carpet. Here the Exempts meet and talk over old times. The Exempts have a striking parade uniform and always command the lion's share of the public attention. Mr. C. L. Wheeler has served as president since the organization of the company. The present officers are: President, C. L. Wheeler; vice-president, M. McMahon; secretary, George L. Blakeley; treasurer, J. C. Greenewald; foreman, J. L. Andrews; first assistant foreman, Thomas Osborne; second assistant foreman, Col. B. Adams; directors, J. W. Ruble, Arthur Colby, J. F. Campbell, T. C. Kelly.

Two steam fire engines, known as "L. Emery, Jr.," and "City of Bradford," are two fine machines that are useful adjuncts to the efficient fire department. The "Emery" steamer is housed in the rear of Emery & Weaver's store, Main street, and the "City of Bradford" is kept in the city building.

The Bradford Fire Police Brigade was organized in December, 1878. The object of the organization was to keep crowds from interfering with firemen while at work, and to stop the operations of thieves. While this company lasted much good work was accomplished in that line of duty. The fire police disbanded and sold their effects some months ago.

The United Hose Company No. 4 was organized March 25, 1879. This company was composed of men employed mostly by the United Pipe Line. They were originally organized to protect the Pipe Line property in the city, but were admitted to the department in July, 1879. Their record is a good one. This company disbanded a few years ago, much to the regret of all citizens.

Water-Works.—The Bradford Water-Works Company was incorporated in June, 1877, with C. S. Whitney, president; T. J. Melvin, treasurer; T. A. Hylands, secretary; A. W. Newell, Lewis Emery, Jr., Thomas Bradley and H. J. Pemberton, directors. The capital stock was placed at $7,000, which

was owned by fifty stockholders. In October, 1879, Fuller, Bayne & Whitney, representing the Water-Works Company, proposed to sell to the city for $17,961.66, if the annual rental would not be increased to $4,600, but a proposition by the city was accepted. As told in the pages devoted to the organization of the city, Bradford owns the present water-works system.

Light and Heat Companies.—The Keystone Gas Company of Bradford was chartered in February, 1882, with J. B. Bradley, E. O. Emerson, E. C. Bradley, J. N. Pew and John A. Johnson, directors. The object was to supply gas and heat to the people along the summit from State Line southwest to Big Shanty, and to drill and pump oil wells. The Bradford Light and Heating Company, incorporated in June, 1879, offers additional advantages.

The Bradford Electric Light and Power Company purchased Thornton's big rink building in October, 1889, and converted it into an immense electric light establishment. Among the incorporators are J. H. Rose, D. W. Robertson, W. C. Walker & Co., D. Phillips and Potter & Wood.

Banks, Etc.—The McKean County Bank was chartered May 13, 1857, with Solomon Sartwell, George B. Backus, John C. Backus, Samuel C. Hyde, Sylvanus Holmes, Samuel L. Casey, Wells D. Wallbridge, A. M. Benton and Daniel Kingsbury, directors, who were appointed to establish a bank at Smethport on a capital stock of $150,000. Contrary to the charter some of these financiers determined to locate at Bradford, and called a meeting to elect directors for June 8, at the office of Daniel Kingsbury. The Smethport stockholders protested, and had O. J. Hamlin prepare such protest. This was partially successful, for the wily bankers did pretend to have headquarters at Smethport for a time. In January, 1858, a certificate of capital stock was issued to Hannah L. Hamlin for two twenty-dollar shares in this concern. Samuel C. Hyde and John C. Backus signed the certificate as commissioners, while Solomon Sartwell, Jr., was the third commissioner.

Col. Henry, in his reminiscences of this bank, states that "a long-legged, gander-heeled, old bank swindler from Rhode Island, with Timothy O. Grannis and one Deidrich, of Utica, N. Y., came to Smethport, bringing with them three or four boxes said to contain about $34,000 in specie. They interested Daniel Kingsbury and others in their plans, had a charter from the State, elected Kingsbury president, Grannis, vice-president, and Deidrich, cashier, and placed their bills in circulation. Kingsbury was ultimately left liable for large sums, while the cashier walked off with $75,000 in bills, but was captured and made disgorge."

The Bradford National Bank commenced business July 25, 1879, succeeding the Bradford Bank (limited), capital $100,000. The first board of directors were as follows: W. C. Allison, T. E. Allison, James O'Neill, G. A. Berry, R. F. Borckman. The following were the officers: R. F. Borckman, president; O. F. Schonblom, vice-president; J. F. Merrill, cashier; J. F. Thompson, assistant cashier. On January 8, 1884, the management changed, the following being the new board: O. F. Schonblom, P. T. Kennedy, W. C. Kennedy, G. A. Berry, S. G. Slike, with O. F. Schonblom, president; P. T. Kennedy, vice-president; T. H. Tomlinson, cashier; J. M. Fink, assistant cashier. On January 13, 1885, the board changed as follows: P. T. Kennedy, O. F. Schonblom, W. C. Kennedy, H. F. Whiting, R. J. Straight, with the following officers: O. F. Schonblom, president; P. T. Kennedy, vice-president; T. H. Tomlinson, cashier; C. A. Mitchell, assistant cashier. The above named have all remained in office except the cashier, of which office S. P. Kennedy is now incumbent. On September 21, 1886, the capital was increased from $100,000 to $200,000, and the surplus is $40,000.

Lucius Rogers

On March 6, 1888, about 11 A. M., while several customers were transacting business, a man, wearing a mask and a long rubber coat, entered the front door of the bank. Approaching the cashier's window, he presented a revolver, and ordered the official to open the door. Without pausing, he rapidly walked a short distance toward the rear of the bank, and suddenly sprang over the seven-foot railing, landing directly behind the paying teller. So quickly was this done that the attention of the teller, who was engaged in checking out a deposit, was not attracted. Mr. Tomlinson had apparently kept an eye on the man, and as he vaulted over the partition the official started from his post and met the robber, who instantly placed his revolver against the cashier's abdomen and fired, the bullet passing entirely through his body. The desperado then turned on the paying teller, and, covering him with his revolver, drove him toward the rear of the room. Then seizing what money lay on the counter (about $600) he escaped through the cashier's room and the front door of the bank. A crowd gathered and started in pursuit. After running a short distance the robber turned and fired upon Louis Bleich, who was in advance of the crowd, the bullet striking Bleich in the bowels and passing through his body. The robber continued his flight about 1,500 feet farther, when, apparently thinking escape impossible, he placed the revolver to his head and fired, dying almost instantly. The name of the desperado was George A. Kimball. He was formerly a resident of Bradford, but for some years had lived at Garden City, Kas. Several parties who have known Kimball are of the opinion that he was insane, but it was believed generally that the robbery was the well-planned act of a desperado.

The First National Bank is presided over by F. W. Davis (the successor in that office of J. M. Fuller), with C. C. Melvin, vice-president, W. W. Bell, cashier, and George H. Mills, assistant cashier. The directors are S. G. Bayne, D. O'Day, Joseph Seep, T. Wistar Brown, Trust Company (Philadelphia), A. B. Walker, F. W. Davis, C. C. Melvin, J. M. Fuller and W. W. Bell. Among its stockholders may be named Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin, A. G. Olmsted, L. Emery, Jr., J. T. Jones, C. E. Hequembourg, L. E. Hamsher, C. M. Farrar, L. F. Lawton, S. Auerhaim, John Weiss, P. W. Roth, John McKeown, Robert C. Simpson, W. R. Weaver, F. D. Wood, Asher Brown, John Loy, P. L. Webster, Joseph Stettheimer, Robert Long, I. W. Shirley, A. Hochstetter, James E. Blair, A. B. Smith, Kenton Saulnier, E. T. Howes, J. D. Case. The capital is placed at $150,000, and the surplus at $30,000.

The Tuna Valley Bank of Bradford, established in 1875–76, by Whitney & Wheeler, was forced to close its doors, owing to the fierce pressure brought to bear on financial houses during the year 1884. In February, 1886, the final dividend, with interest, was paid to creditors, and the honorable projectors were the only losers.

The Commercial National Bank was opened in March, 1890, in the O'Donnell Building, on Main and Pine streets. The entire capital stock of $100,000 was easily disposed of, and the new bank started out with a solid backing, both in a financial and a patronizing sense. At a meeting held in January, 1890, the following officers were chosen: P. F. Borckman, president; C. H. Lavens, vice-president; W. H. Powers, cashier; R. L. Mason, assistant cashier and teller; C. H. Lavens, Alexander Urquhart, John R. Zook, J. C. Lineman, E. H. Barnum, J. H. Healey, R. F. Borckman, directors.

The People's Building, Loan & Savings Association was organized at Elliott & Edgett's office, July 18, 1889, when the following-named officers were chosen: W. W. Brown, president; George A. Sturgeon, treasurer; Roy W. Edgett, secretary; Silas G. Elliott, manager; Stone, Brown & Stur-

geon, attorneys; board of appraisers: E. J. Boylston, A. T. Godfrey, James H. Roche, Frank W. Boss and C. M. Carr. At this time no less than 116 shares were subscribed for.

The Bradford Building & Loan Association is presided over by H. S. Southard, with H. H. North, secretary. The second series of stock was authorized to be opened February 2, 1890.

The McKean County Board of Underwriters was organized some time ago, and presided over by E. V. Cody, with John Troy, of Olean, vice-president, Fred W. Groves, secretary, and William Haskell, treasurer.

Oil Exchanges.—The Tuna Valley Oil Exchange was presided over in January, 1877, by A. I. Wilcox, with Col. D. Gardner, vice-president, and C. Everson, secretary.

The Bradford Oil Exchange may be said to have been established March 19, 1878, when a meeting, over which C. L. Wheeler presided, considered the question of organization. A. J. Stephenson was secretary; J. M. Fuller, L. Emery, Jr., C. L. Wheeler, G. H. VanVleck and F. E. Boden, executive and building committee, and A. F. Kent, treasurer. Stock to the amount of $30,000 was at once subscribed, and in May plans by E. A. Curtis were adopted, and the old Johnson homestead on Main street, purchased for $10,000. The building contract was sold to Henry Shenk, who commenced work June 13, 1878, and completed the house in February, 1879, the total cost including lot being $44,000. Charles L. Wheeler, the first president, has been elected annually down to the present time. The officers of the Bradford Oil Exchange elected for 1890 are C. L. Wheeler, president; J. E. Haskell, vice president; Winfield Scott, secretary and treasurer; J. B. Jayne, F. W. Davis, C. C. Melvin, F. L. Blackmarr, E. Boyer, W. R. Weaver, S. H. Durston, A. B. Walker, J. E. Cochran and John Denman, directors; F. H. Roberts, A. Thornton, F. P. Leonard, W. E. Gould and J. M. McElroy, arbitration committee; C. L. Wheeler, E. P. Whitcomb and J. T. Jones, conference committee; C. K. Thompson, judge of election; E. J. Boylston and I. G. Jackson, inspectors of election.

The Producers' Petroleum Exchange was chartered in December, 1882, and early in 1883 the inaugural meeting was held in Armory Hall, with 500 members, each of whom carried a $100 share. In June, 1883, a site for the Exchange building was obtained, and January 2, 1884, the house was completed and opened, David Kirk, the president, delivering the address. Messrs. McKevett, Williamson and Lockwood formed the building committee. Mr. Kirk, referring to the progress of the county, said: "Congressionally we are in the same condition. For six years of the ten at least we must continue to be the tail end of a wild-cat district. Politically we amount to no more to day than when the population of McKean county consisted of a few men in the lumbering camps of the wilderness. Our representatives must be held accountable. One of them, with a vulgar display of wealth, has tendered money in place of services."

The Association of Producers was organized June 11, 1884, with H. L. Taylor, president; David Kirk and W. J. Young, vice-presidents; F. W. Mitchell, treasurer; W. H. Johnson, secretary; John L. McKenney, John Satterfield, J. A. Cadwallader, W. W. Hague, F. T. Coast, J. T. Jones, B. Goe, W. R. Weaver, C. S. Whitney, J. S. Davis, F. W. Andrews, James Amm, W. J. Young and H. B. Porter, executive committee. A meeting was held August 21, 1884, when the secretary read the report on the "shut-down" prepared by the executive committee, and with it the agreement, signed by 861 individual owners of wells or representatives of firms, while the total number

of wells in the Bradford district, connected with the National Transit and the Tide Water Lines, was 13,328.

The Producers' Protective Association elected the following named officers September 3, 1889: T. W. Phillips, of New Castle, president; H. L. Taylor, of Buffalo, vice-president; James R. Goldsborough, of Bradford, secretary; R. J. Straight, of Bradford, treasurer. The association was organized two years before this date, and is credited with introducing the new era of prosperity in the oil field.

The W. P. Driven Well Protective Association was organized at Bradford in 1883, with A. J. Edgett, president; Dr. M. A. Todd, secretary; A. DeGolier, treasurer; P. T. Kennedy, C. C. Melvin and James E. Blair, executive committee.

Post-office.—In 1879 W. F. DeGolier was postmaster at Bradford. His direct salary was $2,300, with $1,500 allowance for clerk hire. During the first quarter of the year 1879 money orders for $31,000 were issued, and $5,899 worth of stamps sold. In March, 1885, the citizens of Bradford petitioned for the extension of the free-letter delivery system. The petitioners were given an idea of the mills of the gods, for the department devoted fourteen months to the consideration of their prayer. The present postmaster, C. B. Whitehead, took possession of the office May 28, 1886, and within thirty days the welcome letter-carriers were distributing letters among the people. In 1887 the volume of business was far in excess of any preceding year, and an increase in business marks every month since that time.

Hotels.—The Riddell House was sold in November, 1881, by Dr. George Riddell, to Chamberlain & Gelm for $40,000. The Doctor built a large frame house in 1878, on part of the site of the present structure. Late that year it was swept away by fire. In 1879 the present house was built by him. Anderson & Co. purchased Chamberlain & Gelm's interests; Mitchell & Anderson bought the house from them on July 23, 1885; F. P. Holley purchased Mitchell's interest, and in 1887 he became sole owner. The Riddell is a first-class hotel, admirably managed.

The St. James Hotel, at the head of Main street, near the exchanges, banks, newspaper offices and leading business houses, is equally as well managed as the Riddell House. The building is quite modern, and the location unexcelled.

The Henderson House comes next in importance. It is a most popular hostelry, and well conducted. The hotel is a large building, one block from Main street, but near the business center, the churches and schools, and convenient to the railroad depots.

The American House is spoken of with favor by visitors from various sections of the Bradford field; while several other houses have their admirers, leading one to suppose that the city knows no such thing as a poor hotel.

In January, 1847, Sabines Walker petitioned the court to grant him a license for keeping a house of entertainment in his dwelling on Tunuanguant creek, where the Smethport and Ellicottville road passes. In January, 1848, Sylvanus Holmes asked license for this house. For about thirty years Bradford and neighborhood were happy in the old-time inns referred to by Judge Ward, and when the modern inns came to replace them, fire swept away a few of the new institutions, as related.

Schools.—In the reminiscences of Judge Ward, references are made to the early schools of Bradford. In 1877 the old school building became the property of the Catholic church, and on its site stands the present St. Bernard's

church and convent schools. At that time the common-school system of the city placed the foundation stone of its present greatness.

In his first report to the State superintendent in 1882, George F. Stone, then superintendent of the city schools, said: "In submitting my first report of the condition of the schools of the city of Bradford, you will permit a reference to the peculiar difficulties with which our city in its infancy has labored. Within seven years our school population has increased more than twelve fold, and the number of schools in like proportion. It has been found necessary to erect within the last two years three school buildings, furnishing accommodations for thirteen schools, and during the present vacation another building has been enlarged to accommodate two additional schools." In 1882 there were in the city twenty-one schools, employing twenty-six teachers. The average attendance was 1,037 and the average percentage was ninety-two. The total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, $39,649.21. In 1883 the number of schools had increased to twenty-four, the number of teachers to thirty-five, and the average attendance had swelled to 1,080. The sexes were about evenly divided. In this year the total tax was $29,488.46. During the school year ending June 2, 1884, the capacity of the schools was again severely tested, and a new brick building was erected on Congress street. This structure contains a library, a laboratory and a printing office. In this year the number of schools was swelled to thirty-two, employing thirty-eight teachers, with an average attendance of 1,166. The total amount of taxes levied was $27,578.46. In 1885 the schools were not increased. The number of teachers employed was thirty-nine, and the average attendance was 1,300. The total amount of the tax levy was $38,091.07. In the spring of 1886 the central school building was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a larger and more commodious structure. In this year there were thirty-four schools, which gave employment to thirty nine teachers. The average attendance was further increased to 1,315. The tax levy was $31,287.48. In 1887 there were thirty-one schools, employing thirty-five teachers. The enrollment consists of 912 males and 968 females, a total of 1,880. The average daily attendance is 1,387, and the average cost of each pupil $1.03 per month. The total amount levied for school and building purposes is $27,180.74. In 1888 phenomenal progress was reported. In June of this year the discussion on the question of the superintendent's salary created a stir in school circles and brought from the superintendent a letter of which the following is a copy.

BANGOR, ME., June 22, 1888.

TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL, BRADFORD, PA.

As I read in the Era of to-day that I have been charged with disloyalty to the schools of Bradford in advising teachers to ask higher salaries elsewhere, and thus oblige the Bradford board to increase them; also, that the public are dissatisfied with the increase made in my salary, I again ask the Bradford board to release me from my engagements for another year. A superintendent may be found whose desire for a position may be so great that he will be willing to keep silent when he is unjustly accused. Fortunately my opportunities in life are so many that I am not so placed. I again thank the Board for the uniform courtesy I have received at their hands.

Respectfully,

ELLA M. BOYCE.

The lady did not lose her position; on the contrary her salary was advanced, and in July, 1889, the following assignment of teachers was made, which was adopted by the board: *Central Brick Building:* Anna McBride, principal; Helen M. Biscoe, first assistant; Oriana Wycoff, principal; Christine Miller, assistant; Sarah Bruce, Sallie Hamor, Luella Harris, Bessie Johnson, A. Haggerty, A. Herrick.—*Annex:* L. Heard, M. Silberberg.—*Synagogue:* Bertha James.—*Central Wooden Building:* Helen Shepard, Miss Angell, Annie Miller,

K. Murphy, J. Simons, H. Horton, B. Huff, M. Brown.—*Third Ward:* Belle Minard, Nellie Lewis, Cleora Prosser, L. Morton, S. Lewis, Francis Wann.—*Fourth Ward:* Jennie Renninger, Della Neely, H. Mason, A. Brennan.—*Fifth Ward:* M. Wann, M. Mead, H. A. Brown, I. Blanchard.

The actual expenses were, for year ending June, 1889: Salaries of superintendent and teachers, $16,559; of secretary and librarian, $411; of janitors, $1,242; fuel and contingencies, $1,078; supplies, $823; miscellaneous, $339; total, $20,452.

Late in the fall of 1878 the work of erecting the schools attached to St. Bernard's Church was begun, and school opened in them in September of the following year, the services of the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph having been secured as teachers in the same. The maintenance of these schools is quite a heavy burden upon the congregation. These schools are free to all. There are some three hundred pupils upon the school roll, who are instructed and well grounded in all the primary branches without any expense to the taxpayers of the city. Of her educational advantages Bradford has good reason to be proud. The public school system is very nearly perfect, and the advanced methods, the thorough training, and the excellent discipline by which they have been distinguished, have drawn to their cordial support a class which in other cities depends almost wholly upon private schools. The newspapers of the city are, however, the great practical educators.

Churches.—The First Baptist church is contemporary with the first settlement at Bradford. In 1840 Rev. N. E. Chapin had an appointment as missionary pastor, preaching in what was known as Col. Little's house, near the present oil exchange.

The Regular Baptist church of Bradford was organized under State laws in September, 1852, with Enos Parsons, Truman Sherman, W. F. Peckham, E. C. Olds, James DeGolier, C. Storms and Edwin Colegrove, trustees. In 1874 the church was reorganized under the labors of State Missionary Stowell, and T. J. Knapp, of Parker, became pastor in June, 1878. His labors were continued until July, 1879, when he resigned. The church was left pastorless until February, 1880, when Rev. Alfred Rose, of Westerfield, N. Y., accepted a call. The society was organized under legal form in December, 1880, and the constitution signed by the following named members: W. W. Brown, T. J. Powers, F. Z. Trax, P. T. Kennedy, W. H. Dennis, M. S. Cody, C. P. Cody, E. B. Chappelle, Alfred Rose, W. H. Powers, E. Crossman, Clara Prosser, Jessie Browne, Jennie E. Rose and D. DeGolier. Among the trustees were Isaac Jones and A. K. Johnson. Services were held in the Opera House and other places until January 16, 1881, when the present house was dedicated. In April, 1882, Mr. Rose resigned, and in May following was succeeded by Rev. W. R. Baldwin, who served until February 15, 1884. At this time the church numbered 125 members, and was carrying a debt of $8,000. On August 1, 1884, Rev. James P. Thoms, of Cazenovia, N. Y., began his pastorate.

The Methodist Church of Tunuanguant was incorporated in July, 1848, with John F. Melvin, John O. Beardsley, Absalom Hutchinson, Seth Scott, Thomas Dolloff, William Beardsley, Daniel Warner, William R. Fisher, H. Webb, L. W. Fisher and A. S. Wheaton, stockholders or subscribers.

The First Methodist Church of Bradford was incorporated May 30, 1878, with Loren G. Peck, J. H. Harris, A. DeGolier, H. S. Baker, L. B. Blakeslee, A. W. Newell and John Brown. The object of legal association was to acquire property and build a house of worship. For many years before this an organization existed in Bradford, but regular services were not commenced under the auspices of such organization until October, 1876, when Rev. J. A.

Copeland was appointed pastor. Until March, 1887, the Opera House was used for public worship. At that time their new church was completed, which has since been enlarged. Mr. Copeland was succeeded in 1879 by Rev. C. W. Cushing, D. D., and in 1882 by Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D. D. The membership of the church at present is over 500, and the average attendance at the Sunday-school is almost 400, under the care of fifty-five officers and teachers. Rev. G. Chapman Jones concluded a four-years term as pastor in September, 1889. At that time he reported 553 members and thirty probationers. Mr. Huntington was reappointed in the fall of 1889.

The First Congregational Church of Bradford was organized in May, 1854, with T. Lambert, V. Waggoner, W. W. Norton, E. D. Norton, M. C. Fuller, C. D. Webster and E. S. Niles, trustees. Samuel Porter and P. L. Webster, with the trustees, signed the petition for incorporation.

The Bradford Meeting-House Association was incorporated June 21, 1871, with P. L. Webster, J. E. Blair, T. W. Cole, Benjamin Jewett, Thomas J. Melvin and Abram K. Johnson, trustees. The society was formed to control the property of the Congregational Church, *vice* E. D. Norton, A. K. Johnson and F. Newell, the trustees of the old Congregational society of 1853–54, of Littleton Village, who were acting in 1866.

The Universalist Church was organized here early in the "fifties," as told in the sketch of Editor Haffey, but meetings were irregular. In later days services of this denomination have been held here.

St. Bernard's Church. Previous to the discovery of oil in the northern field there was no resident Catholic pastor in Bradford. The few members of that denomination located at this point and in the immediate vicinity were occasionally visited by a priest from Newell creek, and among the first to thus visit them was Very Rev. J. D. Coady, now pastor of St. Titus Church, Titusville. His field of missionary duty, though extensive in respect to territory, embracing, as it did, the counties of McKean, Potter, and parts of Elk, was, however, limited in respect to numbers. The summer of 1877 witnessed the climax of the oil excitement in this section; people began to flock to it from every point of the compass, and Bradford grew rapidly from a mere hamlet to a full-fledged city. It was in the fall of this year that Rev. William Coonan, present pastor of St. Bernard's Church, was appointed by Bishop Mullin, of Erie, to look after the spiritual wants of the Catholic population, and build up the church. After some debts, which had been contracted previous to his taking charge, were satisfactorily adjusted, immediate preparations were made for the erection of a suitable church edifice. Heretofore the little congregation had worshiped in what used to be the old village school-house, which, together with the grounds attached, they had purchased, and upon which the present church parsonage and schools are erected. In the spring of 1878 the present church, 44x100 feet, was commenced, and was occupied the following December, though not dedicated until the summer of 1879, at which time it was almost completely paid for. The school buildings were begun in the fall of 1878, and opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph in September, 1879. In 1881 the Catholic cemetery was established on the Brown farm, one mile southwest of the city. Work on the proposed large brick and stone church will, it is said, commence in the spring of 1890.

The First Presbyterian Church of Bradford was incorporated in June, 1879, the following named having hitherto signed the constitution: Theodore Ladd, C. D. Webster, A. M. Davis, C. H. Hoffman, A. L. Kinkead, J. M. Armstrong, R. G. Williams and William M. Boggs. Among the directors were Bernard Hook and W. J. McCullough. The society was originally organized

June 19, 1877, with twenty-four members. For more than two years the congregation was without a regular place of worship, during which time services were held in Wagner's Opera House, the Universalist Church, the Academy of Music and other places. In the fall of 1875 the lecture room of the church was completed, and a place was thus provided for the services. The church edifice itself was not finished until the following spring. On May 30, 1880, the church was dedicated, $5,000 being raised on this occasion to pay for the same. The following autumn the excellent pipe-organ, which is still in use, was purchased at a cost of $1,600. Rev. R. G. Williams, now of Nelson, Penn., was the first pastor of the church, and continued his ministry for one year and a half. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Ross Findley, now of Conneaut, Ohio, who was pastor of the church from May, 1879, until May, 1882. The present pastor, Rev. Edward Bryan, was installed November 15, 1882. The church is now in connection with the presbytery of Erie, to which it was transferred from the presbytery of Buffalo by the general assembly. On September 4, 1889, Bryan resigned his office as pastor after seven years' service. During that period $51,172 were collected for missionary and church purposes. Rev. M. J. Eccles came in February, 1890.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension petitioned for incorporation May 27, 1880. The signers were W. W. Mason, A. B. Putnam, L. C. Blakeslee, W. F. Crane, I. Beam, J. A. Ege, S. L. Wilson, J. R. Mattock, S. H. Durston, T. L. Shields, E. F. Willetts, A. C. Scott, J. F. Merrill; Peter T. Kennedy, C. L. Wheeler, Ed. R. Shepherd, Lynford Lardner, C. A. Seigfried, H. G. Cutting and F. Winslow, of Bradford, with C. A. Cornen and W. N. Hanna, of Kendall. The Rouseville, Penn., church building was moved to Bradford, rebuilt, and was used up to January 19, 1890, when it was burned. The society proposes to erect a new building this year.

The United Brethren Church is one of the modern religious organizations of the city. The membership is small, but flourishing.

Beth Zion Congregation was incorporated in December, 1880, with Jacob Olshoffsky, Philip Nusbaum, Alexander Simpson, Moses Ruslander and A. M. Mayer, trustees. The names of S. Auerhaim and Asher Brown also appear on the record. A temple was erected on South Mechanic street, and dedicated in the spring of 1881. The services are conducted according to the reform principles of modern Judaism. That is to say, prayers and sermons in the English language are connected with the Hebrew ritual. Rev. Samuel Weil has been the Rabbi ever since the founding of the congregation. The congregation numbers forty members, besides many seat-holders. The Rabbi conducts, besides the Sabbath-school, a day school in which Hebrew and German are taught.

The First Bradford Orthodox Hebrew Congregation was incorporated in March, 1881, with P. Freidman, David Levi and Isaac Nusbaum, trustees. The petition was signed by Joseph Rosenberg, H. Cohn, Dan. Silberene, Raphael Michael, B. Jacobs and L. Graff.

The African Methodist Church was organized in the spring of 1880 by Rev. Mr. Cyrus. The following fall Rev. R. H. Jackson was appointed to this charge, and for three years served the church in the capacity of pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. R. H. Henderson, who, after serving for two years, was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Lacey in a pastoral service of one year. Rev. C. H. Brown was then appointed. The highest number of members in connection with the church at any one time is seventy-two; the lowest reported membership, thirteen.

The Swedish Church was incorporated September 4, 1888. The congrega-

tion, like others of this faith in the southern townships of McKean county, pushes forward valiantly to gain a place among the old religious societies of the city.

Rev. Clim Gim, educated in the Lane Seminary for Presbyterian mission work, came to Bradford in 1881 to address Judge Ward's Sunday-school class of Chinese pupils.

Ben Hogan, referred to in the history of Tarport, is now an Evangelist. The following concerning this extraordinary man is taken from a local paper:

> Ben Hogan, old-time gambler, cracksman, confidence man, bounty jumper, dive-keeper and pugilist, who left the oil country eleven years ago with the reputation of being the wickedest man in the world, is back again after his long absence, going from town to town, visiting his old haunts, greeting his old friends, and—preaching to them the gospel! Packed houses greet him, and although crude, ungrammatical, and with a vocabulary not at all extensive, he holds the interested attention of ignorant and cultivated alike with the forceful and rudely eloquent recital of his past adventures, and the story of his marvelous conversion. As he looks from the platform he can see the faces of many of his old patrons—the man who drank his liquor at Pithole, the habitue of his dance-house at Babylon, the ex-oil prince who spent his $100 a night on board the infamous "floating palace" at Parker's Landing, and the driller who patronized his place at Tarport. They all come to hear Ben preach the gospel. For how many men does the whirligig of time work such wonders as it has for Ben Hogan, Evangelist?

Cemeteries.—About fifty-seven years ago three acres were donated to the settlers of Littleton for a free burial-ground. This tract was located on Kennedy street. In the winter of 1880–81 the cemetery on the Tarport road was opened.

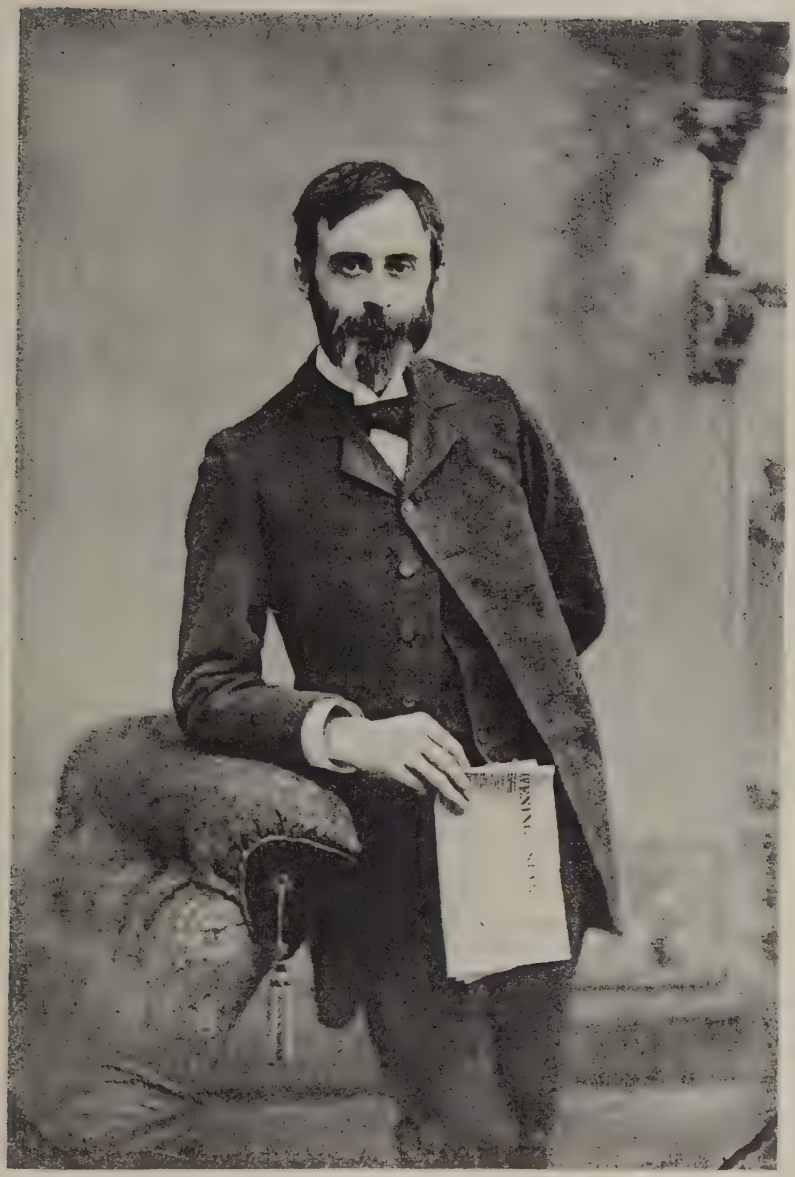
The Oak Hill Cemetery Association of Bradford was incorporated in December, 1883, with W. R. Weaver, Enos Parsons, C. C. Melvin, P. M. Fuller and P. L. Webster, stockholders. In 1881 the Catholic cemetery on Washington street was opened. This is located on the H. Brown farm, one mile southwest of the city.

Hospital.—The project of establishing a hospital was first started by Gen. Kane. He recognized the necessity for an institution of that kind to care for persons disabled in the oil field; and in April, 1881, the McKean County Relief Society was organized and incorporated. A hospital was to be erected on Mount Raub, but on account of the General's death the project was abandoned. Rev. D. B. Wilson, well known for his charities, next revived interest in the matter, but before his plans could be properly carried out he died, in 1885. The Bradford Hospital Association was incorporated August 4, 1885, on petition of the following named supporters: H. F. Barbour, M. B. Pierce, A. L. Weil, P. M. Shannon, L. Emery, Jr., H. W. Eaton, R. B. Stone, Edward Bryan, J. T. Jones and M. McMahon. By public and private donations and entertainments the hospital fund grew, and that worthy institution was placed upon a substantial footing. The hospital was opened in May, 1887, and placed under the direction of Mrs. M. Krider, matron.

Societies, Etc.—In the order of Masonic* advancement and organization, the Blue Lodge comes first under consideration.

Union Lodge No. 334. Up to the year 1858 there was not a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons within the borders of McKean county, and there was none nearer than Warren, known as North Star Lodge No. 241. In that year a number of Masons living in the village decided to form a lodge. The consent of North Star Lodge No. 241 having been given, the following brethren petitioned the grand lodge of Pennsylvania for a warrant of constitution: Samuel Boyer, Montour Lodge, 168, N. J.; Nelson Parker, North Star Lodge, 241; G. F. Peckham, Ellicottville Lodge, 307, N. Y.; William Beardsley,

* Masonic history is taken from the *Star* of July, 1889.



W. B. Stone

Ellicottville Lodge, 307, N. Y.; J. L. Savage (lodge not given); Jasper Marsh, North Star Lodge, 241; Jonathan Marsh (lodge not given); J. C. Ackley, Brownville Lodge. At a quarterly communication of the grand lodge, held March 7, 1859, the warrant of constitution was granted for a lodge in the village of Bradford, Penn., to be known as Union Lodge No. 334, signed by the following grand officers: Henry M. Phillips, R. W. G. M.; John Thompson, D. G. M.; David C. Sterrett, S. G. W.; Lucius H. Scott, J. G. W.; Peter Williamson, grand treasurer; William H. Adams, grand secretary. On August 3, 1859, the lodge was duly constituted, and on that day held its first meeting. The first officers were Samuel Boyer, W. M.; Nelson Parker, S. W.; George F. Peckham, J. W.; Wilson Beardsley, secretary; Jasper Marsh, treasurer; J. S. Savage, S. D.; J. C. Ackley, J. D. The following have served as masters of the lodge: George F. Peckam, S. Boyer, A. K. Johnson (three years), William Burton, H. W. Glass, T. H. Stock, Nelson Parker, George T. Keith, L. B. Prosser (two years), G. D. H. Crooker (two years), James Broder, J. W. Brennan, F. W. Davis, T. J. Melvin, James E. Blair, F. P. Wentworth, E. D. Matteson (two years), C. L. Wheeler, E. A. Boyne, D. S. Kemp, Walter Grubb, William K. Laney. The officers of the lodge in 1889 were A. D. Sloan, W. M.; James M. Stevenson, S. W.; Henry Trumbower, J. W.; Lewis C. Longaker, treasurer; C. P. McAllister, secretary; and in 1890, J. M. Stevenson, Henry Trumbower, S. R. Dresser, C. L. Wheeler and C. P. McAllister. C. L. Wheeler is district deputy grand master of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of McKean and Potter. Up to 1875 the lodge grew in numbers but moderately. At that time the remarkable growth of the city set in and the lodge felt the effects of it in an increased prosperity and interest. The lodge has now a membership of 240, and its members not only comprise many of the leading and best citizens of Bradford, but are scattered all over the land, in almost every State and Territory. The lodge is also in a flourishing condition, financially, being out of debt and having $2,000 in property and invested funds. Applications for membership are received at nearly every meeting, and the total inadequacy of the present lodge room to accommodate comfortably one-half the membership has made the building of the new Temple a necessity. There were 225 members in March, 1890.

Bradford Chapter, R. A. M., No. 260. In the summer of 1880 a number of Royal Arch Masons residing in this city discussed among themselves the formation of a new chapter, and the result was an application to the grand chapter for a charter signed by the following companions as charter members: C. L. Wheeler, Joseph H. Simonds, W. R. Weaver, W. A. Rix, James Broder, J. C. Sturgeon, W. M. Keeler, C. D. Buss, W. H. Clarke, W. C. Husband, John Stinson, Michael Murphy, W. F. Jordan, E. P. Pooler, C. C. Melvin, Henry Trumbower. The charter was granted by the grand chapter, and on September 6, 1880, Bradford Chapter, R. A. M., No. 260, was constituted and the new officers installed. The occasion was one of great interest in Masonic circles for many miles around. The grand officers of the State were nearly all present and conducted the impressive ceremonies in the presence of a large assembly of chapter masons, including many distinguished men of high position and character. The first officers, of the new chapter, installed were Joseph H. Simonds, M. E. H. P.; William R. Weaver, king; William A. Rix, scribe; Charles L. Wheeler, treasurer; Robert T. Thompson, secretary. The chapter at once entered upon an era of unexampled growth and prosperity. At the end of the first year the membership had been increased to eighty-seven, at the end of the second year to 122, and at the end of the third year to 155. Since then the growth has been steady, and at the present date the roster num-

bers 210 companions, and the invested funds and property of the chapter amount to about $2,500. Following are the past high priests who have served in that capacity since the constituting of the chapter: Joseph H. Simonds, W. R. Weaver, W. H. Clarke, David S. Kemp, Phillip M. Shannon, H. Trumbower, Elias Urquhart, Francis W. Sprague and E. F. Sawyer. This chapter elected the following named officers in December, 1889: F. J. Collins, H. P.; George W. Ashdown, K.; James M. Stevenson, scribe; Charles L. Wheeler, treasurer; Charles P. McAllister, secretary, and F. W. Sprague, representative. The membership is now (1890) 200.

Bradford Council No. 43, R. & S. M. In the early part of January, 1888, a number of royal and select masters residing in Bradford met to consider the advisability of establishing a council of royal and select masters. At an informal meeting held February 9, 1888, it was decided to apply for a charter at the grand council meeting at Erie, Penn. On Friday evening, May 4, 1888, the grand council held a special meeting in this city, constituted Bradford Council No. 43, R. & S. M., and installed the following officers: F. J. Collins, T. I. G. M.; L. E. Mallory, D. I. G. M.; J. H. Youngs, P. C. of W.; C. L. Wheeler, Treas.; E. F. Sawyer, Rec. With the exception of P. C. of W. and recorder, the above officers were re-elected for this year. Companion Youngs and Companion Sawyer declined a re-election, and Companions D. C. Greenewald and C. P. McAllister were elected as P. C. of W. and recorder. The officers of this council elected in December, 1889, were L. E. Mallory, T. I. G. M.; S. R. Sheakley, D. I. G. M.; C. S. Hubbard, P. C. of W.; C. L. Wheeler, Treas.; C. P. McAllister, Rec.; J. R. Goldsborough, F. W. Sprague and J. W. Hogan, trustees. The membership is 147, or the third in strength in this State.

Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. In the early months of 1881 the matter of instituting a Commandery of Knights Templar began to be discussed. Among the new residents of the city were many members of the order who had located in the great northern field to stay, and they wanted a templar home. On April 30, 1881, a preliminary meeting of members of the order was held, and a petition for a dispensation forwarded to the grand commandery, with the following charter members' names affixed: J. H. Simonds, C. L. Wheeler, Victor Gratter, Casper Taylor, R. T. Thompson, James Broder, W. R. Weaver, A. C. Hawkins, J. M. McElroy, E. A. Drake, J. R. Goldsborough, C. H. McKevitt, J. B. Farrel, O. F. Schonblom, L. E. Hamsher, W. H. Bradley, Marion Henshaw, John Bird, Joseph Overy, W. L. Yelton, J. C. Sturgeon, H. Trumbower, T. B. Hoover, W. C. Hayes, D. S. Scoville, W. P. Shoemaker, John T. Farmer, W. H. Spain, F. M. Cole, W. H. H. Fithian, J. M. Stevenson, W. Warmcastle, M. A. Sprague, W. F. Kelley, D. F. Siegfried, John Eaton, J. B. Wheaton, W. C. Husband, H. C. Sanderson, Seymour Peck, W. H. Clarke, Alfred Smedley, Charles A. Bailey, J. E. Haskell, W. A. Rix, Frank A. Smith, W. F. Jordan, J. B. Flisher, John Stinson, A. B. Walker, Charles D. Buss, John C. Holmes, Enos O. Adams and Ed. Goodwin. On May 13 the dispensation was granted, and on May 18, 1881, the first conclave of Trinity commandery was held, with the following officers: Joseph Simonds, eminent commander; C. L. Wheeler, generalissimo; Victor Gratter, captain-general; Casper Taylor, treasurer; Robert T. Thompson, recorder; John C. Sturgeon, prelate; James Broder, senior warden; William H. Clarke, junior warden; J. R. Goldsborough, standard bearer; William A. Rix, sword bearer; John Stinson, warder; W. H. H. Fithian, sentinel. At the meeting of the grand commandery in that same month the charter was duly granted, and R. E. Sir George W. Kendrick, grand commander of the State of Penn-

sylvania, appointed Wednesday, September 28, 1881, for the constituting of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. The members of the new commandery resolved to make the occasion one long to be remembered, both as a social and Masonic event of the city, and they more than succeeded. The most elaborate preparations were made, both for the reception of the grand officers and the entertainment of the guests of the occasion. The new commandery so auspiciously constituted increased rapidly in members, and soon ranked as one of the most vigorous and most ably officered and conducted templar organizations in the State. At the present time the membership numbers 198. The commandery has within the last few years lost many prominent members by death, among them the First Commander E. Sir Joseph H. Simonds, to whose earnest intelligent efforts are due more than to any other one man, the constituting of both the chapter and commandery, and their success and efficiency. Following are the past commanders in order of service: Joseph H. Simonds, Joseph M. McElroy, Charles L. Wheeler, Phillip M. Shannon, Winfield Scott Watson, James R. Goldsborough, Harry A. Marlin. The officers for 1889 were James R. Goldsborough, eminent commander; Henry F. Barbour, generalissimo; William R. Weaver, captain-general; Phillip M. Shannon, treasurer; W. H. H. Fithian, recorder. The officers for 1890 are H. F. Barbour, E. C.; W. R. Weaver, G.; F. J. Collins, C. G.; C. L. Wheeler, Treas., and C. P. McAllister, Rec. The present membership is 200.

In the summer of 1889 the proposition to build a Masonic Temple was favorably received, and the lots on which the Roberts' block was standing, purchased. The old building was removed and the elegant edifice erected. Mr. Curtis, of Fredonia, is the architect, and the Masonic Temple Association, with S. B. Dresser, president, W. R. Weaver, vice-president, and C. P. McAllister, secretary, had charge of its construction.

Tuna Lodge No. 411, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 4, 1877. The Past Grands of this lodge are W. H. Adams, C. W. Bartholomew, E. I. Baldwin, J. J. Cole, J. C. Greenewald, D. C. Greenewald, C. A. Huggins, Bernard Hook, F. E. Hinkley, J. G. Hann, Lee Kennedy, Dave Kibler, John Kelly, Ed. Kahn, D. C. Macon, A. G. Moulton, John Meyers, J. W. Platt, J. H. Ralph, E. N. Southwick, John Theetge, W. R. Weaver, F. Steinberger, V. E. Bryant and John Cummings; A. N. Heard has served as D. D. G. M., and R. A. Dempsey as secretary. The membership is about 100.

McKean Encampment No. 266, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 18, 1884. The P. C. P's. of this organization are W. R. Weaver, D. C. Greenewald, J. H. Ralph, J. C. Greenewald, James A. Lindsey, V. E. Bryant, John Cummings, W. H. Adams, E. G. Baldwin and John Myers. C. V. Cottrell has served as scribe, and J. H. Ralph as D. D. G. M. There are forty-five members with encampment property valued at $1,300.

Tuna Valley Lodge No. 453, K. of P., was instituted December 9, 1884, with the following named members: W. H. Malick, Sanford Gordon, F. S. Parker, G. R. Mabb, G. B. Watson, E. J. Chambers, H. Frank, E. T. Wright, J. S. Fritz, C. M. Carr, G. W. Willis, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Charles A. Bailey, J. A. Lindsey, N. A. Hollenbeck, P. Fragner, E. N. Robinson, L. M. Finney, M. A. Todd, J. A. Nelson, T. J. Beridge, T. J. Collins, C. H. Hogans, W. C. Leonard, G. B. McCalmont, John Slocum, J. E. Grainger, E. A. Durham. Following are the names of P. Cs.: Thomas Fitzpatrick, H. Frank, Sanford Gordon, J. W. Willis, W. A. Hutcheson, S. M. Wilcox, H. M. Wilson, W. H. Malick, J. S. Fritz, A. D. Sloan, E. T. Wright, J. C. McCrea, M. H. Fitzgibbon, M. Reis, Charles Morris, G. R. Mabb, Joseph Kilgore, J. L. Andrews, J. T. Burkholder and J. A. McCready. F. S. Butler was elected chancellor

in June, 1889, and G. R. Mabb re-elected K. of R. & S. The present number of members is 125, and value of lodge property $500. T. Fitzpatrick is representative to the grand lodge, and the other officers in lodge rank are E. D. Matteson, G. W. Double, P. J. Nolan, W. J. Loucks, J. W. Baker, G. R. Mabb, W. H. Malick, E. T. Wright, W. F. Robinson and J. C. Malick.

Bradford Division No. 22, U. R. K. of P., was instituted December 22, 1885. The early members of this division were Henry S. Tucker, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Charles M. Carr, James A. Lindsey, Edwin P. Wright, Andrew R. Burns, Fred S. Parker, James A. McCready, M. H. Fitzgibbons, John C. McCrea, J. S. Fritz, William H. Malick, Edwin J. Chambers, William H. Hall, George W. Slocum, C. L. Bradburn, John A. Nelson, William G. Kahl, C. L. Casterline, J. L. Tracy, J. F. Lasher, John W. Vantine, James O'Hara, Frank E. Bradley, James E. Grainger, Sanford Gordon, M. Herron, Isaac V. Averill, A. W. Swanson, Charles Brown, C. Hazelmaier, William C. Howe, David W. Lerch, P. H. Linderman. The seven first named were elected officers in the order of rank. The officials in 1889 were A. D. Burns, James O'Hara, E. D. Matteson, W. H. Malick and E. P. Wright. The present membership is thirty.

Bradford Post No. 141, G. A. R., was instituted August 13, 1879, with the following members: J. A. Ege, Peter Grace, Joseph Moorhead, J. W. Shaw, J. W. Searls, Henry A. Page, W. H. Perrigo, J. K. Graham, Clinton J. Smith, A. Wicks, W. W. Brown, F. M. Lockwood, C. G. Cooper, J. C. Sturgeon, T. J. Fennerty, J. F. Collins, A. S. Sinclair, M. W. Ferris, Lynford Lardner, G. H. Lyons, G. H. Baldwin, S. M. Potter, P. M. Fuller, H. B. Huff, E. B. Chamberlain, W. M. Boggs, S. M. Sayer, E. S. Pier, Benjamin Franklin and J. P. Siggins. The commanders have been E. R. Sherman, R. A. Dempsey, J. T. Bishop, W. W. Brown and William Dobie, who is now commander. The position of adjutant has been filled by J. K. Graham, W. C. Rockwell and E. R. Sherman. E. R. Sherman is the present adjutant. The trustees are F. H. Roberts, J. C. Hughes and E. R. Sherman. S. Howard is S. V.; A. N. Heard, J. V. The number of members is 180, and the value of post property $1,500. A few years ago a number of the members of this post formed the Union Veteran Legion, and were duly installed. Later on another body of men from the same post organized Union Veteran Union, and in 1889 another post was formed by members of the parent post.

John S. Melvin Post No. 585, G. A. R., was mustered June 21, 1889, by J. M. McElroy, mustering officer, assisted by the following officers: W. Dobie, S. V. Com.; J. E. Baldwin, J. V. Com.; B. F. Wright, Chap.; George Griffith, Q. M.; H. M. Choate, Adjt.; F. H. Roberts, O. D.; Thomas Ryan, O. G.; M. B. McMahon, I. S.; W. W. Brown, escort. The charter officers, in order of rank, were P. M. Shannon, C. P. Byron, W. L. Yelton, W. C. Rockwell, L. E. Hamsher, J. W. McFarland, W. B. Chapman, C. T. Cummings, C. H. Babcock, Arch. Gilchrist, J. T. Bishop, T. J. Fennerty, I. G. Howe, and the trustees, R. McAllister, S. D. Heffner, T. J. Fennerty. The present officers are as follows: C., I. G. Howe; S. V. C., S. D. Heffner; J. V. C., W. L. Yelton; Chap., Warren G. Gray; Q. M., W. C. Rockwell; Adjt., J. L. Adams; O. D ., W. B. Chapman; O. G., S. Fisher; Surg., E. I. Baldwin; Sergt.-Maj., C. F. Cummings; Q. M. S., T. J. Fennerty.

In February, 1890, W. B. Chapman was elected judge advocate-general of the National Encampment of the U. V. L.

Camp No. 7, Union Veteran Legion, was instituted July 29, 1886. Among the first officers were C. C., S. D. Heffner; L. C., W. K. Laney; M., C. E.

Harrington; A., M. Albert; Q. M., T. Gallaher; O. D., N. S. Siggins; C., W. B. Tracy; O. G., Thomas Fitzpatrick. The membership at close of year was eighty-five.

Gen. Kane Command No. 6, Union Veteran Union, Department of Pennsylvania, was instituted August 20, 1887, with thirty-five members. The first officers were C., T. J. Fennerty; L. C., Callip Tibbetts; M., G. W. Eddy; A., N. Wilkins; Q. M., C. H. Rhodes; C., D. F. Wolcott; O. D., M. C. Canrow; O. O. T. G., J. H. Leffler. Command No. 6 elected the following named officers in October, 1889: T. J. Fennerty, Col.; C. B. Tibbetts, Lieut. Col.; C. P. Byron, Surg.; D. F. Wolcott, Chap.; L. F. Egbert, Q. M.; T. C. Mosier, O. of D., and L. Wolfe, O. of G.

During the G. A. R. reunion of August, 1888, the pipe wherein the blue-colored fire was burning, exploded, killing three men: Robert Hurley, Ed. Duel and Wallace E. Curtis, and wounding many others. In September, 1888, the second annual reunion of the Bucktails was held at Bradford.

The Bradford Military Company completed enrollment August 30, 1880, with a roster of eighty-seven men and asked to be assigned to the Seventeenth National Guard Post. This was subsequently assigned to the Sixteenth. Among its charter members who answered roll-call in September, 1885 (five years after muster) were T. F. Conneely, J. C. Fox (the present captain), A. McAlpine, F. E. Bradley, T. Scroxton, H. Field, A. D. Burns, John J. Lane, W. F. Robinson, R. C. Hazelmair, Ed. J. Boylston and W. G. Kohl.

The score made by this company in January, 1890, the years of service and names of candidates for sharpshooters' medals are given as follows:

T. F. Conneely, lieutenant	47	2	J. W. Maybee, private	31	3
F. E. Bradley, lieutenant	46	8	C. L. Blakeslee, corporal	31	2
W. B. Chapman, private	45	2	C. W. Conneely, musician	31	2
T. B. Bahew, private	43	2	I. O. Cloud, private	31	2
T. W. Scroxton, sergeant	43	7	N. R. Baker, private	31	2
F. F. Eiliben, private	42	4	A. F. Campbell, corporal	30	2
F. W. Webster, sergeant	42	5	J. C. Fox, captain	30	4
C. G. Griffith private	41	3	H. C. Chesney, private	30	2
C. L. Griffin, sergeant	39	4	C. W. Heard, private	30	3
W. F. Robinson, sergeant	39	2	G. O. Slone, private	29	3
J. E. Fennerty, private	39	2	M. H. Riley, corporal	29	2
C. W. Wallace, "	37	3	J. J. Crosby, private	28	2
M. M. Neal, "	36	4	H. C. Chattle, private	27	2
E. J. Boylston, sergeant	36	4	E. F. McIntyre, private	27	2
E. E. Blair, corporal	36	6	W. N. Crane, private	27	2
G. F. Bullock, corporal	35	5	S. B. Burton, private	27	2
U. C. Elliott, private	34	1	A. D. Burns, lieutenant	27	3
T. F. Mullen, private	34	1	E. F. Riley, private	27	2
F. E. Cloud, "	34	2	E. A. Sherman, private	27	3
W. J. Bovaird, "	34	1	J. E. Begel, private	26	2
G. W. McKay, "	33	1	F. N. Levens, private	26	1
O. B. Cutting, "	32	2	J. W. Crosby, private	26	2
R. H. Slone, corporal	32	2	A. F. Leonard, private	25	1
J. D. Snyder, private	32	2	E. P. Wilcox, private	25	4

The Armory Hall Company was incorporated in April, 1881, with Charles A. Bailey, president; Thomas Connolly, secretary, and F. E. Bradley, treasurer. There were sixty shares of $100 each subscribed, the president and secretary each holding thirteen shares.

Bradford Relief Corps No. 13 was organized January 29, 1885, with the following named members: Madams M. A. Wallace, N. J. Heffner, E. R. Sherman, Lucy Siggins, E. M. Gillespy, J. E. Broniger, Allis Smith, A. O. Baker, Rachel Troup, W. G. Shaw, Laura Switzer, Amond Siggins, S. C. Jayert,

M. J. Mitchel, C. Hill, I. S. Woursly, E. J. Chambers, G. Graff, B. Brown, L. B. Clark, S. E. Artly, A. Jones, L. A. Levans, M. A. Rockwell, J. Hood, L. J. Sherman, D. Goodwin, Lottie McAlister, J. McEntyre, G. Ashdun, Z. Gareman and H. Laurence. Madams M. A. Wallace, Culbertson, Sherman and Karns have presided over the corps, while Madams Gillespy, Godfrey, Langworthy, Green and Bergman have filled the office of secretary Mrs. Chapman, of Bradford, was elected color bearer of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Encampment of the U. V. L.

Tunungwant Lodge No. 111, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted June 1, 1877, with the following members: H. H. Adsit, J. L. Andrews, A. L. Avery, L. B. Brown, T. J. Powers, H. Wilson, P. D. Wright and O. C. Cutting, who are now members, with others who have removed. The past-masters are named as follows: J. L. Andrews, J. T. Bishop, J. W. Bogardus, Robert Collins, George E. Davis, Frank Fowler, I. G. Howe, James A. Lindsey, T. J. Powers, C. A. Sinclair, J. W. Siggins, S. D. Wearing, C. R. Cosolowsky, C. A. Spreater, F. H. Bailey, T. J. Fennerty, A. Simpson, W. W. White, A. A. Perkins, H. Wilson, H. M. Harkness, A. P. Odell, T. Kavanaugh, John Wilson, Otho Gash, H. R. Waiger, S. D. Winter and F. W. Hastings. The office of secretary has been held by J. A. Lindsey, John Kelly and F. W. Hastings. The membership is 190. The officers elected for 1890 comprise C. Burnsides, J. W. Siggins, W. W. White, J. A. Lindsey, F. W. Hastings, J. G. Howe, F. Fowler, Otho Gash, S. D. Winter and A. P. Odell.

Bradford Legion No. 16, S. K. A. O. U. W. was organized July 30, 1884, with the following named officers: J. T. Bishop, C.; James A. Lindsey, V. C.; J. S. Barlow, Lt. C.; W. L. Beardsley, Rec.; A. Simpson, R. T.; A. L. Wyman, Treas.; J. Franklin, Chap. The names of commanders are J. T. Bishop, J. A. Lindsey, A. P. Odell, M. L. Thorn, Otho Gash, W. W. White. Jacob Turk and S. A. Smith, with E. Burnsides, M.; J. P. Eaton, S. B.; B. Sackrand, Sr. W.; J. Turk, Jr. W.; M. L. Thorn, G. L. The position of secretary has been held by W. L. Beardsley, J. M. Denny and D. H. Rook, who is the present recorder. There are thirty-six members. The officers elected in 1890 are W. W. White, Charles Burnsides, F. W. Hastings, W. H. Coleman, Otho Gash, D. H. Rook, J. A. Lindsey, A. P. Odell, H. S. Karns, Jacob Turk and H. Boss; James A. Lindsey is P. G. C. and treasurer.

Bradford Council No. 302, Royal Arcanum, was instituted March 24, 1879, with the following members: S. L. Kinkead, M. Danson, E. W. Barker, Ezra Holmes, A. Thornton, C. B. Seymour, F. M. Sweet, C. W. Dennis, H. M. Spence, H. R. Lamb, J. M. Armstrong, F. D. Wood, F. M. Lockwood, F. H. Murdoch, W. A. Brown, P. G. Andrew, C. A. Siegfried, R. Pettibone, F. P. Morris, C. Murray, L. Kennedy, A. A. Perry, J. N. Markham, George Sheffield, I. Beam, A. L. Ewing, O. N. Hazen, M. D. Harris and G. Chapman. The names of past regents are J. W. McFarland, J. A. Ege, J. T. Evans, H. M. Spence, F. H. Murdoch, J. L. Barrett, J. A. Lindsey, W. C. Henry, A. Thornton, B. McAllister, P. D. Tangney and the present regent, John C. McKenna. The names of secretaries are S. L. Kinkead, J. T. Evans, J. L. Barrett, and J. T. Evans, the present secretary. The present membership is twenty four. In ten years this council has lost seven members by death, and paid out $21,000 in benefits. The officers for 1890 are P. W. Howe, E. R. Shepard, J. C. McKenna, J. B. McElwaine, G. H. Mills, J. T. Evans, F. P. Slocum, S. L. Rhodes, C. Spangler and A. Thornton.

Keystone Council No. 144, Catholic Benevolent Legion, was instituted April 28, 1886. Among the first officers were P. C., J. T. Kinsler; P., A.

H. Blomer; V. P., John E. Sullivan; O., J. F. Leonard; S., J. H. Ossenbeck; C., A. Gillis; T., W. Hanley; Sr. C., C. P. Byron. The officers elected in December, 1889, are C.. J. H. Ossenbeck; P., A. Gillis; V. P., M. J. Berry; O., Phillip Wise; R. S., D. Healey; C., A. H. Blomer; Treas., Joseph Fischer; M., James E. Henretty; G., J. M. Englehaupt; Trustees, John E. Sullivan, J. F. Leonard, P. H. Maroney.

Bradford Branch No. 13, Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, was instituted April 16, 1879. Among the past presidents of this association the names of J. T. Kinsler, J. B. Fox, James Casey, A. H. Blomer, J. H. Ossenbeck, M. McMahon, J. E. Sullivan, T. A. Flynn and Dennis Healy are recorded. John O'Brien is recorder. Other officers of long service are J. A. Myers (of Duke Centre), John Madigan, Leonard Wholer, J. J. Cleery, B. Healy and J. J. Lane.

Osmer Lodge No. 2365, K. of H., was organized February 5, 1881. The past dictators are H. C. Hacock, J. P. McGibbenny, S. Gordon, F. Perkins, W. C. Henry, S. D. Miller, J. N. Mapes, F. W. Hastings, H. Frank, J. L. Dulin; P. S. D., Col. J. A. Ege; P. G. D., James A. Lindsey, John H. Cosford, N. Sweet, M. D., I. G. Howe and J. M. Geiger. James A. Lindsey served this lodge as secretary for seven years, E. N. Hallock for two years, and in the directory F. W. Hastings is credited with holding the position in 1889. There are eighty-four members. The present officers, in order of rank, are C. H. Swift, W. H. Conklin, D. McKenney, W. T. Magaw, J. A. Lindsey, F. W. Hastings, J. G. Howe, J. P. McGibbenny, J. W. Fritts, A. Brown, D. Grennells and H. C. Hacock.

Bradford Encampment No. 56, Knights of St. John and Malta, was instituted September 2, 1885, with S. L. Koonse, J. A. Waldo, W. Rople, A. S. Ackerly, R. F. Howland, D. B. Croll, W. L. Ford, C. A. Cummings, A. L. Wyman, M. D. Murray, W. B. Van Horn, P. A. Darby, F. G. Tenny, N. W. McCoort, T. F. Howe, J. Z. Wise, H. C. Murray, J. Robinson, H. C. Brown, J. H. Flynn, C. H. Dubois, E. J. Cross, J. A. Lindsey, M. A. Todd, R. A. Beatty and J. E. Simons, members. The names of past commanders are R. A. Beatty, J. A. Lindsey, A. P. Odell and E. J. Boylston, with C. A. Cummings, assistant chancellor. There are 171 members. R. A. Beatty is most eminent grand commander of the chapter general of America, and A. P. Odell is grand prior of the State of Pennsylvania. The present officers in encampment rank are L. D. Gowdy, E. C. Dean, W. T. Johnson, D. H. Rook, E. J. Boylston, C. A. Cummings, S. L. Koonse and seven minor officers. There were 163 members reported in March, 1890.

Star Conclave No 171, Improved Order of Heptasophs, was organized February 16, 1888, with the following officers: Past archon, L. B. Lockard; archon, George S. Bright; provost, H. W. Eaton, Jr.; prelate, James George; secretary, G. H. Mills; financier, F. W. Hastings; treasurer, E. B. Pemberton; inspector, J. W. Leasure; warden, N. W. McCourt; sentinel, M. Henlein; H. W. Eaton, Jr., was archon in 1889, and G. H. Mills, secretary. There were forty-five members in July, 1889. The officers for 1890 are T. A. Sangster, A. W. Coburn, G. H. Mills, E. B. Pemberton, F. W. Hastings, W. F. Rhone, A. Simon, C. R. Cosolowsky and W. H. Johnson.

Don Abarband Lodge No. 85, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, claimed the following named officers in 1889: G. Herz, H. Friedenberg, I. J. Yampolski, S. Werthman, B. Ash, A. Simon, M. Sidorsky, Rev. D. W. Jacobson, L. M. Kreinson, J. B. Levine, M. A. Todd. Among the past presidents are H. Friedenberg, A. Simon, L. Kronenberg, Gustav Herz, N. Levinson, S. Grange, B. Ash, H. Frank and H. S. Sakolski. The officers chosen

in January, 1890, in lodge rank are H. Friedenberg, H. Frank, B. Ash, S. Werthman and D. Andriesse. The present membership is forty-seven.

On November 12, 1888, W. C. 372 of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was instituted at Kane, July 9, 1889. National Representative Clarence F. Heeth, of Philadelphia, and J. T. Campbell, district president of McKean county, assisted by W. C. 372 of Kane, instituted Washington Camp No. 452 at Bradford. The Degree Team of "372" conferred the degree of the council. The first officers, elected July 8, were R. L. Edgett, M. A. Henlein, Otto Koch, W. K. Andrus, L. C. Blakeslee, R. W. Murray, A. R. Simons, M. I. Deuel, Mat. Neil, and Trustees W. K. Andrus, L. B. Waters, A. N. Heard.

Bradford Lodge No. 1111, K. & L. of H., was instituted December 10, 1885, by G. P., L. B. Lockard, and D. G. P., A. N. Heard. Among the presidents of this society may be named I. G. Howe, Mrs. J. M. Brooks, F. W. Hastings, Mrs. E. M. Wheeler and H. H. North. Ascension Lodge No. 1345 claims Mr. Heard as protector, and Mrs. S. Nobles, secretary.

Bradford City Lodge No. 103, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, was instituted in April, 1881. The past presidents of this lodge are A. Leo Weil, E. Kahn, I. Rich, B. Forst, Fred. Silberburg, A. Silberburg, J. Eloskey, M. Cohn, I. Kahn, Felix Steinberger, A. M. Mayer, S. Fisher. The secretary in 1889 was A. M. Samuels. In 1890 J. Weiss was chosen president, with H. Cohn, A. Silberberg, Fred Silberberg, I. Rich, H. Frank and H. Leny filling the other offices.

Bradford Lodge No. 50, Order of the Golden Chain, was instituted October 7, 1885. Among the commanders were F. P. Slocum, Winfield Scott, A. W. Johnson and H. W. Eaton; James Geary was secretary in 1889. The officers, in lodge rank, elected in January, 1890, are H. W. Eaton, Jr., P. H. Linderman, W. H. Murphy, J. Freerkson, A. R. Stewart, W. Scott, J. L. Johnson, S. D. Weaver, Thomas Banker and C. E. Thompson. At date of election there were thirty-eight members reported.

Tuna Valley Council No. 70, Home Circle, was instituted October 8, 1883. The past leaders include W. C. Henry, E. R. Shepard, J. P. Taylor and D. R. MacKenzie; F. D. Williams was secretary in 1889. The elections of 1890 resulted in the choice of L. C. Longaker, for leader; C. E. Black, V. L.; W. F. Robinson, instructor; M. A. Freeman, secretary; H. T. Crandall, F. S., and James Robinson, treasurer. There are thirty-two members reported.

Dewey Union No. 5, Equitable Aid Union, was instituted June 7, 1879, by Supreme President Dewey. The P. Ps. are Frank Fowler, L. B. Hill, Delos Armstrong, Mrs. E. B. Burley, W. Walters, T. O'Connor and L. W. Smith.

The Bradford Aid Union was organized in 1880, and the petition for incorporation signed January 15, by D. Whiticar, George Young, C. H. Sherwood, Nathaniel Sweet and A. J. Edgett. The latter was first president.

The Equitable Aid Society of Bradford was organized June 15, 1881. Its officers were P. P., W. D. Lucas; P., J. B. Rutherford; V. P., S. Ames; S., Miss A. J. Lucas; T., Mrs. A. H. Smith; F. C., Mrs. S. A. Lucas, Miss A. J. Lucas, S. Ames. Messrs. Lucas and Rutherford filled the offices of president and secretary in 1889. L. B. Thompson was first secretary, and is now filling that position. The officers of this union for 1890 are J. Burt, president, with P. T. Fitzgerald, E. B. Chappell, M. Nusbaum, Mrs. Burt, David Drummond, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Bender, Mrs. Wightman and J. D. Burt.

Bradford Local Branch No. 316, Order of the Iron Hall, was instituted February 3, 1886. The chief justices of the past are H. Harmon, N. Wise and W. S. Robison. R. T. Shaw is accountant succeeding W. L. Ford. Among the first members were D. H. Rook, R. Gregg and L. E. Avery, and

Delano R. Hamlin

the officers named. The officers chosen in December, 1889, are as follows: Past chief justice, D. H. Rook; chief justice, W. L. Ford; vice-justice, C. F. Cummings: cashier, L. E. Avery; accountant, John M. Crawford; adjuster, W. L. Robinson; prelate, Joseph Franklin; herald, W. C. Maxwell; watchman, F. L. Bodine; vedette, D. Campbell; trustees, Joseph Franklin, D. Campbell and S. D. Winters.

Bradford Tent No. 4, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, was instituted May 31, 1884. Among the early members were N. J. Stanton, J. R. Porter, J. B. McCutcheon, R. F. Howland, P. A. Derby, T. J. Berridge and R. W. Murray. The present sir knight commander is F. D. Matteson and the other officers in tent rank are G. O. Slone, G. B. Watson, R. McAllister, John Burton, Dr. N. Sweet, T. J. Bateman, John Bogart, F. B. Hazelton, John Lyons, John Lustig and T. J. Berridge. M. G. Raub, the record keeper, reports a membership of 290.

Bradford Lodge No. 97, Sons of St. George, was reorganized January 16, 1887, with the following named officers: P. P., V. Stanford; P., John Hocking; V. P., John Slocum; S., T. J. Parkes; T., H. D. Hulme; trustees, William Dickson, H. T. Hulme, M. W. Ferris.

Bradford Branch No. 690, Robert Emmett Land League, was organized in July, 1882, to forward the political interests of the people of Ireland. Among the officials were T. F. McManus, Marshall McMahon, Edward Frawley, D. A. Dennison, J. J. Lane, John J. Sheehe and F. T. Flynn. The officers for 1890 are B. Healy, M. McMahon, P. H. Davitt, L. Cushing and D. A. Dennison, the corresponding secretary.

Bradford Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized September 18, 1867, with thirty-two members. A. C. Switzer was first W. C. T., and Mrs. Caroline Holmes, W. V. T.

The Ladies' Temperance Association of Bradford was organized September 11, 1872, with Mrs. J. Colby, president; Madams Young and Crandall, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. DeGolier, treasurer; Madams Pomeroy and Osgood, secretaries; and Madams P. T. Kennedy, Foster, Blair, J. N. Brown, Frank and Miss Dieter, executive committee.

[The Temperance Reading-room Association was incorporated in May, 1879, with W. W. Brown, T. J. Powers, W. J. McCullough, R. M. Sayer, A. W. Newell, C. L. Wheeler, G. L. Watson, H. E. Norris and N. Bushnell, directors. There were no less than sixty-two subscribers.]

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized October 13, 1880, with the following named members: Madams C. H. Hoffman, H. A. Page, F. T. Davis, W. Chambers, W. Boggs, L. C. Blakeslee, C. Johnson, J. S. Wilson, O. Stone, T. B. Hoover, — Whitman, J. N. Bolard, J. R. Findley, C. E. Hatch, C. D. Greenlee, O. Hotchkiss, J. Bondson, J. Morgan, C. E. Garton, J. Rogerson, J. Erwin, A. Metcalf. Mrs. H. A. Page was first president; Mrs. O. Hotchkiss, second president; Mrs. J. N. Bolard, third president, and Mrs. W. Chambers, fourth president. Mrs. J. K. Purse is corresponding secretary, and Mrs. D. A. Burnett, recorder. There are 150 members, and seventeen honorary members, with property valued at $2,000, including hall, which was built in 1888. The officers for 1890 are Mrs. W. Chambers, president; Mrs. J. K. Purse, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. A. Burnett, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, treasurer; Mrs. F. J. Davis, vice-president at large.

Tuna Council No. 17, Royal Templars of Temperance, was instituted September 27, 1887, with the following officers: P. C., T. M. Shearer; S. C., D. H. Rook; V. C., T. M. Griffith; R. S., C. G. Essler; F. S., H. H. Lock; T., C. E. Tucker; S. P. C. G. L. and G. T., D. T. Seeley. The officers for

1890 are as follows: S. C., D. T. Seeley; V. C., Mrs. E. B. Laraway; P. C., D. H. Rook; C., Mrs. L. Messner; F. S., W. W. Laraway; R. S., Mrs. E. M. Adams; T., W. G. Long; H., Mrs. E. M. Arnold; G., B. F. Shergerland; S., C. G. Esler. The number of beneficiary members is thirty-four and of honorary members thirty-two.

United Council No. 80, R. T. of T., was organized August 10, 1886. The officers in 1887 were P. C., E. R. Sherman; S. C., A. N. Heard; V. C., S. Howard; R. S., John Bogart; F. S., Martha Sherman; T., Mrs. L. Westbrook; P. C., E. M. Wheeler. In 1890 the following named officers were elected: S. Howard, Mrs. Knerr, A. Simpson, Mrs. Lenehan, R. S. R. Knerr, Miss Smith, E. E. Comstock, William Campbell, Miss Abbey, Miss. Hacock and E. W. Mann. The membership at present numbers 110.

Women's Protective and Reform Association of Bradford was incorporated in May, 1882, with the object of aiding women seeking a virtuous livelihood. Amanda T. Jones was president; Artie B. Willard, vice-president; Margaret B. Stone, Mary A. Wolcott, Mrs. John Brown, Augustus W. Newell and H. S. Davis, directors. Among the members were Mrs. F. H. Stanford, M. D., and Mrs. J. J. White.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized May 27, 1889, when a board of managers was appointed. This board comprises C. P. Cody, F. D. Cleland, H. S. Thompson, J. T. Evans, J. L. Davidson, W. W. Brown, H. W. Blakeslee, J. W. Davis, W. H. Dennis, E. E. Tait, E. T. Howell, J. A. Perkins, P. A. Kent, John McCrum and S. Hollenbeck. The association proposes to rent the principal room on the second floor of the new Masonic Temple. In 1890 W. H. Dennis was chosen president; P. A. Kent, vice-president; J. T. Evans, treasurer; S. Hollenbeck, recorder, and J. G. Purple, general secretary. Total number of members 131.

The Cherra Bicker Cholim Relief Society was incorporated January 14, 1884, on petition of Rev. S. Weil, K. Berwald, H. Sigel, A. Joseph, H. Cohen and I. Cohen.

Typographical Union No. 185 was organized in May, 1879, with George J. Klehm, W. R. Barnwell, James Howell, R. A. Russell, James Spear, C. H. Widgeon and Harry K. Welsh, members. The corresponding secretary of this union is James W. Leasure, and the recorder, George O. Slone. Among the members are R. A. Russell and H. K. Welsh of the first organization, W. J. Cotter, D. A. Ropp, George Hummell, S. C. Gilman and A. G. McKenna. The officers for 1890 comprise R. A. Russell, president; George O. Slone, secretary; J. W. Leasure, correspondent; H. K. Welsh, treasurer; W. J. Cotter, vice-president, and J. Fetterley, chairman of executive committee. There were sixteen members in March, 1890.

Oil Exchange Division No. 254, Locomotive Engineers, was formally organized June 7, and completed organization July 7, 1884, with L. J. Jones, chief; James Wheeler, first engineer; J. R. Banta, second engineer; H. G. King, H. Kendall and O. Burke, assistant engineers; C. A. Clough, guide, and C. L. Shaffer, chaplain.

Folwell Lodge No. 326, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was instituted July 10, 1886. Among the officers were E. Bellington, G. P. Clough, J. H. Fenner, C. W. Palmer and P. T. Lane. The following named are the officers for 1890: G. P. Clough, master; C. H. Alger, secretary; G. E. Lovelace, collector, and M. W. Maybee, magazine agent.

The Cigar-makers Union claimed the following named officials: President, R. Coeninberg; vice-president, P. Hopkins; financial secretary, J. Semhauser; corresponding secretary, P. H. Kieley; recording secretary, P. H. Kieley; ser-

geant-at-arms, M. Singer; trustees, W. Ruple, J. Harbrecht, and treasurer, John Bohne. The four principal officers for 1890 are P. Hopkins, J. Harbrecht, T. J. Cary and J. Casterline.

The Well Drillers Union was incorporated November 27, 1888, with C. H. Snively, James G. Winger, H. Gosser, C. H. Ley and D. W. Brenton, trustees.

The Bradford Athletic Club was organized in February, 1886, and secured spacious rooms in the Producers' Petroleum Exchange for athletic exercises, as well as club quarters. The list of members in 1887 was as follows: H. A. Marlin, C. R. Huntley, Tom Kennedy, C. M. Dodge, C. H. Lavens, J. M. Fuller, B. F. Smith, E. P. Whitcomb, H. C. Brooks, J. L. Johnson, W. H. Powers, L. E. Mallory, E. W. Wolfe, C. M. Brennan, Fred Davis, Heber Denman, John Denman, M. B. Pierce, C. K. Book, B. F. Kennedy, L. E. Hamsher, Sam Kennedy, R. C. Sherman, W. R. Weaver, C. A. Mitchell, W. G. Gray, J. L. Barrett, Fred McKee, J. P. Taylor, J. A. Johnson, G. L. Roberts, William Cochran, S. G. Bayne, G. H. Mills, T. B. Flynn, J. C. Flynn, W. J. Alexander, C. P. Cody, R. H. Gibson, W. S. Watson, H. K. Williams, C. E. Tucker, W. L. Curtis, B. M. Bailey, G. F. Groves, Harry Egbert, T. P. Thompson, S. C. Rhodes, P. M. Shannon, J. H. Evans, W. J. Russell, H. J. Seigfried, C. B. Shepard, A. Willoughby, G. K. Hawkins, G. L. Watson, W. F. Robinson, J. B. Buttry, G. A. Bodine, W. C. Leonard, H. B. Goe, G. H. Potter, Walt Willis, R. L. Edgett, D. H. Jack, H. C. Sanderson, E. H. Barnum, F. D. Wood, C. S. Hubbard, C. F. Collins, Kenton Saulnier, D. J. Thayer, F. E. Wood, J. A. Walker, J. C. Gormely, Robert Long, T. E. McCray, L. B. Prosser, W. P. Shoemaker, Bateman Goe, C. A. Norton, Frank Gifford, S. M. Reid, W. C. Higgins, A. L. Avery, C. C. Youmans, W. W. Bell, I. W. Sherley, A. C. Hawkins, J. E. Haskell, J. C. Greenewald, D. C. Greenewald, J. K. Wilson, M. Matson, J. W. McCray, W. H. Scott, H. M. Spence, S. G. Slyke, C. Foley, E. S. Williamson, W. F. Flynn, R. T. Shaw, J. C. Boyce, R. W. Carroll, W. G. Carroll, D. O'Donnell, J. A. Simonds, C. W. Dennis, E. A. Weart, Clark Hayes, F. H. Willis, F. W. Groves, B. Newcomer, John R. Zook, W. G. Mason, Walter Bovaird, J. B. Farrell, C. C. Conroy, E. L. Adams, M. H. Byles, M. Compton, E. B. Pemberton, D. Marks, S. G. Coffin, C. H. Filkins, James Robinson, F. G. Boyer, C. E. Hequembourg, A. P. Huey, E. Given, W. W. Splane, C. C. Melvin, A. B. Smith, John P. Zane, E. R. Shepard, E. J. Boylston, J. T. Evans, C. P. Byron, J. W. VanTine, E. T. Johnson, W. H. Orcutt, C. D. Evans, T. N. Barnsdall, J. B. Chapman, L. A. Brenneman, Henry Wilson, William Hanley, F. P. Atkinson, E. W. Coleman, George B. Morgan, J. H. Healey, J. E. Wolf, F. A. Griffin, George A. Sturgeon, J. F. Wilson, W. E. Pickering, H. G. Morrow, F. P. Wentworth, John B. Brawley, R. B. Johnson, John O'Brien, H. H. Stowe, J. H. Field, F. P. Leonard, A. B. Walker, Frank Chapman, T. J. Powers, John McCrum, W. B. Chapman, B. F. Cushing, J. M. McElroy, J. B. Janes, G. C. Scott, W. C. Kennedy, M. J. Lowe, T. J. Melvin, F. L. Smith, David Kirk, James Flanigan, L. W. Oaks, E. A. Van Scoy, F. T. Coast, A. M. Straight, J. D. Wolf, O. B. Comfort, Charles Samuels, Harry Brinker, R. L. Mason, A. Fraser, J. W. Jeffry, Joseph Albertson.

The Board of Trade is an important institution in Bradford. An enterprising party of Bradford men organized a stock company for the purpose of establishing and conducting in this city a furniture factory. The project was carried into effect. From that organization sprang the Board of Trade. The glass works were started under its patronage, the present shops of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad and several other industrial enterprises. The

Board of Trade was allowed to become inactive for a few years, but was reorganized for service early in 1887. Since that time its members have been untiring in their efforts to aid Bradford by encouraging manufacturers to locate here. The board is composed of some of Bradford's best citizens. Col. A. I. Wilcox was general agent. C. B. Whitehead, R. B. Stone, W. W. Brown, C. H. Kennedy, A. J. Edgett, D. C. Greenewald, C. J. Lane, A. W. Newell, J. K. Merriam, H. F. Barbour, Loyal Ward, A. M. Mayer, H. S. Southard, F. W. Groves, S. G. Elliott, C. P. Cody were among the first officers of the revived organization. In January, 1888, the Board of Trade elected the following named directors: R. B. Stone, W. W. Brown, A. M. Mayer, A. J. Edgett, L. Emery, Jr., John P. Zane, F. W. Groves, J. K. Merriam, D. C. Greenewald, G. S. Stewart, A. W. Newell, H. S. Southard, G. A. Berry, C. P Cody, C. H. Kennedy, R. A. Dempsey and S. G. Elliott.

The Bradford Telephone Exchange was opened in April, 1880, with F. A. Newell, manager. Derrick City, Red Rock, Gillmor and Tarport were connected on April 6. The system has been extended in every direction within the last nine years. In June, 1883, the strike of telegraph employes was inaugurated at Bradford, and continued four weeks. During the strike Barrett & Harvey constructed a private line between the Producers' Exchange and Bradford Exchange, and transacted business at five cents per message. The postal telegraph line was built through Bradford in January, 1884.

The Pompelon Club, organized some time ago, is one of the leading literary societies of the district. The officers for 1890 are C. L. Wheeler, president; Mrs. R. B. Stone, vice-president; L. H. Simons, historian; H. H. North, treasurer; Loyal Ward, Eugene Mullin, Mrs. Ada Cable, O. B. Comfort and John P. Zane, members of committee on literary exercises; W. B. Chapman, Miss McBurney, Miss Biscoe, Ferd Kreiner and W. L. Curtis, members of the executive committee. The topics for discussion are of a philosophical character, such as the "Future of the Republic," by W. J. Milliken; "Free Coinage of Silver," by W. W. Brown; "The Future of the Africo-American," by P. R. Cotter; "The Congressional Embargo," by H. F. Barbour, and "Trend of Thought Favorable to Republican Forms," by T. F. Mullin.

The Columbian Club was organized in the fall of 1889, with L. B. Lockard, president; A. H. Blomer and C. C. Melvin, vice-presidents; George B. Morgan, secretary, and C. P. Byron, treasurer. In October this circle of social Democrats purchased a two-story building in rear of Whitney & Wheeler's office for club uses.

The Bradford Driving Park and Fair Association was permanently organized October 11, 1889, with A. C. Hawkins, president; F. H. Chapman, vice-president; C. C. Melvin, treasurer; W. R. Weaver, secretary, and they with L. E. Mallory, L. E. Hamsher, Joseph Klench, C. C. Kimball, H. G. Cutting, James Baylor, C. DuBois, R. A. Dempsey and P. Newell were directors.

Manufacturing and Other Industries.—In former pages references are made to the pioneer saw-mills and shingle makers of this section. Late in the "fifties" the manufacture of oil from local coal was attempted; in 1861–62 oil explorations were begun, but not until 1878 was a practical effort to discover the oil ocean made.

In the fall of 1871 Foster built a derrick, and began work on the Henchie farm. He struck a log at a depth of 180 feet and farther down a fifteen-barrel well—the first in the district which paid expenses. This well soon gave out, and in 1873 the Butts & Foster, the Olmsted, William Barnsdall's, on the Hooker farm, and that on the Buchanan farm were the only evidences of oil successes. Theo. E. Barnsdall pumped the first two producing wells, and states that

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$21,000 were realized from them before they were abandoned. In 1875 Jackson, Walker & Co. struck their well on the Kennedy farm, and found it to be a 100-barrel one, being the only true producer at the time. Jackson & Walker had from ten to twenty wells in operation before work on the Quintuple commenced.

The village proper of that day contained about 300 inhabitants, but the stampede which followed this discovery soon swelled the population to thousands, and the modern Bradford was commenced.

The Emery Manufacturing Company's Refining Works were established in 1887 by Mr. Haggerty, on the north city line, as a small oil refinery of two cheese-box stills, with a capacity of 150 barrels each. The works became the property of Lewis Emery, Jr., under whom the little refinery was conducted until the explosion last winter. Early in 1889 two hall-stills, perfected by Mr. Wilbur, were added, enlarging the capacity considerably and changing the whole system materially. The *Commercial Gazette*, referring to this new industry in August last, says:

> Their entire works will be completed and in full operation by about the middle of October, and then they will consume 1,000 barrels of crude per day. They will be operated by an entirely new system, called the Hall improved process. The Hall system gives a continuous distillation, and this industry will be the only one in the country having it in use. When it can be said that Mr. L. Emery, Jr., the proprietor, has a pipe line of his own; a tank line of his own; owns a sufficient production of crude to supply the works; has a house in Philadelphia supplied with plenty of tankage and distributing wagons with which to speedily deliver his products to dealers; and in fact is provided with everything to perfect such an enterprise, it can be safely said that the success of the Emery Manufacturing Company is assured, and that Bradford can lay claim to the most modern oil industry of the age. Mr. Emery is one of the "old-timers" in the oil business, having followed it since 1865, when he made his debut at Pithole. He came to this city July 28, 1875, and in the following September completed three miles north of here by contract the second well in the Bradford field. His experience in the refining of petroleum is also quite extended, he having been one of the firm of Logan, Emery & Weaver, of Philadelphia, who disposed of their plant there in 1887. The products of this institution are high-test burning oils, and an article they are now making that is meeting with much favor wherever introduced is their "petroleum linsine," used in the mixing of paints, taking the place of linseed oil.

The Rock Glycerine Company, R. A. and C. G. Dempsey and N. Francis, members, established their business in 1881. The factories at Custer City Penn., and Lima, Ohio, turn out nitro-glycerine, dynamite and torpedo supplies in large quantities, supplying the two fields and outside territory. This company also own over thirty oil wells.

H. G. Cutting, a resident of Bradford since 1876, now operates about fifty wells, the gas from which is used for heating and illuminating purposes in the city.

The Bradford Oil Company was incorporated in 1876 with J. T. Jones, president, T. J. Powers, treasurer, and H. E. Brown and H. H. Adsit, directors. This company own over 300 wells in this and the adjoining Allegany county, N. Y., yielding about 800 barrels per day. For almost fourteen years the members have held a leading place among oil producers.

Whitney & Wheeler established their house in 1875, and the same year founded the Tuna Valley Bank. The dual business was conducted with uniform success until the panic of 1884, when by the failure of their New York correspondent—The Metropolitan National Bank—the firm were obliged to suspend and make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The suspension occurred in 1884, and through no fault of theirs the firm found themselves suddenly deprived of the business that they had worked so hard and faithfully to build up. Undaunted by this great disaster, however, they went manfully to work to retrieve their losses; and to their honor and credit be it

said that by February, 1886, they had paid their creditors in full with interest, and resumed the control of their property. Since commencing business the firm have confined themselves exclusively to the conduct of their extensive producing interests. Their property in this connection is of the most valuable in the oil regions, and they are among the heaviest producers of petroleum in this section.

The Oil Well Supply Company, sand-reel and band-wheel shop, located on Davis street, employs fifteen men, and its product is valued at $40,000 annually. The officers of the company are John Eaton, president, Pittsburgh, Penn.; K. Chickering, secretary, Oil City, Penn.; E. T. Howes, treasurer, Bradford, Penn.; K. Saulnier, assistant treasurer, Bradford, Penn. The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, of New York, and Bridgeport, Conn., are the Eastern correspondents of this company, and are equally well and favorably known. This is the only establishment in the world from which can be obtained everything necessary to drill and equip oil, gas or artesian wells. The machine shops are located on North Mechanic street, where fifty men are steadily employed. Labor, iron, steel and other incidentals bring the total expenditures to the sum of $100,000 per annum.

C. E. Tucker is one of the heavy jobbers in nitro glycerine and torpedoes. C. L. Casterline is also an extensive dealer in this class of goods. R. Jennings & Son have been engaged in oil production since 1870, and now hold a leading position among the well proprietors of this field in which they own 125 wells.

The Sucker Rod Factory of Gideon Chapman was established here in 1878. W. G. Chapman's shop on Dresser avenue employs three men, who turn out $20,000 worth of rods annually.

The firm of Wheeler & Simonds was organized in 1877, and the office has been in Bradford since 1879. The business of the firm consists in the production of petroleum, valuable fields being owned in Butler, McKean, and other counties, from which the annual output is of vast magnitude. S. A. Wheeler came to the oil regions from Toledo, Ohio, in 1870, and began operating in Venango county, near Franklin. Later he was interested in Butler county, being manager and part owner of the "Relief Pipe Line Company" for some years previous to forming his present connection. Mr. Wheeler is also a member of the firm of Whitney & Wheeler, and has long been numbered among the representative business men and financiers of this section. J. H. Simonds came to the oil regions in 1864, and has operated in Venango, Butler and McKean counties, his first principal operations having been in the famous "Pithole District."

The McKee Bull and Sand-wheel Factory was established in 1872 at Franklin, and moved to Bradford, in 1878, by J. W. McKee. The bull wheel manufactured is what is known as the "patent sectional," its great feature being that it can be detached from the shaft at will. The sand-wheel is made also upon the same principle, and in addition the establishment turns out solid wheels to order, and all parts of all machinery.... The Corbett Reel and Rig Company's shop is located on Hilton street; employs eight men and does a business of $100,000 annually.

The Tuna Iron Works of W. C. Walker & Co., produce $50,000 worth of iron ware annually, and give employment to sixteen men.

The Central Iron Works of Bovaird & Seyfang were established in 1872, and now give employment to 100 men. The product of this establishment embraces engines of from six to 100 horse-power, a noted specialty being a newly improved oil engine. This great utility is manufactured in sizes of

twelve, fifteen and twenty horse-power, and is especially adapted to drilling in deep territory, under which circumstances its great rapidity and unsurpassed strength are readily perceived. The firm also manufactures special machinery of all kinds, and are, in all probability, the heaviest producers of drilling and fishing tools in the world. They also deal extensively in boilers, steam pumps, tubing, casing, new and second-hand machinery, machinists' supplies, and the output is valued at $100,000 annually.

William Robertson & Son, machinists, works located on Chestnut street, employ six men and do a $25,000 business annually. The business of this concern was originally established at Pithole, Penn., in 1865, by the head of the firm, who removed to this city in 1880, and two years later admitted his son, D. W. Robertson....Brown & Manning do a business at 33 Webster street. They employ four men and do a business of $12,000 annually. They run a machine shop....Robert Manning, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Bradford in 1880, and established his present business in the early part of 1885 ....D. Phillips, machinist, transacts an annual business of $55,000; employs ten men....The Ross Machine & Repair Shops were established by G. W. Ross in 1875, and conducted by him until 1886 when J. H. Ross took charge.

The Eureka Iron Works, operated by S. McCaughtry, H. Harris, W. H. Pepper and R. Ireland, produce all kinds of fishing and drilling tools, sand-pumps, boilers, mud sockets and casing cutters. The shops are on Foreman street, and the annual business is over $20,000.

The S. R. Dresser's Packer Factory is located near the Quaker Rod Shop. Oil and Gas well packers are specialties....Connelly Bros. boiler works, located on Hilton street; employ seven men and do a $12,000 business per annum....Shearer & Hicks, machinists, shop located on Railroad street; employ 10 men and do a $35,000 business per year....H. J. Rose, machinist, shop on Corydon street; employs two men and does a $30,000 business yearly ....Winthrop & Delvin have a small machine shop at No. 35 Webster street; they are practical men and do their own work; they do in the neighborhood of $4,500 yearly....John Ley has a large plant, a machine shop, on Corydon street; employs twelve men, his yearly business aggregating $25,000....The Lock Manufacturing Company, located at 25 Webster street, employ two men and do a trade of $5,500 per annum....Bradford, Bordell & Kendall railroad shops, located up the east branch; employ twenty men and do a $20,000 business yearly....Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad shops, located on the east branch, employ 156 men and do a $250,000 business per annum.

B. C. Quigley's Ash and Hickory Sucker Rod factory was established here in 1885, although he was a resident of the city for six years prior to that time. His factory on East Main street is thoroughly equipped.

L. Emery, Jr., & Co's oil well, machinist and railroad supply house, and general hardware store was established in 1876. The store is one of the largest business places in the city. The premises consist of a double two-story brick structure, with large plate glass windows in front, and the interior is systematically and conveniently arranged with all the modern facilities for the handling and displaying of goods. The mammoth stock embraces all kinds of silverware, cutlery, jewelry, optical goods, hardware, and in short everything in the merchandise line excepting shoes and dry goods. A specialty is made of oil-well, machinist and railway supplies, the stock carried being the largest and most complete in this section of the country. The firm's large warehouse for the accommodation of the surplus is located near the Union Depot. In addition to the above interests the members of this firm are among the heaviest oil producers in this region, under the title of the Emery Oil Company. This

is a separate branch of their extensive business, the office being located at No. 41 Main street. They employ in the several departments of their enterprise a great number of people, and their trade extends throughout the oil regions.

The hardware and oil supply store of H. A. Jamieson and W. H. Pickett was established in 1864 by J. H. Mitchell. The present owners took charge in 1871....Bodine & Walker's business was founded in 1876 by George Bodine....The Bradford Stone Company was established by C. R. Cosolowsky in May, 1886....J. B. McElwaine founded his oil-well supply house in 1879, and later established branches at Duke Centre and Kane, Penn., and Bolivar, N. Y....The Jarecki Manufacturing Company is represented by E. A. Weart. ....Boggs & Curtis machine and oil well supply store dates to 1884....R. W. Carroll's agency was established in 1884. He handles the goods of the American Tube and Iron Company, the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manfacturing Company, the Belknap Manufacturing Company, the Hoyt Metal Company, the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, the Hart Manufacturing Company, the Titusville Iron Works, the Watertown Steam Blower Company, the Standard Boiler Feeder Company and many others....The Tifft Engine and Boiler Manufacturing Company has been represented by A. McLean since 1869. Their office here was established in 1860....Dennis & Booth, successors to Jones, Dennis & Booth, established their building business in 1877.

The Bradford Glass Works were erected in 1884 on the site of Brain's brick-yard, near the Erie Railroad track. A proposition to re-open this industry was pending in June, 1889. The proposition materialized, and on September 25, 1889, the window-glass factory made the third run or heat. Since the successful opening of the works, A. P. Lewis, manager, with thirty-five glass-blowers, seven flatteners, eight cutters, four pot-makers, three packers and sixteen helpers have formed the working force. The glass-blowers received from $125 to $250 per month. No less than 1,000 persons witnessed this third run.

Bradford Tooth-pick Factory employs twenty persons and does a $20,000 business per year. Factory on Hilton street.

The Clark Mill, on the island, is the only saw-mill in the city. For twenty-five years Mr. Clark has been connected with the lumber industry; product 4,000,000 feet of hemlock annually....H. Tuthill, dealer in sash blinds and dressed lumber, employs three men and does a yearly business amounting to $30,000; the plant is located at 54 Chestnut street; the house was founded in 1881 by D. Wright....C. F. McAmbly, lumber merchant, yard on Hilton street; employs eighty-five men; his business amounts to $500,000 per annum.... P. A. Kent's yard was established in 1883....The G. Koebly carriage shops, on the island, is one of the largest industries of this class in this section of Pennsylvania....Herman Frank, cigar manufacturer, No. 12 Congress street, employs twenty men, and does a $50,000 business per year....M. L. Pomeroy, harness, etc., employs two men and does a $5,000 business annually; shop located at 6 Pine street....W. H. Walker, manufacturer of harness, etc., whose house was established in 1879 by L. B. Hill, also does considerable business.

John Meyer's upper factory and leather shop was established in 1878.... Sendker Bros.' shoe store was established in 1880, and C. M. Bosworth's in 1885....Drew's furniture factory was founded in 1880–81....The Consolidated Bottling Company was incorporated in 1882; it is simply a consolidation of the firms of A. F. Kent, Woodbury & Campbell, Mayer Brothers and T. Blakely & Company; the business is well carried on....Campbell Brothers' bottling works, on Davis street, is a large industry here....Brennan & Davis' jewelry store was established in 1883; C. H. Norton's in 1881.

H. J. Barbour

The Bradford office of the Singer Manufacturing Company was established with G. F. Anderson, manager....J. W. Fritts, is also a dealer in sewing machines and organs, and Harrington Brothers in pianos and other musical instruments; also H. E. Morrison.

The American Steam Laundry was established in 1878 by H. J. Skinner, who was followed by Godfrey & Hunt, the present owners.

The Pennsylvania Storage Company is an adaptation of the lumber company mentioned in the history of St. Mary's. The yards are located on a ten-acre tract, donated by the city in 1888, to which the company added ten acres subsequently. F. W. Brooks is general superintendent. The lumber is brought to the yard in the rough, from the different saw-mills of the county, most of the proprietors being stockholders. A planing-mill is located on the ground, and the lumber is dressed and matched complete for the market. Particular pains are taken in piling the lumber. As soon as a pile is finished it is roofed, and the number of boards booked. Over 11,000,000 feet of lumber are stored on the grounds at present. Nearly all of it is hemlock. The *Star*, in noticing this great industry, says: "Perhaps our citizens are not aware of the mammoth amount of lumber handled annually by the lumber dealers of this city. The industry has grown to such an extent that it can be classed next to the oil interests in this county." The reason it is called a storage concern is because a mill-owner ships his lumber to this plant, and he is given a certificate of the value of his shipment taken from the inspector's book. It is stored on the grounds until sold, when he receives his price. In addition to the above the business of making wood alcohol is carried on extensively in the vicinity of Bradford, there being no less than four establishments of the kind —commonly called acid works—within a few miles of the city. They are conducted respectively by A. B. Smith & Co., Ph. Nusbaum & Co., the Alton Chemical Works (limited) and the Lewis Run Chemical Company.

The Wagner Opera House was built and opened in 1876. The building is owned by M. W. Wagner and managed in conjunction with the oil region circuit, comprising Erie, Warren and New Castle, in Pennsylvania, and Elmira, Hornellsville and Olean, in New York, by Wagner & Reis, their headquarters being in this city. Three to four performances a week are given in the Wagner during the season. Among the noteworthy attractions that have appeared at the Opera House may be mentioned Sara Bernhardt, Edwin Booth, Mrs. Langtry, Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, Gilmore's Band and the Emma Abbott Opera Company. In addition to the Wagner Opera House there is a variety theatre and numerous halls for concert and other uses.

CONCLUSION.

The humble beginnings of Bradford have been related, and the gradual advances of the settlement to the position of a city traced. Every feature of the building-up process has been painted in documentary languages, true in every particular. Only a few years have passed since the place was a wilderness. To-day it is a busy hive of industry, with many of the vices and all the virtues of a great business center. The pioneers of the Bradford oil field built well indeed, and witnessed the springing up of a great, well-regulated and prosperous community out of the ancient groves of the Tuna Valley. Here is the inventive, enterprising, fearless Yankee; there the Pennsylvanian—man of iron nerves; here the sons of Vermont and New Hampshire, happy among the great hills; there the children of that Maryland—"the only place in the wide, wide world where religious liberty found a home;" here the shrewd Irishman whose faults almost counterbalance his virtues; the ruddy, fair-haired German

working steadily to win a competence and hold it; the Englishman, generally transatlantic; the Italian, untrained to labor; the "cannie" Scot, zealously watchful of his interests; the chivalrous Pole, the polite Frenchman, the money-making Jew, the never-tired Swede or Norwegian, and even the Chinaman—all find employment and a home here. In other points the city claims distinctive features, such as natural terraces, variety of landscape and wild-wood drives, all retained involuntarily amid the ruin of old-time forests, change of river courses and assaults on the great hills.

CHAPTER XI.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF KENDALL—CORYDON TOWNSHIP.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP — FORMATION — CENSUS — FIRES — TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890—VILLAGES.
BOROUGH OF KENDALL——LOCATION—POPULATION—BUSINESS—PEG-LEG LINE—INCIDENTS—FIRES, ETC.—ELECTIONS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERY—SOCIETIES.
CORYDON TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—POPULATION—SEATED TAX PAYERS, 1836-37—EARLY MILLS—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP formed part of Bradford township until 1880, and to-day it is practically a part of the old township in its topographical features and business interests. In March, 1880, the vote on setting off Foster township from Bradford was seventy-two for and thirty-one contra. The name was given in honor of Leonard S. Foster, the oldest continuous white resident of the Tuna Valley, who resided at Foster Brook since 1824, Bernard Pike, the pioneer, moving away years ago. This township in 1880 had a population of 5,373. In November, 1888, there were 288 Republican, 154 Democratic, 43 Prohibitionist and 46 Labor Unionist votes cast; and a total of 531 multiplied by six gives the population at the time as 3,186.

The history of this township is one story of conflagration after conflagration. Red Rock was burned early in 1880, shortly after the destruction of Knox City and of Gillmor.

The Rew City fire of May 7, 1880, originated on the Shedd farm, sparks from Fisher & Pickett's engine setting fire to their No. 6 well, and resulting in the four-months old town of Rew City being destroyed within two hours. Beginning on the north boundary on the east side of Bordell avenue, there were destroyed as follows: Dan Kelly's feed stable; Moscho's barn and dwelling; Curtis & Hart's building; Seth Jordan's boarding house; Robert Menziers' restaurant; Chandler Bros.' grocery; J. D. Wolf's building and hardware stock; U. Fox's new boarding house, and Eugene Capron's building and stock. On the north and south sides of Coleville road, west of Bordell avenue, Ireland's machine shop; the pioneer hotel, known as the Summit House, conducted by Ross & Marr; the Rew City House; Hale's drug store; Giles' & Mehany's building; Bradford shoe store; Laydry Davey's boarding house; Central House; Dailey's hardware; Allington's restaurant; Connelly's hotel. Sniggs & Stick-

ney's grocery; Wood & Bowens' meat market and bakery; Scanlon's Davenport House; Cook's portable restaurant building; Chandler Bros.' building; G. E. Edmund's livery; Dayton & Jackson's hotel; McGeorge's dwelling; S. S. Francis' dwelling; Sinclair's fruit shop; McDermott's feed store and blacksmith shop; Murray, Morrison & Company's buildings; Thomas' restaurant; Lewis' boarding house; Robinson's building; McNamara's Edinburg House, and C. Webster's tank shop, on the west side of Bordell avenue, south of the Coleville road, were all swept away. D. Rew's farm house and buildings, then occupied by Middaugh, were destroyed, and five buildings on the west side of the street; Whiting's boarding house, Stoddard's hotel, Mrs. Agger's Central House, Dorey's boarding house, Lewis' Cuba House, and a number of small buildings were destroyed. On the Rew farm the McCalmont Company, McKay & Company, Packard & Company, S. D. Karn & Company, Benedict & Whitnal, Dyer & Ford, lost heavily in oil and rigs.

The fire of May 6, 1880, at Kendall Creek, a half mile north of Rew City, originated in the premature explosion of a torpedo in Bradley & Co.'s No. 6 well on the Taylor tract. It appears the torpedo was lowered to a depth of 600 feet, when a sudden flow of oil drove it upward, and, striking the walking beam, it exploded. The rig and a 150-barrel tank were destroyed, and the fire, running to Johnson & Co.'s rig on the Bingham land, destroyed it and the oil in tank, together with their rig on the Mantz farm below the Rew farm.

On the hillside between Lafferty and Sawyer, the rigs at eight producing wells were burned. The property of Munhall & Smithman, O'Dell & Emerson and Van Vleck was burned over, while the Anchor Petroleum Company lost two rigs on the Whipple farm.

The Foster Brook fire of May 6, 1880, originated at Porter, Gilmore & Co.'s No. 7 well, at the foot of the hollow leading to Bell's Camp, and extended southeast over the divide through the C. B. & H. tract, thence through a portion of the Willets tract to the west line of the Borden tract, destroying 101 rigs and a quantity of oil in the Foster brook and Harrisburg run neighborhoods. Tram Hollow lost nineteen rigs, six were burned on the east branch and fifty-four at Kendall Creek, aggregating 132 rigs destroyed in a few hours. Near Tarport the fire began in the brush near the Cornen purchase, and at once encircled three 250-barrel oil tanks.

The Rixford fire of May 9, 1880, originated in Squire Cline's office, and resulted in the destruction of seventy-five buildings, six loaded freight cars, twelve empty flat cars, forty rigs and 70,000 barrels of oil—the total loss being placed at $184,000. The old Rixford dwelling was swept away at this time, but, although the fire surrounded it, John McKeown's well on Main street was left untouched. On the north side, western end of Main street, west of the point of origin, this fire destroyed Cronin's boarding house; Farley's dwelling; the Central House; Cline's office; Mitchell's grocery; the Waterman block; Mrs. Karn's jewelry store; Tuttle's fruit stand; the Seymour building; the Nast Bros.' building; A. J. North's; Krohn's clothing house; Steven's bowling alley; Otto's dwelling; Scoville's law office; Blue Front grocery; Baker's dwelling; Edmund's dwelling; Tait's photograph gallery; Wass' restaurant; Garvin's blacksmith shop; Gibney's shoe shop; Dana's billiard hall; Brundage's Bakery Hotel; McIntosh's boarding house; Crandall & Alderman's grocery; Goodenough's Scranton House; Shanbacker's Yeoman House; Tait's grocery; Farrell's boarding house; Ive's shoe store; Holmes', Porter's and Mrs. Barry's dwellings; Drach's laundry, and Curtis & Drake's Titusville House. On Railroad street, extending north from Main, there were destroyed Horan's Hotel; Kane's restaurant; Mrs. Rockwell's Central Hotel; the dwell-

ings of Crooker, August and Dean; Mrs. Robins' saloon; Gorley's Railroad House; railroad depot; Packard & Co.'s office; Youngstown Oil Company's office, and Culbertson's dwelling, while Allen's coal yard, McAndrew's boiler shop and E. S. Crooker's tank shop, west of depot, were destroyed. South of Railroad street U. T. No. 429 and No. 452, 25,000-barrel tanks, and McLeod & Morrison's 7,000-barrel tanks burned. On the south side of Main street, beginning on the west, there were destroyed Unger's clothing store; Wagner's meat market; the Rolph House; Wagner & Faught's Opera House; the O'Brien building; Kammacher's building; Royer building; John Faught's dwelling; Crandall's dry goods house; Dickenson's post-office building; Neilen's hotel (Bishop House); Fleming's tank shop; Robinson's glycerine office; William O'Brien's residence; Dibble's drug store; the Gleason House; Edward's livery stable; O'Brien's old Rixford House; John McKeown's office, and O. Fleming's dwelling. The work of rebuilding was begun on May 10 of that year.

The Dallas City oil fire took place August 19, 1880, 50,000 barrels of oil being on fire. At that time the Tidewater Tank No. 6 stood 350 feet distant from the pump station, while up the brook was United Lines Tank No. 410, and in the vicinity other oil reservoirs. At five o'clock that evening lightning struck two of the 25,000-barrel tanks and one 700-barrel tank, and destroyed the telegraph instruments. James Stephens extinguished the fire at the small tank, the property of W. M. Carner & Co., but the large tanks and several rigs were destroyed.

The Rew City fire of October 24, 1881, originated in Bernard's barber shop, on the west side of Bordell street, burning Francis' meat market and dwelling, Googe Bros.' bowling alley, A. J. Dearmont's blacksmith shop on the south side. The fire was checked at Murray's feed store and dwelling, where there was an alley three feet wide. Murray's store was badly scorched and had a narrow escape. On the north side were burned the Tioga House, the building owned by C. C. Violl and occupied by D. E. Miece as a furniture store, being checked at Blakeley Bros.' drug store, where there was an alley about eight feet wide. On the east side of the street the Fox House, used as a hall, and on the north side Woodbury & Campbell's building, occupied by Edney Smith as a saloon and bowling alley, and Dearmont's blacksmith and wagon shop were destroyed. The flames were checked at Cornell's dwelling by an alley about eight feet wide. Water was hauled from the Hopking & Packard lease in a 250-barrel tank. Eight teams were employed and furnished an ample supply. The citizens fought the fire bravely.

The Kansas Branch fire of January 4, 1884, resulted in the burning of the four children of C. N. Garver, an employe of the Keystone Company.

The glycerine explosion at Sawyer City in September, 1881, resulted in the death of William Bunton, Charles Rust, James Thrashier and Charles Krouse, and serious injury to four others.

Knox City, which came into existence in 1879, on the Hodge farm (soon after the Sawyer & Boille well was drilled on the the Rew farm), was inaugurated by the opening of Jack Fraser's Knox City House. It was destroyed by fire April 21, 1880. This fire originated in a barber shop, and destroyed Hussey's saloon, Pfunter's furniture shop, M. T. Holahan's buildings, the Oil Exchange Hotel, the Barnes House, Stone Bros.' grocery, and Fraser's Knox City House.

Gillmor, near Bradford, was wiped out by fire in March, 1879, and Hugh Lafferty burned to death. Rebuilt at once, it is to-day one of the busy hamlets of this section. The Knights of Honor and other secret and benevolent organizations are to be found here, including G. A. R. Post No. 589, and the Women's Relief Corps. The old villages were rebuilt after the fashion of

A. J. Hughes

oil camps, business resumed, and to-day the visitor may converse with some persons who never heard of the destructive fires of 1879–84.

Babcock, a lumbering village, now known as Tuna Creek, is located north of Bradford, near the State line.

The villages of this township are Foster Brook, Babcock's Mills, Derrick City, Lafferty, Red Rock, Gillmor, Sawyer City, Hazelwood, Forest, Taylor, and Rew City. Throughout the valleys of the township are several agricultural settlements. At Derrick City is a Methodist church building; it is the circuit station and here Rev. William Magovern resides.

Foster Brook Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, was organized some time ago, and in October, 1889, took an important place among the societies of the district.

The township officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Robert McMurray and J. L. Seager; town clerk, George Wannamaker; collector, T. F. Hungerville; school directors, H. T. Morian and S. A. Shannon; auditor, E. B. Sage; assessor, N. Snyder; judge of election, First District, H. B. Day; inspectors, T. W. Powers and M. M. McKay; judge of election, Second District, J. W. Gormley; inspectors, W. J. Boyd and S. M. Henderson.

TARPORT, OR BOROUGH OF KENDALL.

Tarport adjoins Bradford city on the north, and is connected therewith by railroad and street car lines. In 1880 it contained 2,689 inhabitants. In 1888 there were 181 Republican, 139 Democratic, eleven Prohibitionist and three United Labor votes cast, or a total of 334. This number multiplied by six gives an approximate of the present population, about 2,004.

Tarport was great when Bradford was a little hamlet. For years the trade of northwestern McKean centered here, and here many of the pioneers of Bradford's business entered on commercial life. Harvey D. Hicks was first postmaster at Tarport, keeping the office in the hotel. On entering the union service in 1862, his wife continued the office during the war. In 1872 Loyal Ward was appointed to the office, and served until William Beers succeeded him in 1873. The office has been filled by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Butler in recent years until J. C. Brenneman was commissioned in July, 1889. The discovery of oil in the Tuna Valley changed the pleasant little village of olden days into a bustling oil camp. In 1876 the name was changed to Kendall Creek; the post-office was then established under that name, with H. G. Mitchell postmaster. In June of that year Mitchell & Sons opened a grocery store and Z. Fisher commenced building his three-story hotel. Later F. N. Taylor opened a store there and the Oil Exchange hall was erected.

In 1878 the village contained about 900 inhabitants. Here was the junction of the Peg-Leg Line and the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroads; hundreds of derricks standing all around, and large tanks, telling at once that this was the great tank city of the period. In January, 1878, the Peg-Leg Railroad was completed to Tarport, and the Narrow Gauge was opened February 11, 1878, between Bradford and Olean, the train climbing grades of 135 feet per mile.

In January and February, 1878, the *Era* was filled with accounts of atrocities at Tarport, in the low resort of Ben Hogan, since which time strange changes have taken place. The wicked village of 1878 was destroyed to give place to the new order of houses and inhabitants, and even the notorious Ben has become an evangelist, as elsewhere related. Contemporary with Ben's settlement at Tarport came the era of fires and explosions. Roberts' glycerine

factory, a mile from Tarport, exploded October 2, 1877, killing J. F. Smith and injuring Col. Roberts and his son. The fire of April 25, 1880, destroyed Schmultz's grocery, Kerns' saloon, Stine's Dew Drop Inn, Delmage's tank shop, and Mrs. Robinson's boarding house. William Houseler was arrested and charged with being the incendiary. The glycerine explosion of May 24, 1880, destroyed the Ernest Koester works below Tarport. It appears the forest fires communicated with the safes (then containing only 200 pounds of the explosive), which were lifted bodily upward and scattered over a wide area. In May, 1880, Book & Rhodes' No. 15 Tank, on Rutherford run, was struck by lightning and 600 barrels of oil burned, and Stettheimer's engine house, on East branch, destroyed. J. M. Tait lost the rigs and tanks at his wells on Foster brook. The Roger Sherman 10,000-barrel oil tank, near Tarport, was struck by lightning June 10, 1880, and set on fire. Superintendent Seymore turned steam on the burning oil, and this, aided by the application of wet blankets, subdued the flames—the first time an oil tank and contents were thus saved. The fire of June 25, 1880, destroyed thirty-two buildings in two hours. It originated in the Westcott House, which it destroyed as well as the following buildings: Mrs. Melhuish's boarding house, J. W. Winsor's dwelling, Heathcote's hotel, Riley & Evans' hotel, Wheaton's meat market. J. S. Fisher's saloon, Mackay & Benson's grocery, Phillips' Oil Exchange Hotel, the Dowdney House, Mulqueen's saloon, Ockerman building, L. R. Barnes' hotel, Flynn Bros.' grocery, Levi's clothing house, Kern's saloon, and another saloon, Calhoun's shoe store, Walsh's building, Hurd's harness shop, and the Fuller House barn. On the opposite side it destroyed the Walsh House, then operated by John Ingersoll; the double house owned by John Mitchell and Knox Brothers, in which was the postoffice, with H. G. Mitchell, master; his dwelling in the rear; E. R. Sherman's and George Smith's dwellings; the Oil Exchange building; Frank Taylor's building, Judge Craig's dwelling and Cadwallader's office. The total loss was estimated at $50,000. Mrs. Neff's boarding house, at head of Main street, was saved. The fire of May 5, 1883, destroyed six houses, and burned to death George O'Neil, a fireman.

Kendall Borough elections were held February 15, 1881, when Eugene Buck received 208 votes and C. E. Everson 103, for burgess. M. A. Haggerty, O. L. Lathrop, Denis Lundergan, C. Benson, Philo Ackley and Joseph Nye were elected members of council; E. F. Converse, constable; A. J. Evans, high constable; A. M. Kleckner, C. D. Longfellow and Robert Pilkington, school directors; Joe Bensinger, assessor; C. D. Longfellow and W. B. Clark, auditors; S. B. Shaffer and E. W. Baker, inspectors, and John Todd, judge of elections. J. H. Butler was elected burgess in 1882, receiving the total vote, 216; Philo Ackley, in 1883; L. D. Langmade, in 1884, with W. W. Penhollow, justice; E. J. Fitzsimmons, in 1885–86; Philo Ackley, in 1887, with A. M. Kleckner, justice, and T. T. Mapes, in 1888–89. The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Burgess, W. K. Urquhart; councilmen, J. G. Fisher, S. W. Stilling, P. Mallory; school directors, A. V. Field, J. C. Smith; justice of the peace, Philo Ackley; collector, W. W. Penhollow; constable, M. B. Delmage; auditor, Wilson Rice; judges of election, First District, Philo Ackley; Second District, C. D. Gilbert; inspectors, William Heaps, James Flynn, Wilson Rice, E. H. Parish.

The early schools of Tarport are noticed in the history of Bradford township, where many of the pioneers of this section are also referred to. So also with the religious organizations.

The first Presbyterian Church of Kendall was incorporated in June, 1881, with T. W. Williamson, F. S. Reynolds, J. W. Sherman, G. Buchanan, C.

D. Longfellow, C. B. Seymour, Dr. McCarthy, J. Hockley, D. L. Skinner, J. Odell and G. W. Newman, members.

The first Free Methodist Society of Tuna Creek was organized in 1883, with O. Dodge, A. D. Gaines, Sam. Henderson, L. Sager, Harriet E. Jones, Mrs. M. J. Zeliff, Phil. and Mrs. M. V. Hooker, Mrs. M. G. Beardsley husband and William, A. G. McCoy, H. G. Crawford, G. Brightonberger, C. B. Stoddard, William Cornelius, I. Walker, George Hasson, H. Hare and George G. Sandford. Rev. John H. Stoody is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, the beginnings of which are told in the history of Bradford.

The Kendall Creek Cemetery Association was incorporated March 3, 1871, with C. C. Melvin, C. H. Foster, A. W. and James Buchanan and F. A. Moore, trustees.

Kendall Lodge No. 133, A. O. U. W., is one of the oldest benefit organizations of the borough. Among its officers may be named J. S. Fisher, V. K. Boyer, L. Reed, A. M. Kleckner and D. Huntley. This lodge built a hall some years ago near the railroad, which hall is still standing. The officers for 1890 are F. O. Hane, C. Crary, A. Cole, T. J. Buchanan, James Moseley, G. W. Mitchell, L. S. Reed, F. H. Burr, James Hood and A. M. Kleckner. Present membership, 97.

Washington Legion, S. K. of A. O. U. W., was organized April 8, 1884. Among its members are those named in connection with the lodge, R. B. Gillespie, A. J. Martin, O. L. Lathrop, H. H. Berringer, A. J. Cole, T. B. Humes and others. The officers of the legion in 1890 are H. R. Winger, C. S. Crarey, James Hood, D. Huntley, D. J. Stewart, A. M. Kleckner, R. B. Gillespie, J. G. Fisher and G. E. Benninghoff. There are twenty-one members.

Kendall Tent No. 5, K. O. T. M., was organized July 8, 1884. Among its members are T. M. Olmsted, Col. D. Gardner, H. C. Jones, H. K. Boyer, M. P. Wooley and F. M. Bickford. The tent elected the following named officers in December, 1889, in order of tent rank: Moses P. Wooley, James L. Fleming, W. K. Urquhart, H. C. Jones, H. Boyer, M. B. Delmage, D. E. Ash and J. M. Shaw. The membership on March 10 was 136.

Tuna Lodge No. 1122, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was instituted January 20, 1886, by D. G. P., A. N. Heard. Among its members are E. M. McElhaney, J. Q. Field, Mrs. Kate Walter, E. R. Sherman, Frank G. Bemis, E. R. Sherman, C. F. Jewell, E. J. Fitzsimmons. The officers for 1890 are L. R. Shaw, Mrs. M. P. Hennage, E. R. Sherman, Rachel Troup, Ella Smiley, Mrs. Retta Phillips, Mrs. Sarah Artley, J. W. Stephens and M. E. Smiley. Medical examiner, D. E. Ash. There are eighty members.

Local Branch No. 389 of the Order of the Iron Hall was organized September 17, 1886; among the official members are H. G. Vankenren, J. Manly, J. R. McCarthy and T. B. Humes.

Break of Day Division No. 170, Sons of Temperance, was organized September, 1886. Its members were William Dobin, Rev. J. G. Hann, Mrs. W. Harris, P. Whittlesey, Mrs. H. Wardell.

Kendall Section Cadets of Temperance, organized March, 1887; Mrs. M. A. Thomas, Mrs. L. Hann; D. G., William Dobie; W. A., Grace Sandburn; V. A., Annie Greer; P. W. A., Ella Dobie; R. S., Arch Worton; T., George Dobie.

In 1889 the Kendall Loan and Savings Association was organized with the following officers: President, George W. Mitchell; secretary, E. R. Sherman; treasurer, T. T. Mapes; appraising committee, T. T. Mapes, A. V. Field and J. M. Nye. The board of directors consists of A. V. Field, T. T. Mapes, J.

M. Nye, George W. Mitchell and E. R. Sherman. These officers were re-elected for 1890.

Kendall Circle No. 74, Protected Home Circle, is presided over by E. R. Sherman, with Ellen Geary, vice-president; Mrs. M. Moseley, chaplain; J. J. Gonter, G.; Emma J. Gonter, accountant; C. D. Longfellow, secretary; Mrs. Martha Sherman, treasurer; J. T. Graham, porter; Mrs. L. Whitman, watch, and Dr. J. R. McCartey, medical examiner.

Equitable Aid Union No. 249 was organized December 28, 1885, and is presided over by D. Keibler, with Dora Boyer, vice-president, and Mrs. L. Hathaway, secretary. The remaining offices are filled by H. R. Wigner, D. Huntly, Mrs. C. Withery, Mrs. L. Dorrance, Mrs. Wilda Rice, Mrs. Alice Smith, Myrtle Hathaway, Cora Montrose and O. B. Coleman. There are 158 members belonging to this union.

CORYDON TOWNSHIP.

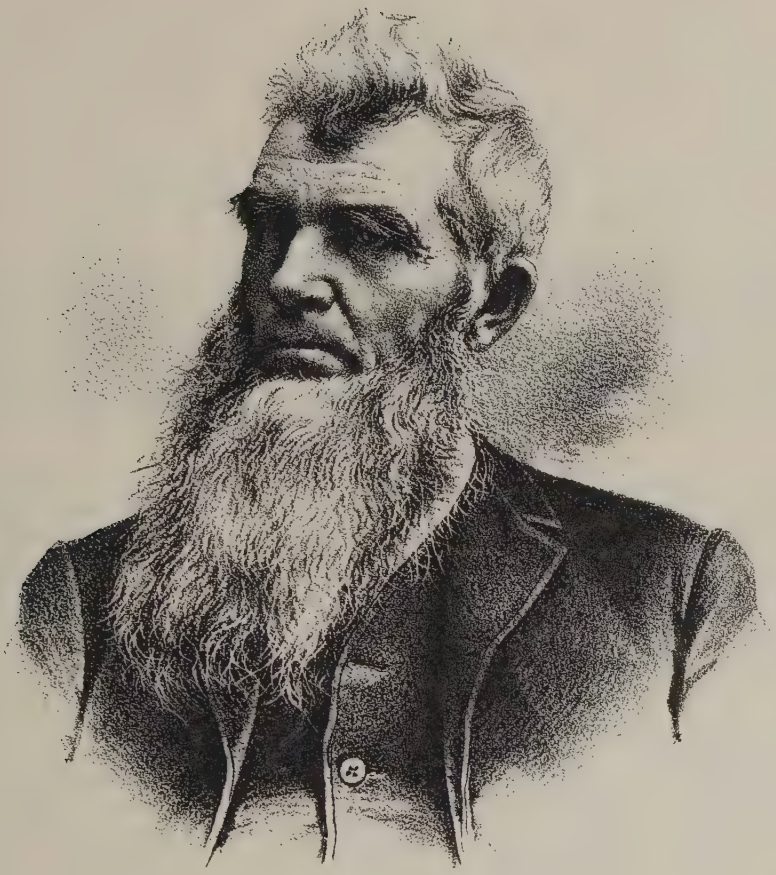
Corydon township occupies the northwest corner of McKean county. Here Corydon run flows west by north through the northern sections, while the two branches of Sugar run meander everywhere through the southwest and center, and flow together near the west line, whence the main stream rushes down to join the Allegheny river in Warren county, south of Cornplanter's run, which also rises here. On the divide between Willow and Quaker creeks (heads of the Corydon, in the northeast corner), an elevation of 2,210 feet above tide is recorded; while on the Warren county line, where Sugar run enters the Allegheny valley, the elevation is only 1,300 feet. Geologist Asburner, speaking of this section in 1878, states that the number of houses and shanties there could be counted on the fingers, and denied the assertion of local geologists in the matter of coal beds, asserting that never could coal be profitably mined here. He further termed it the "Barren Township," but acknowledged the existence of plateaus, to which he ascribed the general character of those in Lafayette township.

The population of Corydon township in 1880 was 154. In 1888 there were fifty Republican and thirteen Democratic votes recorded, on which total—sixty-three—the population was placed at 315.

The seated tax-payers of Corydon township in 1836–37 were Edwin Adams, James Anderson (a trader), William Brown, John Brown, James L. Baker, Albert and David Cargill, William Care (tavern-keeper), Benjamin Chamberlain, Chamberlain & Hall (saw-mill owners), Alfred Forbes (merchant), Andrew Flatt, Amos Flatt, R. M. Truman, J. W. Field (tavern-keeper), Seth W. Green, Walter Guy, William Gibbs, Comfort Hamlin, Orrin Hook, John Haseltine, Abel Morrison, Rice Morrison, Jacob McCall. Morrison, Stephens & Co. (saw-mills), Moses Parmlee, Zelotes Parmlee, Juri Perry, B. H. Pike (tradesman), Amos Patterson (merchant), Abiel Rolfe (tavern-keeper), Walter and George Seaman, Perry Shannon (saw-mill owner), Clark Stearns, F. H. Tracy, Jonathan Thompson, Ben. Tome, Isaac Williams, H. N. Wheeler (store-keeper and saw-mill owner), John Wait (store-keeper) and John E. Woodbeck (trader); A. Foster was the assessor.... Brownell, now of Tionesta, worked in Conover's saw-mill, at the head of Sugar run, in 1857. This mill was erected in 1854–55, while the mills operated by the Templetons, south of the town-line, were erected much earlier.

Early in 1843 a colony of German Catholics purchased a large tract of land in Warren county, near the east line of McKean, and established a commercial village, and in 1843 a post-office was existing at Kinzua.

The Corydon well, on Willow creek, one-half mile up stream from the Allegheny, was in existence in 1850.



A N Lillibridge

The township officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Moses Johnson, James Hinton; school directors, C. D. Seaman, B. D. Tome; collector, H. Schobey; constable, H. Schobey; justice of the peace, E. S. Payne; town clerk, Peter Parsons; auditor, B. D. Tome; judge of election, Philip Tome; inspectors, J. Rogers, Fred Flynn.

CHAPTER XII.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP—CERES TOWNSHIP.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY—POPULATION—OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1890—TURTLE POINT—NEWELL CREEK—CHURCHES AND CEMETERY.
CERES TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1890—FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—EARLY SETTLERS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1836-37—RE-SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN STATE LINE.
CERES VILLAGE——FIRST ARRIVALS—POST-OFFICE—MERCHANTS — SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—MILITARY—RAILROADS—INDUSTRIES.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP, south of Ceres, and north of Liberty, is the home of Annin creek, which rises in the heights north of Annin, and enters the Allegheny river at Turtle point. Two Mile creek rises southeast of Annin, and flowing southwest enters the Allegheny below Port Allegany. Bell run, mentioned in the sketch of Ceres township, rises in the northeast corner; Newell creek flows southwest through the northwest corner, and Rock run parallels Annin creek northwest of the divide. Open Brook flows north through the southwest corner, where it enters the main river, which marks the northeast line of this corner. The high land one mile northwest of Annin is 2,345 feet above tide; two miles southwest an elevation of 2,340 exists, and two and one-half miles due south, near the Port road, a plateau 2,300 feet above tide was measured. In fact an average elevation of 2,200 feet for summits, marks this township, the lowest point being the mouth of Rock run, 1,435 feet. Northwest of the Smethport anticlinal are two small areas of Olean conglomerate, and between Annin and Two Mile creeks two more, but beyond such evidences of coal, there were no minerals discovered up to 1879.

The population of Annin township in 1880 was 1,089. The vote in 1888 was 109 Republican, 117 Democratic, 10 Prohibitionist and five Labor Unionist, or 241, multiplied by five, equals 1,205, the estimated population.

The officers of this township elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, S. R. June; school directors, L. E. Bishop and F. K. Winship for three years, and John J. Cawley for one year; constable, Joseph Mullin; judge of election, H. A. June; inspectors of election, Jerome Robinson, H. M. Harder; supervisors, J. J. McCarey, James Hooley; auditors, H. M. Harder for one year, Thomas McGavisk for two years, and Eugene McCarey for three years; collector, L. J. Phenix; town clerk, Lorenzo Hodges.

Turtle Point was the name given to the present village in 1836, when Henry Bryant, an Olean lawyer, erected the large saw-mill there. When cleaning out the mill-race the workmen found a large turtle buried deep in the

mud. A few remnants of the old village were to be seen in 1885, although the new village was transferred to the corners nearer the railroad. Bryant invested $11,000 in this milling concern, but the panic coming on swept it away. Later he took Enoch Fobes as partner and James H. Wright as miller. In 1844 S. A. Backus purchased Bryant's interests, leaving the original owner to begin life anew in California.

Newell Creek and neighborhood were settled about fifty years ago. Among the names of old families are John and William Crawley, Ed. McMahon, Tim. Mullin, Murty and Patrick Driscoll, George Oliver, Patrick Masterson, Con. Doyle, John O'Connor, Jerry Riley, Michael McAuliffe, Philip Cooney, Thomas Dunn, Richard and Dennis Delany, Thomas Bizell, W. M. Londrigan, James Harkin.

St. Mary's Church was established here in 1847, and Rev. J. J. Burns was resident priest in 1850, when the old church was erected and dedicated by Bishop O'Connor. Fathers Dean and Galligan were missionary priests in 1847–48, and Father Smith was resident pastor from October, 1848, to June 16, 1850. In 1853 Rev. Coady succeeded Father Burns, who was followed by Father Madigan in September, 1856, and he by Father Murrill in December, 1866. Father P. J. Patterson, V. F., came in September, 1868. In 1869 he commenced the present church building, which was dedicated in February, 1872, by Bishop Mullen. The congregation comprises 150 families. The church at Newell Creek may be said to have absorbed old St. Mary's above Smethport, leaving the southern members alone to the new parish of Smethport. The pastor died December 21, 1889. Father Cosgrove is successor of the venerable Father Patterson as pastor of St. Mary's parish, including Port Allegany, Austin, Costello, Duke Centre and other places.

The Annin Creek Humane Society was the name given to a cemetery association in June, 1851, of which D. Buckley, I. H. Holcomb, S. Foote, S. D. Cooper, Theron Cooper, J. P. Evans, Jr., Joshua D. Knapp, J. C. Evans, N. B. Foote, Joseph Hodges, C. Graham, J. H. Knapp and J. P. Evans were members.

The Methodist Church was incorporated in September, 1867, on petition of Joseph Merrick, Niles Kinney, C. H. Bessee, G. F. Tubbs, H. M. Harder, M. S. Hadley, S. H. Kinney and A. H. Bessee.

The First Baptist Church was incorporated March 21, 1887, on petition of S. L. Holcomb, Eli B. Buckley, L. H. and F. K. Winship and G. O. Buckley.

The First Regular Baptist Church of Turtle Point was incorporated June 3, 1887. The subscribers were Theron Cooper, D. C. Winship, S. L. Holcomb, Albertus Cooper and Darius Simpson.

CERES TOWNSHIP.

Ceres township occupies the northeast corner of the county. King's run of the Oswayo runs in a general northern course through the center; Bell's run parallels it in the center of the east half; Oswayo creek enters in the northeast corner, flows northwestwardly to Ceres for two and a quarter miles, then crosses the State line, and eventually loses itself in the Allegheny river. The head-waters of Newell creek are found in the southwest, and of Barden creek in the west center. Taylor's run and several smaller streams feed the creeks named. The highest measured elevation is 2,245 feet, one mile southwest of Glenn, at the head of Rock run, and the lowest point, 1,443, near State Line depot. The divide between King's and Bell's runs shows a general elevation of 2,200 feet, declining to 1,450 south of Ceres. East of Bell's run it ranges from 2,200 feet in north and south extremes to 1,500 in the

Oswayo valley, while the divide at the head of Barden and Newell creeks presented summits of 2,219 and 2,200. The township is minus coal measures and conglomerate; but the summit caps of Pocono are from 250 to 300 feet thick. Near Russell's house on the Ceres road, at an elevation of 2,075 feet, there was discovered, in 1878, a red limy shale band. In King's run gulch, at Lynch's house, red soil was found at an elevation of 1,675 feet; along Barden run at an elevation of 1,645 feet, as at the old Biggens' place; and toward Ceres, of 1,720 feet, or only thirty feet below the top of the Chemung in that neighborhood. At Bly's house, on Ceres and Turtle Point road, a slightly red soil was seen at an elevation of 1,980 feet, and toward Turtle Point this soil was seen at different elevations; but from Bly's to Ceres, with the exception of one place (Chevalier's farm), the soil as well as sandstone was of the gray variety. About twelve years ago the first oil well was drilled up Bell's brook, N. Y., by Howard & Magee, which was made dry. About four years ago a well was drilled up Carr's brook by Henry Carter, which is a half-barrel well. This is now owned by V. Perry Carter. Two wells have since been drilled for gas by V. P. Carter, representing the Ceres Gas Company, which wells supply the village and neighborhood. The King's run well was bored five or six years ago by a local company.

The population of Ceres in 1880, including the 108 inhabitants of Ceres village, was 975. In 1883 there were 123 Republican, 58 Democratic, 27 Prohibition and 47 Labor Unionist votes cast, or a total of 255, which, multiplied by five, gives a population of 1,275.

The officers chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Winfield Lanphere, James E. Welch; school directors, G. N. Hackett, O. P. Coon; constable, G. W. Hackett; collector, G. W. Hackett; auditor, James Biggins; justice of the peace, W. W. Holley; judge of election, E. W. Kitchsire; inspectors of election, F. H. Raymond, Barton Holley; town clerk, J. J. Robarts.

Francis King, the agent of John Keating, brought a number of workmen to Ceres in 1798, where King's settlement was founded. Mr. King came from England about that time, and, being a Quaker, his co-religionists in Philadelphia recommended him to John Keating for the position of agent and surveyor. He was a surveyor, and, like the old-time men of that profession, eccentric, and it is alleged, when clearing the hillside at Ceres, he compelled the imported laborers to roll the logs up hill, and satisfied the ignorant fellows that this course was correct, because the Yankees rolled them down hill. In 1801 he began the survey of the Keating lands, and in 1812 surveyed for the settlers in Farmers valley. Five years later, in 1817, he died, when John Keating continued his son in the agency. His original field book is in possession of Byron D. Hamlin, forming a monument to his precision.

The commission of justice of the peace of Ceres was issued by Gov. Thomas McKean October 4, 1806, to John Claudius Brevost. What the feelings of the old governor must have been when he authorized this pioneer justice "to have and execute all and singular the powers, jurisdictions and authorities and to receive and enjoy all and singular the lawful emoluments of a justice of the peace," may be imagined. Except John Keating's agent and his employes there were no settlers in the township to lead the new justice to hope for emolument. In November following Squire Brevost did actually qualify before the *Coram*, J. G. Lowrey, of Centre county.

Uncle Harry, who came with his father, Thomas Smith, to Ceres in 1803 or 1804, died August 27, 1877. Lester Hargrave was also one of the early employes here. Asahel Wright, a soldier of 1812, resided at Glenn up to

1880, but for twenty-seven years prior to 1872 was never as far as Olean, and never saw a railroad train, although then eighty-three years old. His daughter, L. Ellen Wright, was for years corresponding secretary of Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. in Pennsylvania. Reuben S. Taylor, who settled at Bell's run in 1836, served in the war of 1812. He died in September, 1877, at Roulette.

The resident tax-payers of Ceres township in 1836–37 were David Axtell (moved to Wisconsin), G. C. Burnham, H. Bowen, A. Brown, William Bardsley, John C. Brevost, John O. Bradsby, Daniel Bliven, John Bee and Tom Bee* (who operated a saw-mill), Potter Benson (who owned a second saw-mill), Dan Benson, S. A. Barber*, William Bell*, Valentine Bowen, Cyrus and Ira Cooper* (saw-mill owners, on site of Van Wormer's present mill), A. C. Conklin*, William and J. O. Cutter (moved away years ago), Hosea Cappell, William Cobbett (grist-mill owner), H. Chevalier (Frenchman), Peter and Orrin Cook, Asa Canfield, Oscar* and Timothy Carpenter*, Harvey Carr*, Cynthia Campbell, Philip Corwin, John Chase*, Levi Davis (tradesman), Jonathan, John and Thomas Drake (Oswayo), Nathan Dennis*, Rev. J. P. Evans (Annin Creek Baptist), Warren Edson, John Fobes* (saw-mill owner), T. J. Fowler, Mary Gilbert*, Lester Hargraves*, W. Hawley*, C. J. Hurlburt, A., Phil. and William Hooker*, Absalom Hutchison, Sol. Jordan, Friend S. Kinney*, Niles Kinney*, John King*, Robert King*, Abijah, Luke and Jacob Knapp*, William Lester*, George and William Lanphere*, Reverious and Rod. Loop*, Ebenezer Larrabee*, John Lee, Orsamus Meeray, John and Delos Morris, Michael McEvilly, L. Nelson*, Sam Nicholes, I. Phelps*, Harrison Ruby, Thomas Robbins*, Leonard, Almond (justice), Anson and William Rice*, W. Ray*, Linas P. Stoddart, George A. Smith, William, Henry and John Smith*, W. P. Stillman* (tan-yard owner; left before the war), Perry and Spencer Sweet, Clark Stillman*, Dan. Spencer, Joseph, Abram and John Stull*, William Tupper*, Willard and Norman Taylor (said to reside at Port Allegany), John Thompkins, Ben.* and Uriah Vandamark, John Wolcott, Asel*, W. P. and Alf. Wright, Samuel and John Whipple, N. and I. N. Winans, Marvel Wheelock, Rev. William Weber (Methodist), R.* and Micajah Wright* and Jacob Young* (owner of saw-mill). William Hooker was assessor.

In 1877 the re-survey of the northern State line was made, varying but little from the line of 1786. Ceres village was transferred to Pennsylvania, and in 1878 the boundary stones were placed.

Myrtle, formerly Mapleton Postoffice, was established in 1877, with Silas Cooper as postmaster, who held the office until F. E. Tull was appointed. In 1887 Mr. Tull sold his store to J. C. Burt, who carried on the office of deputy until regularly appointed in August, 1887.

The Myrtle Cheese Factory was established, thirteen or fourteen years ago, by George Chamberlain, his heirs being the present owners. The Hickox Mill, in existence many years, is still in use, east of the village; and at the head of Bell's run is Miller's saw-mill, operated by the Dibble Brothers. Lester Hargrave is said to have been the first resident of this settlement. Like others of the pioneers of Ceres, he was connected with Keating's agency here.

The Oswayo flood of May 31, and June 1, 1889, filled the valley, being about three feet higher than the flood of 1865. Large saw logs were carried over the main street of Ceres, and boats were used for travel; several trestles on the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad were carried away, and the track torn up. The only dams on the stream which escaped destruction were F. M. Van Wormer's and Pratt & Bixby's. Among the heavier losers by this disaster

*Deceased.

were G. C. Hickox, F. M. Van Wormer and the Oswayo Tannery Company; many others along the flood-swept valley met with smaller losses.

CERES VILLAGE.

Late in 1837 Samuel Estes came to Ceres village, where he found a one-half log and one-half plank house standing opposite the present Central Hotel. Within a few years (in 1841) he moved south of the creek and erected part of the present Oswayo House, which he conducted until the Western New York & Erie Railroad was built, when he moved to Olean and built a hotel near the depot. In later years he moved to Minnesota, where he died.

In 1838 Nelson Peabody came to the village. He found John Smith's general store and the Estes tavern. John King kept the post-office where William K. King now resides; Cooper's old saw-mill, where Franklin Van Wormer's large mills are now situated, and the Youngs' mill, where is now the Minor mill, were in operation; the Methodists had a class here, which has been continued to the present time. Mr. Peabody was clerk in John Smith's store until February, 1840, when V. Perry Carter bought the concern and Mr. Peabody joined Russell Cooper in business and continued four or five years. V. Perry Carter opened his store after the death of John Smith, whose daughter he married in 1842.

In 1841 the residents of the village grew tired of having to walk one and one-half miles to John King's house for their letters, and had V. Perry Carter petition the department for an office in the village. This petition was granted, but Mr. King interested John Keating and others in his cause and had the office returned to him. A little later Mr. Carter had a chart of the locality made and a new petition signed. The demand was manifestly so just that the department ordered the removal of the office to the village, where it has been continued to this day. Mr. King kept the post-office on the table in the family sitting-room, and into this each one who expected a letter had to go to seek it.

Josiah Priest, who, in 1850, wrote sketches of the Oswayo valley, was justice of the peace at Ceres. His papers were never published is the statement of Mrs. Keyser, while Mr. Carter is positive that parts or all of the papers appeared in print.

Robert Hinds was the only merchant here in 1852. John Robarts was a trader here for a number of years; also Simpson & Barber, C. H. Smith, John B. Gleason, F. H. Raymond and G. Perry. Joseph Morse was postmaster here before the war, succeeding John King, and had the office in his house, which occupied the site of the Central Hotel, afterward the residence of V. Perry Carter until destroyed by the first fire, in 1869. In 1855 or 1856 Mr. Carter returned from Richburg, bought the Hinds store and was appointed postmaster, holding the office until his removal to Duke Centre, in 1879, when he was succeeded by Robarts, who in turn was succeeded by Call. Louis Carrier was appointed in 1885, but Miss Augusta Call conducted the office for eight years, or until the appointment of John B. Gleason in June, 1889.

When Nelson Peabody arrived there were two school buildings—one south, where is the present school building on the Pennsylvania side, while the building on the New York side occupied the site of Wellington White's present home. These buildings continued in use until the present house was erected. In Ceres township in 1846 general stores were kept by P. B. Dedrick and Ralph Adams, and the tavern by Samuel Estes. In 1847 Dedrick & Pardy, Samuel Estes and C. Peabody were merchants; J. H. Wright and D. Dunham the new tavern-keepers.

In 1847 the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ceres was incorporated.

The oldest record in possession of the pastor shows the names of W. T. Lane, Honeoye; Joel Whitney, Lane school-house; Stephen Chapel, South Bolivar; R. D. Garrison, Pikeville (members joined the Nazarites), and B. C. Call of Ceres; Edward Nicholas and Calvin Blood of Shinglehouse were the class leaders. Later H. B. Robarts is named as leader of the Bell's run class, with Elisha B. West local preacher; A. Mallory was recording steward in 1867, while Mrs. F. G. Fuller is now recorder. The pastoral record goes back only to 1879, when A. B. Kelly was appointed. In 1882 Rev. W. Post and Rev. A. I. Blanchard came, and in 1886 Rev. W. H. Farnham. There are now seventy-nine members.

In 1840 Nelson Peabody was commissioned justice of the peace and held the office until elected associate judge in 1861. He was again commissioned and served until six or seven years ago. During the war he was deputy provost marshal for Ceres township. Among the soldiers of the district, many of whom belong to Portville Post, No. 85, G. A. R., are the following named: Frank A. Chapman, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry; F. P. Chapman, Eighty-fifth New York; Nat. Hendrix, Company A, Eighty-fifth New York; Henry B. Robarts, Eighty-fifth New York; John Frugan, New York Infantry; William Hyde, William Worden, Eighty-fifth New York; Frank Fuller, Eighty-fifth New York; John B. Gleason, Clark Wells and Edgar Wells, Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Bucktails; Byron Lanphere and Robert Lanphere, Bucktails; Jacob Brock, Eighty-fifth New York; Adam Burdick, Eighty-fifth New York; Daniel and Matthew Burdick, Eighty-fifth New York; Lafayette Maxson, Eighty-fifth New York; James Gobles, Eighty-fifth New York; Martin Stephens, Pennsylvania Infantry; F. Maxson, Eighty-fifth New York; Robert Clark, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; Frank Van Wormer, Pennsylvania; A. De North, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; Moses Ford, Hiram Grow, Daniel Peabody, James Biggins and Amos Safford, Eighty-fifth New York (drowned in the Oswayo some years ago); Bill North, Bucktails; George North, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; George Lanphere, Eighty-fifth New York; James Hobbs, New York Infantry; —— Carpenter (wounded at Gettysburg), Pennsylvania Infantry; William North, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; Volney Mix, Pennsylvania Infantry; Albert Lanphere, Bucktails; Freeman Fuller, Bucktails; Philip Haines and Bennie Haines, Pennsylvania Infantry; F. Hawley, Eighty-fifth New York; Lewis Hawley, Eighty-fifth New York; John Hawley, Eighty-fifth New York; Floyd Hawley, Forty-second Pennsylvania; C. Melven, Forty-second Infantry; C. Bridge and West Bridge, Forty-second Pennsylvania Regiment; also Nate Foote, Thomas, John, and Alonzo Cushman, and Nathan Hand.

Charles B. Bailey, who resided in Ceres township before the war, now of Young Hickory, N. Y., was, in June, 1889, granted a back pension of $5,000, and $72 monthly. This large pension was granted on account of his total blindness.

A. B. Luce was the first agent at Ceres of the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad in October, 1881. W. D. Chase took charge in February, 1882; E. D. Cummings in May, 1882; L. J. White in February, 1883, and in November, 1883, C. H. Gleason, the present agent, took charge. (Between 6,000 and 8,000 cords of bark will be shipped from Ceres this summer.)

In 1877 the White & Van Wormer Mill at Ceres was erected. This is one of the immense lumber industries of the county.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF ELDRED.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1890—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1843–44—FIRST SHINGLE-MILL—VILLAGES, ETC.

BOROUGH OF ELDRED——ORIGIN OF NAME—EARLY HISTORY—GROWTH OF THE TOWN—INCORPORATION—FIRST COUNCIL—OFFICERS CHOSEN IN 1890—HURRICANES, FIRES, ETC.—FIRE COMPANY—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—BANKS—WATER-WORKS—GAS COMPANY—INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP is divided into two ridges by the valley of the Allegheny. The river enters the township near the southeast corner, flows in a tortuous course, generally north, to the bend at the confluence of Indian creek, where it runs east, and thence north, entering New York State near the northeast corner of the township, and seven and one-third miles from the northeast corner of the county, at State Line village. Newell creek enters from the northeast in the southeast corner; Potatoe creek joins the river a mile below Frisbee; Barden creek enters at Eldred, and Knapp's creek a mile below. Several small feeders run down from the high lands: Rice's creek (along which runs the pipe line) courses southeast through the southwest corner, and Indian creek holds a similar position in the northwest corner. The rich valley lands comprise the greater part of the area; but the summits are bold, many attaining a height of about 2,200 feet above tide level. At State Line the elevation is only 1,440. The outcrop of Kinzua creek sandstone extends for 800 feet to the Chemung conformation, and up to 1879 the oil field was mainly confined to the Indian creek region. The old Littlefield well, drilled in 1878, was the only producer at Eldred for some time prior to 1879, when the Cummings & Dean well was drilled, only to be found dry. In August the old Erie Company's well was shot, and became (it is alleged) a ten-barrel producer. The well on the Benham farm, at the head of Windfall, was abandoned, but became a gasser. The Gas Company's new well is bored on this farm.

In August, 1878, the well on the Welch farm, the Hostetter on the Wolcott farm, the Knott Bros.' well on Mix creek, and the Lee & Halleck well, as well as Parsons & Co.'s, were in existence. Palmer well No. 1, on Carpenter brook, was drilled in the spring of 1880, but proved dry. In March, 1881, the Morse well, on Windfall, gave a new industry to Eldred. The Sartwell well, five miles south of Eldred, was shot in February, 1882, and threw out the oil and salt water in the hole. The Eldred wells in existence in March, 1884, were the Simcox on the Littlefield farm, completed in May, 1877, but, owing to heavier wells being found at Duke Centre and Indian Creek, it was abandoned until the winter of 1883–84, and it is now a producer. The Cummings & Dean well, on the G. T. Dennis farm, was finished August 2, 1879; Barber's well, in January, 1881; Morse & William's, in March, 1881; White & Lloyd's, in April, 1883; Morse & Allen's, on the Winchell farm, in December, 1883; Allen, Morse & Jones', on the Hartson farm, in February, 1884; Morse & Co.'s, on the Jerome Curtiss farm, in February, 1884; Douglass & Co.'s, on the Rixford, March 1, 1884; Riley Allen's, on Will Curtiss', March 3, 1884; Bradley

& Curtiss', on the Dean farm, March 5, 1884, while Douglass & Co. were engaged in drilling. The Bennett well was shot in March, 1886, also the Chrisman, Brown & Baldwin wells, while the Keyes well, on the E. R. Lamphier farm, was drilled to the Kane sand, 1,605 feet, when it was shot and oil taken, and a new well begun at Turtle Point—Alford & Loops'—on the Rixford farm. In June, 1889, Tarbell, Rice & Shafer finished their well No. 1 on the Perham mill lot, eastward of the older wells. They have their rig for No. 1 on the Bennett farm, near Mitchell Bros.' No. 1, and one for their well on the Rice purchase. Throughout the summer of 1889 Steele & Duncan, the Mitchell Bros. and others were engaged in drilling. Tarbell, Shafer & Rice's well was shot at the close of July, 1889, and yielded twelve barrels. This was the first well drilled east of the river at Eldred. It shows a difference in the oil-bearing rock. In November the same firm shot No. 2, east of the river, obtaining thirty barrels.

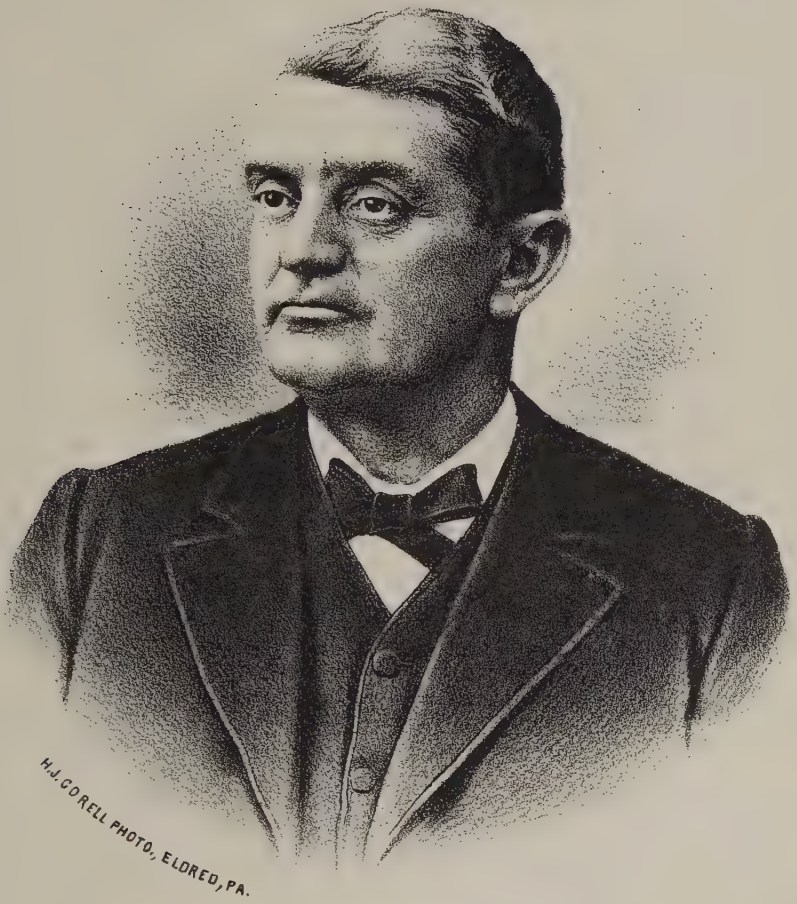
The population of Eldred township in 1880 was 3,243, including 1,165 in Eldred village, 228 in Indian Creek village, 200 in Larrabee village, 200 in State Line and 220 in Haymaker. In 1888 the township recorded 176 Republican, 111 Democratic, 20 Prohibition and 15 Labor Unionist votes, or a total of 322; the respective vote of the borough was 112, 85, 22 and 5, or a total of 224. The total vote of the township multiplied by five equals 1,610 as the population, and that of the borough multiplied by six gives 1,344, or a total of 2,954.

The officers of the township chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, John Ellis, O. Bell; school directors, Joseph Stull had 213 votes, and R. A. Rice and Mike McAuliff each had 212 votes; collector, Pat McDonald; constable, C. J. Carey; auditor, D. Burnham; judge of election, C. M. Slack; inspectors, G. Kelley, Mike McAuliff; town clerk, J. C. Campbell.

The first settlements were made in 1808 by the Loops and Hookers, in 1810 by Joseph and Jacob Stull, in 1812 by Rensselaer Wright and a man named Hitt, on the farm which Stephen H. Smith occupies, opposite the Coleman & Wright mill. Wright filled the office of sheriff one term, and that of justice for many years. In 1818 Justice Rice and three brothers arrived and settled near what was known as the Benton mill. Jacob Knapp also came that year and located at the mouth of Knapp's creek. Ebenezer Larrabee, father of Ransom, came in 1818; the Dennis family arrived in 1822, and shortly after, Timothy Carpenter. In 1835 came William Lamphier, and in 1838 Dr. E. Barden. For some years after settlement bear-hunting was a common sport for the pioneers, and stories are related of Nathan Dennis and his brother-in-law, Larrabee, of adventures in the dense alder-brush below and west of the present village. In 1838 the country was so wild a party of raftsmen were lost in the woods near Knapp's creek.

The resident tax-payers in 1843–44 were Ebenezer* and A. A. Barden*, James Baker†, Val. Bowen*, Nelson, Josiah and I. C. Burnham*, Selden Blackman, S. D. Brown†, A. D. Brainard*, Orrin Cook*, James and Cynthia* Campbell, David Cooper, John Chase*, Cornelius Culp*, Oscar Carpenter*, Timothy Carpenter*, T. T. Carpenter*, Nathan Dennis*, Asa* and Caleb Canfield, Dave Cornelius*, James Drake, John Fobes* (saw-mill, owner and proprietor of a silver watch), Perry and George Frost, Mary Fowler*, Eldredge Goodman†, John D. Green*, Jesse L. Garey*, Phil. Hooker*, Horace Hooker* (saw-mill owner), Martin G. Samuel*, Abijah†, Jacob* and William Knapp, John* and Norry Loop, Ben. Lumpkin, William*, William, Jr.*, and Benjamin Lamphier, Ransom, Ebenezer* and Eben, Jr.*, Larrabee, John Morris*, C.

* Deceased. †Moved.



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C. Morris, James McCray†, Michael Mix†, John Mill*, Sam.* and Erastus Nichols, Almon* and Justin* Rice, Thomas Robbins*, W. S. Rounds*, Sherman Strong* (on whose land was the Catholic Church ground), Joseph Stull*, Caleb*, Jerome and Abram* B. Stull, S. and John M.* Wright, John Wolcott* and William Wright, Jr. John Morris, the assessor, estimated the total value of seated lands and personal property at $7,484, and of unseated lands at $23,620.

The first shingle-mill was built at Prentiss Vale in 1847, by Strong, who was the only settler there. There was plenty of pine at that time, and he agreed to give Reuben Dennis one-half the shingles, on condition that he would supply the timber. This agreement took effect, and young Dennis, with A. T. Barden and L. L. Dennis, to whom he paid $18 per month, entered the wilderness and began the work of stocking the mill—a work which continued throughout the summer. The following winter R. Dennis hauled the shingles to Portville, where he received 14 shillings per thousand. Close by the mill was Hermann Strong's blacksmith shop, with the earth for a floor, the sky for a roof and the forest for its walls. The proprietor, his partner and the latter's employes worked hard, but withal were always ready for a joke. On one occasion L. L. Dennis was crossing the creek, on the single log which then filled the place of a bridge, carrying dinner for his two friends. Next to him was Barden, carrying the axes, and last was the heavy joker of the camp, Reuben Dennis. When one-half way across, he called out to Barden, "look out for the log," and the latter, alarmed, caught hold of L. L. Dennis, when both fell into the creek. The men took the affair as a joke, but did not forget the joker. The same year A. T. Barden bought some meadow land opposite Wolcott's mill, and among the men called to aid in hay-making was the joker, Reuben. A party of six crossed the river in a canoe, but on disembarking, Barden, who was second last, leaped forward to the Allegheny's bank, tipping the canoe as he jumped ashore, leaving Reuben Dennis struggling in the water. He had his revenge when he cried out in turn, "Look out, or you'll fall off that log!"

Eldred in 1846 claimed one store, kept by John Fobes, but no tavern. J. N. Dennis opened in 1847, and in February, 1848, mention is made of bridges being in bad repair. Oscar Jordan and John Fobes were the merchants of Eldred in 1852

Larrabee post-office (usually spelled Larabee) was established in August, 1852, and Ransom Larrabee appointed master. The settlement became a place of importance in the fall of 1874, when the railroad builders gathered round the junction of the McKean & Buffalo, with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia and the R. N. & P. Railroads. The hotel was carried on by Ransom Larrabee, a restaurant by E. & T. Mullin, two general stores were opened, a blacksmith shop and Williams' barber shop.

Wainman & Foster's mill, near Larrabee, was destroyed by fire in June, 1876, together with about 700,000 feet of sawed lumber.... The fire of March, 1885, destroyed the Benton House, the Larrabee Hotel and other property. A telegram to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Larrabee, October 21, 1889, gives information relating to the burning of J. J. Newman's saw-mill and 3,000,000 feet of lumber, loss $24,000; J. C. French's store, $6,500; Mrs. Smith's boarding house, $800, and two barns and hay, the property of D. C. Young, $2,000.

In 1878 P. A. Templeton purchased the Annis farm on Mix creek, and had it surveyed into town lots, calling the village Templeton.

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*Deceased. †Moved.

Haymaker, a new town, was almost destroyed in August, 1879, when the Weston House and the Gilmore and Haymaker Hotels were burned. The post-office and store of John E. Coleman barely escaped. A mile north of this village are the producing wells of the Bardens; and round the village are some valuable farms. The E. A. U. of Haymaker was organized in March, 1886, with forty-seven members. The officers selected were W. A. Nott, M. A. Sypher, G. T. Weible, Dr. Cass and A. Sinclair.

In December, 1881, the old Chamberlain mill at State Line was purchased by M. Smith, who introduced new machinery and opened it as a modern mill in July, 1882. The Bullis Brothers, who, in 1875, purchased 552 acres on Two Mile run and established large mills near Port Allegany, bought 947 acres near State Line, and in 1880, 1,200 acres near Turtle Point. Their old mills, with the new mills near State Line, and their large concern at Carrollton, N. Y., gave employment to a large force of men and played an important part in the progress of McKean county during the last fifteen years.

In early days a steam tug-boat was used on the Allegheny, sometimes as far up as Larrabee. In May, 1889, B. Alford's steamboat was completed, and during the flood of May 31 and June 1, was used on the streets of Eldred.

BOROUGH OF ELDRED.

Eldred is the new name of an old settlement. It is the principal town of the northeast part of the county, and the center of a large trade as well as of a rich agricultural and mineral district.

In November, 1879, a petition was presented to the postmaster-general to abolish the name of Allegheny Bridge and substitute that of Eldred. In February, 1880, the petition was granted, and the name which the pioneers selected fifty years before was cast aside. In 1830 Nathan Dennis was appointed postmaster, and opened his office in the old log-cabin near the Lattice bridge. The Nathan Dennis post-office and hotel was above the mouth of Knapp's creek on the east side of the river, but later was moved to the site of E. W. Doane's brick building, where it was carried on for twenty-five years, when it was moved to the Eldred House, where is now the St. Elmo. After a period of ten years in that building or a thirty years' term for Mr. Dennis, W. P. Wright was appointed, and established the office in the house now occupied by S. H. Smith. A. T. Barden succeeded in 1872, and had the office opposite where the St. Elmo stands. A. H. Mayo was appointed in 1882, and held the office until A. B. Rowley was commissioned in 1885. On his resignation, C. Y. White was appointed.

In the fall of 1878 the old Eldred House was rebuilt by Ed. Dolan; the Oil Well Supply Company's house was completed; the store buildings for A. More, A. Davidson, Dornby, V. P. Carter, Hamlin & Co., W. B. Archibald, Speller and others were projected or being built; the E. W. Doane block, Steele's barn and Methodist church building completed and Ward & Shaner's machine shop erected. A two-story school building marked the days of the oil stampede. Mr. Barden was postmaster and the *Eagle* and *Express* were just established. Drs. Guthrie, Wykoff and Winans had located here; the Wright House, R. Dennis of the Central, Anthony's Hotel, L. L. Dennis, White, Moore of the Benton House, the Bennett House and J. S. Hicks of the Prohibition House, represented the hotel interests; the plank road to Duke Centre was completed; Attorney Dunlap's office was opened; Spiller's cottage and other private houses were finished. The planing-mill and factory and the Green & Hooker tank shop were in operation.

In October, 1881, the first brick building was begun for Joseph & Dorn-

berg. The Crandall, L. M. Dennis, W. G. Robarts and E. W. Doane buildings were all in progress, and by December a number of houses were opened. The Eldred Banking Company opened an office in the Davidson block that month.

Eldred town was incorporated December 22, 1880, on petition of the following named inhabitants: J. S. Hicks, A. Crandall, W. G. Robarts, Patrick Walsh, W. B. Archibald, A. B. Rowley, R. Dennis, A. N. McFall, C. D. Doane, A. Herman, M. E. Royce, H. Mapes, L. A. Halbert, E. Spiller, Wales & Varnum, M. S. Davidson, J. P. Cherry, H. J. Corell, E. L. & W. H. Dodd, George W. Colegrove, A. T. Barden, J. M. Addle, C. Y. White, W. L. Hardison, J. S. Rowley, E. W. Doane, E. E. Moses, V. E. Shaw, P. D. Alquire, Jerome Sabins, Ezra Marsh, A. Ortman, William Lorbeer, A. R. Bower, N. Edson, M. Finnegan, R. Lightfoot, E. Emerson, G. W. Allen, T. C. Wainman, B. F. Cory, A. Cohoon, J. S. Cotton, L. G. Wright, J. T. Sinnette, E. Rumsey, Mrs. Wolcott, J. R. Fessenden, A. Hotchkiss, E. McCarty, R. D. Billington, J. A. Casey, C. M. Coleman, F. H. De Costin, E. S. Dennis, C. H. Havens, W. A. Howell, S. M. Turner and G. W. Bradley. The proposition was opposed by Seth Rockwell and others. The first burgess was C. Y. White, who served two years; his successors have been W. H. Dodd, one year; James D. Downing, one year; Dr. J. P. Morgan, two years; L. L. Owens, two years, and L. L. Hill, elected in February, 1889. The first council comprised Dr. W. L. Chrisman, W. H. Dodd, Michael Finnegan, J. S. Hicks, I. G. Lesuer and T. C. Wainman. E. R. Mayo served as secretary up to March, 1888, when A. H. Mayo was chosen. C. C. Moses and C. H. Kaufman were the first borough justices, succeeded by F. F. Brown and A. T. Robbins. In 1883 Messrs. Archibald, R. Dennis, Greenman, Rowley and Sartwell were chosen councilmen. In 1884 Messrs. Joseph Cotton and Douglass were elected. Messrs. Booth and Walsh were chosen in 1885, the latter serving down to the present time.

The officers chosen in February, 1890, were as follows: Burgess, C. C. Moses; council, A. C. Douglass, M. V. Hotchkiss (three years), W. G. Robarts (two years); school directors, T. L. Sartwell, A. N. Squires; constable, H. G. Heath; collector, H. G. Heath; judge of election, A. Ortman; inspectors, G. C. Weidman, F. M. Rockwell; auditor, A. D. Gould.

The hurricane of May, 1860, did some damage throughout Eldred township, carrying away bodily the Lattice bridge below the Half-Way House, and overturning a small house; large trees were twisted or uprooted.... The burning of Bunker's steam saw and grist-mill, at the mouth of Knapp's creek, took place November 25, 1870, entailing a loss of about $8,000.... The Eldred fire of June 7, 1876, destroyed the saw-mill of Wainman & Foster, and 600,000 feet of lumber. There was no insurance.... The Eldred fire of October 7, 1878, originated in the new Hamlin block, which it destroyed, together with Barden and Robarts' block. The latter lost property valued at $15,000, the former $12,000; the *Eagle* job-room was wrecked; Dr. Balfour lost his books and instruments, and several buildings in the neighborhood were scorched. In April, 1879, fire destroyed Seth Rockwell's house.... The J. N. Williams planing-mill was burned in May, 1879.... In June, 1879, a locomotive and thirteen cars were wrecked on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, two and one-half miles north of Eldred. Engineer Ed. Squibb was killed. Four oil cars burst and a tank close by caught fire. Amy May was killed by lightning a few days before.... The wreck of March, 1880, two and one-half miles north of Eldred, at the scene of the former catastrophe, resulted in the burning of the locomotive and two oil cars.

The destruction of the old Central Hotel by fire occurred August 14, 1880. The building was completed in July, 1878, and was one of the finest hotels in this section of the State. Mr. Dennis began the work of rebuilding in September. Barton's steam flouring-mill was burned in November, 1880.... The fire of September 30, 1881, destroyed five acres of the business center of Eldred, and entailed a loss of $100,000. The fire originated in the old Opera House, in which was Robarts' store, and destroyed the following buildings and business places: Welsh's blacksmith shop, the Bennett House, Dodd Bros.' new building, the Opera House, J. S. Hicks' building, Sartwell's building, the U. B. Church building, Walsh & McGavis' building, McDonald & Co.'s bottling works, Parks' meat store, I. G. Leseur's building, W. A. Young's, H. J. Corell's, Miss Langdon's, E. Spiller's, L. M. Dennis', A. B. Rowley's, Dr. Chrisman's, Bennett Block and Soule's Hotel, Joseph & Dornberg's, E. W. Doane's (2), Miss Varnum's, W. B. Archibald's (2), and E. O. Titus'. In each building was stock or household goods, all of which were swept away in one hour and five minutes....The St. Elmo was burned September 17, 1884—Mr. Rice, the owner, losing about $11,000. In the summer of 1885 the present St. Elmo was erected....Ben Perham's steam grist- and saw-mill was destroyed by fire April 1, 1886. There were 40,000 feet of lumber also consumed....The fire of April, 1889, destroyed Coleman's hotel on Railroad street.

The Eldred Hook, Ladder and Bucket Company was organized in April, 1879, with C. C. Moses, president; C. B. Jackson, vice-president; W. G. Robarts, secretary; John Reedy, engineer; William Geist and F. Parsons, foremen; A. T. Barden, C. B. Jackson, E. W. Doane, A. D. Gould and E. R. Mayo, managing committee. In June another company, of which C. M. Wagner was engineer, was organized, and in May, 1883, the Hook and Ladder Company was re-organized in modern form.

When the Lamphiers came in 1835, there was no church building and but one school-house in the township. The first teacher remembered by Mr. Lamphier, was Martha, daughter of Rens. Wright. Mr. Pratt succeeded her in 1835, presiding in a frame building twenty feet square, opposite the present school-house at Eldred. Often seventy-five pupils were gathered there. The contract for the new school-building was sold to J. S. Cotton, June 3, 1889, for $7,150. Work was begun in September, 1889, by Contractor Cotton. It was dedicated November 30, 1889. P. R. Cotter delivered the address. This building is 66x73 feet. Prof. George is principal; Anna Siebert, Jessie Canfield, Minnie Cotton, Angie Dunhaver and Maud Baldwin are the teachers in the new school-house.

The first church building in the village was the Union, of 1869, by Baptists and Methodists, Samuel Dexter Morris being a leader in the enterprise. Prior to this, meetings were held in the school-house. The old Union church was refitted in 1889, and dedicated to the uses of Baptist worship in October, that year. During the week of dedication, $3,000 were subscribed by Eldred citizens to aid the two churches. The re-dedication of the Methodist Episcopal church of Eldred took place October 26, 1889, Rev. E. M. Snodgrass, presiding. The First Evangelical Church of Eldred township was dedicated April 3, 1872.

The question of building a Methodist church on First street was approved in August, 1878. R. Dennis donated the ground and Dr. Chrisman $2,000; work was begun by J. D. Chrisman, the contractor, and December 22 the house was opened. Prior to this, services were held for years in the old Union church. The First Methodist Church of Eldred was incorporated in

L. W. Swayne

April, 1879, with the following named subscribers: J. C. and D. A. Whiteside, J. T. Shute and wife, Reuben, L. L. and Tirzah Dennis, C. P. and J. W. Leyde, Ira G. Leseur, E. S. Riddell, A. H. and E. R. Mayo, M. B. Archibald, E. E. Brown. R. A. Pinney, T. M. Bunker, J. S. Cotton. Dr. and Mary E. Chrisman, M. E. Royce, Henry Mapes, A. R. Fowler and J. J. Thompson.

The United Brethren Church was begun in August, 1878, under the supervision of Elder Bennett, who donated the building to the society. It was completed and dedicated February 9, 1879, but destroyed in the great fire of 1880, and never rebuilt, the little society worshiping in the Methodist and Baptist houses. Elder Bennett received $1,000 insurance and sold the lot to the Opera House company.

In August, 1878, the purchase of grounds on First street for the Catholic church building was made. In May, 1884, definite steps to build the church were taken, when Father Patterson was chosen president; James Biggins, treasurer; J. C. Walsh, secretary; J. J. Ivers, P. McDonald and P. Ivers, building committee. On September 1, the contractor began work. The building was dedicated October 18, 1885, by Bishop Mullin, of Erie, assisted by Fathers Patterson, Galligan, Madigan and Smith. The late pastor, Father Patterson, died December 21, 1889, and was succeeded by Father Cosgrove.

Eldred Lodge, No. 560, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 8, 1882, and constituted September 6. The past masters of this lodge are W. Dunbar, William A. Young, C. H. Kaufman, P. O. Heasley, A. B. Rowley, A. H. Mayo. The officers elected for 1890 are: W. A. Young, W. M.; R. A. Mackie, S. W.; C. W. Dorrion, J. W.; C. C. Moses, Treas.; F. D. Wheeler, Sec. Eldred Masonic Hall, in the third story of the Alford or Davidson building, is said to be one of the most complete in this section of the State.

In June, 1886, S. N. Johnson, Frank Parker, S. Brumberg, D. C. Holcomb, B. F. Hopewell, W. A. Hopewell, W. H. Bradley and Henry Templeton inaugurated a movement for the establishment of an Odd Fellows' lodge. In August Brumberg was elected N. G.; R. W. Snyder, F. S.; H. G. Heath, Sec., and William Duringer, Treas.

Rebecca Lodge of Eldred was instituted in January, 1890, with H. G. Heath, N. G.; Mrs. George Gridley, V. G.; Mrs. Heath, Sec.; Frank Havens, Asst. Sec.; Mrs. J. W. King, Treas., with Luella Havens, Mrs. Arnot, Mrs. Doerr, Mrs. J. H. Douglass, Dena Dornberg, Susie Gridley, Mrs. J. Dennis, Robert Templeton and W. N. Llewelyn filling the other offices.

A tent of the K. O. T. M. was organized at Eldred in August, 1884, with G. B. Booth, F. H. Carter, T. C. Cole, M. V. Hotchkiss, R. A. Mackie, J. M. Addle, W. H. Perdoma, A. A. Fisher, S. R. Hays, William Duringer, M. L. App, S. R. A. Hays and E. O. Hotchkiss, officers, in the order of rank. The officers elected for 1890: Edmund Smith, Com.; G. C. Wiedman, R. K.; M. V. Hotchkiss, F. K., and George E. Smith, Lt.-Com.

The Knights of Labor established their lodge at Eldred in 1885, with thirty-three members and the following named officers: J. McFrazier, A. A. Fisher, J. E. Lawrence, L. Wilson, J. B. Leo, A. Donnelly, N. Browner, S. A. Smith, S. A. Irwin, J. S. Dalton, H. S. Patton, F. Woodmansee, P. Nitrower, H. M. Dale and Jacob Martin.

The Equitable Aid Union was organized at Eldred, September 23, 1880, with A. W. Nelson, president; Mrs. E. A. Spiller, vice-president; J. P. Morgan, secretary, and Dr. Morris, medical examiner.

The Mutual Protective Association was organized in June, 1879, with C. B. Jackson, E. R. Howden, F. C. Stillman and O. E. Rowley, principal officers.

Northern Council, American Legion of Honor, was organized June 6, 1879,

with W. H. Hoffman, W. H. Kline, W. P. Russell, E. J. McCurdy, J. E. K. Morris, J. McCurdy, J. W. Yard, B. G. Spiller, J. A. Uncopher, J. W. Churchill and Dr. Guthrie, officials.

J. R. Jones Post, G. A. R., No. 156, was mustered in February 3, 1880, with C. C. Moses, B. G. Spiller, F. M. Adams, W. H. Richmond, W. A. Howell, L. D. Dennis, James Marshall, J. S. Hicks, W. H. Hoffman, James Biggins of Second United States Sharp Shooters, Lewis Ralph, George Newland, A. J. Duryea, George W. Colegrove, G. T. Dennis, E. H. Nichols and Ellis Coder. J. S. Hicks, of Eleventh United States Regiment, was first commander, and G. T. Dennis, of the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, adjutant, succeeded in 1882 by A. J. Duryea, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, who served until succeeded, January 8, 1886, by Adjt. William S. Hazen, of Sturgess' Rifle Regiment. F. M. Adams, of Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, served as commander in 1883; J. S. Hicks in 1884; A. H. Mayo, of the United States Engineer Corps, in 1885; C. C. Moses, in 1886; A. C. Douglass, 1887; A. H. Mayo, 1888, with L. D. Hill, of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh New York Infantry, adjutant, who was re-elected for 1889, when Patrick McDonald, of the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, was elected commander. There were 153 members enrolled, of whom about 100 remain in the post, although at date of last report there were only seventy-two members reported. The officers for 1890, in order of rank, are: P. McDonald, Com.; M. M. Dalton, S. V. C.; Ezra Marsh, J. V. C.; A. H. Mayo, S. M.; G. T. Dennis, Chap.; Norman Wright, Serg.; Frank Adams, O. of D.; W. Wilmarth, O. of G.; A. C. Douglass, I. G.; Frank Hibbard, O. G.

Eldred Woman's Relief Corps was instituted November 19, 1886, with Madams B. E. Marsh, L. A. Douglass, F. M. Squires, C. J. Hazen, C. M. Wolcott, A. Keyes, J. Sterling and S. Howell, officers in the order of rank. Mrs. Chase is president for 1890; Mrs. Mary Cotton, S. V. P.; Libbie Moses, J. V. P.; Mrs. A. J. Clark, Sec.; Mrs. Havens, Treas.; Mrs. T. A. Douglass, Chap., with Mrs. Howell, Mrs. King, Mrs. Pepper and Mrs. Ellis, filling the other offices.

Nichols Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized in January, 1887, with C. M. Slack, captain; N. Zeak, lieutenant, and John Learn, second lieutenant.

Eldred Lodge, No. 278, K. of P., was organized October 13, 1889, with the following named members: I. N. Stickle, P. C.; H. A. Johnston, A. M. Palmer, A. N. Squires, W. G. Robarts, E. S. Rogers, K. of R. and S.; W. B. Rogers, C. W. Franklin, C. Y. White, F. M. Rockwell, H. E. Rockwell, W. W. Grove, C. G. Richardson, W. A. Young, C. H. Kaufman, W. D. Russell, Fred Julien, C. C.; A. H. Mayo, C. W. Dorrion, F. P. Beamer, E. W. Doane, J. Lemmler, A. D. Gould, Lewis Balfour, F. Simon, R. Doerr, W. F. Burr and F. A. Carter. The officers for 1890 are: Robert Templeton, C. C.; W. B. Rogers, V. C.; A. M. Palmer, M. A.; L. Balfour, Prelate; R. Doerr, M. of E.; H. A. Johnston, K. R. S.; H. E. Rockwell, Trustee.

The Chess Club, organized in February, 1890, elected H. G. Heath, Pres.; F. F. Brown, V. P.; C. W. Franklin, Sec.; Allen Morse, Treas.; A. H. Mayo and L. D. Hill, Trustees.

The Young Men's Catholic Association was organized in 1889....The officers of the Library Association, chosen in March, 1890, are: Mrs. W. B. Archibald, Pres.; Mrs. T. L. Sartwell, V. P.; Mrs. A. T. Barden, Treas.; Miss Jennie Wolcott, Sec.

The Eldred Board of Trade was organized in July, 1887, with A. B. Rowley, president; E. C. Wolcott, vice-president; E. R. Mayo, secretary; E. S. Rogers, treasurer; P. O. Heasley, W. A. Young, W. B. Archibald, F. Simon and R. H. Owens, directors.

The Bank of Eldred was opened in February, 1879, in the Dolan House, with P. McGough, president, and S. M. McGough, cashier. In April the office was removed, owing to the owners being engaged in wider fields. The Eldred Bank, chartered in the fall of 1881, completed the present building in 1882. The officers at the time were W. L. Hardison, president; D. D. Moriarty, vice-president; P. O. Heasley, cashier; J. D. Downing, Dr. W. L. Chrisman, M. Finnegan, W. A. Young, J. V. Ritts, and the president and vice-president, directors. The Eldred Bank robbery was perpetrated September 11, 1884. It appears that Cashier Heasley and Clerk Sloan were placing the cash in the safe, preparatory to closing; a bearded burglar appeared, and covering the officials named with a revolver, gathered up $2,500 and disappeared.

The Eldred Savings and Loan Association was organized in May, 1889, with D. L. Robbins, president; B. F. Greenman, vice-president; A. D. Gould, secretary; W. B. Archibald, treasurer; F. F. Brown, attorney; J. C. Welch, B. T. Hopewell and the officials named, directors.

In May, 1879, W. L. Chrisman and Reuben Dennis constructed a system of water-works, the latter agreeing to connect the dwelling houses with the main pipe and supply water for $1 per month.... The Eldred Water-Works, the enterprise of E. A. Barden, date back only to November, 1889. The water is obtained from the springs southeast of the town, where a reservoir of 3,000 barrels capacity was constructed. Up to March, 1890, pipes were laid on Mechanic street.

The Eldred Gas Company was organized in January, 1884, with Sam. M. Jones, Joseph R. Morse, Daniel E. Jones, James D. Downing and W. L. Hardison, members.

The Eldred Oil Company was organized in November, 1879, with A. B. Rowley, president; M. Finnegan, vice-president; A. D. Gould, secretary, and T. C. Wainman, treasurer. The executive committee comprised A. T. Barden, W. B. Archibald, A. Lemex, W. L. Chrisman, J. Uncopher, J. I. McCarthy, W. G. Robarts, T. H. Ford, B. Alford, H. H. Mullin, E. R. Mayo and B. E. Cutler. In January, 1880, drilling was commenced on the Stull farm.... In October, 1883, White & Leaven's lamp-black factory on Indian creek was established.... The Windfall glycerine factory, owned by George H. Dana, of Duke Centre, was blown to atoms in January, 1885; James Simmons and a boy named Charles Thompson were killed. A large hemlock tree forty feet to the east, and the magazine equidistant on the south, were lifted up bodily.

G. T. Dennis, manufacturer of the Dennis Botanic Remedies, came to what is now Eldred in 1822 with his parents; in later years traveled extensively as far west as Illinois, and in 1873 established the "Great American Panacea," a medicine which was received with much favor. In later years he has introduced a number of medicines and extracts, all of which are accorded an excellent reputation by his neighbors of McKean county.

Dr. Bates' Medicine Company was formed in 1886, with Dr. Morgan and A. D. Gould members. The medicines are prepared at Eldred and are advertised by a regular traveling company.

The Carriage Leather Manufactory of James N. Duffy was established in July, 1887. The location of the works is on the old Stull farm, near the junction of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad and the Narrow Gauge, on the right bank of the Allegheny river, below the town of Eldred. Mr. Duffy has been connected with this business since 1846, beginning at Newark, N. J., and gives his great industry at this point personal supervision. In 1889 additions to the original works were made, and the facilities for tanning and finishing all kinds of leather used in the construction of car-

riages, and all kinds of patent and enameled leather used by saddlers and harness-makers, are ample.

The Wolcott Opera House was completed in August, 1884, for E. C. Wolcott, A. T. Barden, Miles Loop, W. B. Archibald and A. B. Rowley.

In 1865 there was high water, which came up in the road where Main street is now made, but that memorable flood was placed in the back-ground by that of May 31, 1889, which passed the water-mark of 1865, on the old Barden house at Eldred, by twelve inches. From Archibald's to the St. Elmo, on the west side, not a place escaped a thorough wetting, and from Welch's to Barden's, on the east side, the bank, Sartwell's, Owens Brothers' and Hill's were the only places high enough to escape. Carter's furniture store, above the St. Elmo, received its share of wetting. Sidewalks were either afloat or turned up on edge, boats flitted about the streets, through yards and in stores, while a horse and wagon became an object of curiosity. It was a picture of Venice with the rough side out, and was especially brilliant when at night the large open gas lights shown upon the water, and pleasure parties enjoyed a boat ride through the streets.

CHAPTER XIV.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP—HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY — GEOLOGY — POPULATION — RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1836-37—OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1889—VILLAGES.
HAMLIN TOWNSHIP——BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY — OIL WELLS—DISCOVERY OF LIMESTONE—FORESTS—POPULATION—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1847-48.
MOUNT JEWETT—ITS RISE AND GROWTH—NATURAL GAS—INDUSTRIES—POST-OFFICE—CHURCHES AND CEMETERY—SOCIETY—KINZUA BRIDGE—OIL COMPANIES.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Corydon township, on the east by Lafayette township, on the south by Wetmore township and on the west by Warren county. In 1879 the following described territory, taken from Wetmore township, was added to its southwestern corner: Warrants 2514, 2597, 2400, 2394, 2399, 2352, 2338, 2465, 2563, 2395, 2318 and 2391. Kinzua creek, which rises in Keating township, flows in a general westerly course to the confluence with the South branch, five miles due north of Wetmore, thence northwesterly, and passes out of the township near its northwest corner. Chappel fork and its numerous feeders divide the north one-half, and Two Mile run, a branch of the Tionesta, divides the southwest annex, as it runs northwest from Wetmore *via* Ludlow, leaving the county a point west of Windfall run. Wild Cat run flows southwest into Two Mile, while numerous small streams course down the plateau openings into the streams named. Paine's summit, in the north, is the highest measured elevation, being about 2,100 feet above tide level; the lowest, 1,240 feet, where the Kinzua enters Warren county. At Ludlow depot the sub-Olean conglomerate is exposed, its top being 116 feet above the track. At the Hulings & Davis well, drilled in the fall of 1878, one and one-half miles northeast of this exposure, 48 feet of Olean, 343 feet of Mauch Chunk and Pocono, 60 of

Yours truly
B. F. Hazelton

Red rock, 160 of shale and slate, and 40 of Red rock were penetrated before the Chemung formation was reached, at a depth of 651 feet. Through the Chemung the drill penetrated 379 feet of white slate; at a depth of 1,950 feet struck fossiliferous shale, and at 1,957 feet the hard slate and shale, or the Bradford oil sand, down to 2,011 feet. The well was cased dry at 360 feet. In the hill north of Ludlow detatched sandstone and conglomerate exists and in some places red soil.

Hamilton township claimed a population of 539 in 1880, including the 215 residents of Ludlow. In November, 1888, there were 111 Republican, 84 Democratic and 14 Prohibition votes cast, or a total of 209, which number multiplied by five gives a fair estimate of the present population, 1,045.

The officers elected in 1889 were: Supervisors, Frank Morrison, Otto Lawson; school directors, H. Morlin, A. Logan; town clerk, J. B. Richardson; justice of the peace, J. K. Bates; constable, H. J. Parker; collector, J. K. Bates; auditor, E. B. Fisk; judge of election, First District, A. Logan; inspectors, First District, C. O. Nelson, H. Goff; judge of election. Second District, M. Strong; inspectors, Mat. Morrison, J. H. Crozier.

The resident tax-payers of Hamilton township in 1836–37, as certified by George Morrison, assessor, were George Morrison (saw-mill owner), David Sears (saw-mill owner), Caleb Chappel (farmer), William English (who owned two horses), Jonathan and David E. Dunbar, Jonathan Marsh and Thomas Pound (who had not yet improved their little farms), Morrison & Harrison (saw-mill), Samuel Morrison, Isaiah Morrison and Root & Beeman.

Ludlow is a thriving village in the extreme western part of the township, situated on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Its industries are chiefly the manufacture of lumber, leather and carbon black. J. G. Curtis, who came to the village in 1869, erected the Ludlow Tannery and began the manufacture of leather, and in 1886 established the firm of Curtis, Maxwell & Co. Mr. Curtis is also largely interested in the manufacture of lumber, as well as in the mercantile business. A post-office and several general stores are also located at this point. The A. R. Blood Carbon Works are very extensive, and are under the supervision of P. F. Riordan.

Deputy Supreme President G. W. Brown, of Youngsville, Penn., organized Ludlow Union, E. A. U., June 28, 1889, at Ludlow, with fifty-one applicants for charter, and with the following officers: Chancellor, J. K. Bates; advocate, A. W. Vantassel; president, John Gibbs; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Richardson; auxiliary, Miss Hanna Nolin; secretary, Mrs. Millie Bates; treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Curtis; accountant, H. H. Curtis; chaplain, Mrs. C. H. Loucks; warden, D. G. Curtis; sentinel, Mrs. A. Cameron; watchman, P. F. Riordan; conductor, H. M. Swick; assistant conductor, Mrs. H. M. Swick; trustee, J. G. Curtis; examining physician, G. T. Pryor, M. D.; representative to Grand Union, J. K. Bates; alternate, P. F. Riordan.

Wetmore is a busy little lumber town on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Here Thomas Keelor has his extensive lumber mills and mercantile establishment. L. D. Wetmore's lumber industries are also located here, as well as a post-office.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

Hamlin township, bounded by Wetmore, Sergeant, Lafayette and Keating townships, is divided into three sections, Kinzua creek valley in the north center, and part of the northwest, separated by Big Level, of which Howard Hill is a peak, from Marvin and West Clarion valleys on the east, center and south. The Smethport anticlinal runs southwest between Howard Hill and

Marvin creek; the Kinzua—Emporium cross anticlinal—through the southwest corner; the southeast corner is near the Clermont (4) bituminous basin; the western and central sections in the sixth bituminous basin, which also crosses the northwest corner. The greatest elevation (Howard Hill) is 2,268 feet above tide, and the lowest (near the old Hulings well No. 1) 1,625 feet. The high lands average 2,200 feet above tide.

The head-waters of West Clarion form the southwest of Howard Hill, while Kinzua creek, which forms in Lafayette and Keating, receives many feeders along the great bend north of the hill. Windfall run rises in the northwest corner, and the south branch of Kinzua in the southwest corner. Marvin creek may be said to rise in the south center, although a small branch comes down from Seven Mile summit in Sergeant township. Head Brook, Wildcat and Stanton runs, with a hundred rivulets, flow southeast from Big Level to swell the stream, and at Kasson post-office Long run flows northwest from Chappel Hill into it. Warner Brook flows from Clermont Hill through the southeast corner into the Marvin, and Glad run flows northwest in the southwest corner to join the south branch of the Kinzua.

Early in the "fifties" the McKean & Elk Land Company opened a number of coal mines here. Dalson's principal bed was at the head of Wildcat run, east of Howard Hill, a four-feet deposit of pure, bright bituminous coal, eleven feet of dark and six feet of cannel. Within this township three members of the coal family are grouped, the 'Dagus, Clermont and Alton middle. The first occupies but small space, the second inhabits the heights of the Howard Hill divide, and the third is found in almost every place throughout the county.

The old Owl Well (Hulings No. 1) was drilled in 1878 (opposite the mouth of Town Line run on the south bank of the Kinzua, 1,625 feet above ocean level) to a depth of 1,613 feet, and yielded thirty barrels per day for the year ending in July, 1879. Hulings No. 3 well was completed in March, 1879, to 1,730 feet, near the southwest corner of Warrant 3076, and the wells of Wilcox & Schultz, Knox Bros., and the Westmoreland Oil Company on Warrant 3073, found some oil in the top of the sand, but deeper drilling produced salt water in such quantity that they were abandoned and the southeast limit of the field supposed to have been reached. A subsequent well drilled by Wilson in 1881 north of the middle of Warrant 2690, and promptly abandoned, confirmed this supposition, but wells drilled by the Union Oil Company, southeast of the Hulings No. 5, have recently demonstrated an extension in that direction. On the western edge of the field a number of wells drilled by the P. C. L. & P. Company were similarly drowned out by salt water and operations in that quarter were abandoned also. These wells all stopped at the Bradford sand, the deeper Kane sand not having been discovered until 1885, at Kane. The Kinzua well, at the confluence of Glad run and the Kinzua, was opened early in 1877 by L. C. Blakeslee for the Producers' Consolidated Land & Petroleum Company of Bradford. Salt water was found in the sand at 1,745 to 1,768 feet, or fifty feet below ocean level.

In 1856 Dalson discovered limestone, but the location is not given nor has the modern explorer found an outcrop, but as the valley of Marvin creek is celebrated for its deposits of this slaty-bluish rock, a dip may bring it under the sub-Olean conglomerate.

The valley of North Kinzua in this township, as well as those of Windfall, Mead, South Kinzua and Glad run, with the intervening territory (nearly one-half of the township) are still clothed with an unbroken forest in which hemlock predominates. This is the property of the Union Oil Company and the

Gen. Kane estate. The Kane estate still owns in Wetmore and Hamlin townships, extending into Elk county, about 25,000 acres.

The resident tax-payers of Hamlin township in 1847–48 were Adin and Aranah Aldrich, William Fields, Freeman Garlick, J. P. King, C. McFall, H. Burlingame (now a resident), Sam. Stanton, Abel Stanton, Jerry Warner, Hiram White, David Woodruff, William Woodruff and Joseph Wilks & Co. The total value of occupied lands and personal property was $2,940, as certified by Assessor McFall.

Hamlin township, in 1880, had 330 inhabitants. In 1888 there were 165 Republican, 57 Democratic and 15 Prohibitionist votes cast, or 237. The total multiplied by five gives the population at the time 1,185. The officers chosen in February, 1890, are: Supervisors, D. F. Pattison, Bent Lunberg; school directors, W. H. Neil, M. J. Gallup; auditor, L. J. Swanson; constable, G. H. Sparks; collector, G. H. Sparks; judge of election, J. E. B. White; inspectors, S. W. Pattison, Charles Paulson; town clerk, Charles Paulson.

The post-office at Kasson is in charge of G. O. Garlick.

MOUNT JEWETT.

N. D. Battison's basket factory was established in August, 1883, when he leased free from Elisha Kane a three-acre lot for such factory. Mr. Kane gave him $175 and also a large lot for his dwelling—the only consideration being the establishment of this industry. Earlier that year the town plat was surveyed, and with this industry, employing twenty-five persons, the nucleus of the present village was formed. That year the R. & P. R. R. was completed, but some of the people opposed the location of the factory earnestly. A fire destroyed the buildings soon after, but the owner rebuilt and continued in business some time. The building passed into various hands, and is now occupied by Hitchcock & Davis.

In 1887 F. W. Andrews began a series of seven test wells on the Kane lands, which led to the development of the field by the Anchor Oil Company. The first of the wells, one and one-half miles northeast, showed gas in small quantity at a depth of 900 feet. This with others reverted to Mr. Kane, and he conceived the idea of supplying Mount Jewett with gas. With some difficulty thirteen consumers were secured, but the gas proving itself worthy of its claims, the list was increased to over 100. At the beginning Mr. Kane could not obtain one subscriber to a proposed stock company. The system now extends from McAmbley's mill to the village.

O. B. Mosser & Co.'s tannery at Mount Jewett was established in 1887, when most of the present buildings were erected. The capacity is 600 hides per week, and the number of men employed in July and August, 1889, fifty. This tannery uses from 4,000 to 5,000 cords of bark annually, the price paid being $4.50 per cord. The hemlock bark is found in the woods adjoining, oak bark being imported.

The McAmbley saw-mill, three miles northeast of Mount Jewett, is an important industry.... Hitchcock & Davis' saw-mill is devoted to the manufacture of hardwood.... Mellander's mill is northeast of the village.... Campbell's saw-mill, a mile south of the village, was a large concern, but in July, 1889, the machinery was moved to Kane to make way for Huff's hardwood factory. Southeast of the village are the Roos saw-mills.... Kinzua mill, six miles from Kane, was burned in July, 1887.... The McClelland & Kane model mill was erected at Mount Jewett in the fall of 1889. M. H. Manning was superintendent of building and machinery.

Mount Jewett post-office was established in February, 1882, with Augustus Mellander postmaster.

The Presbyterian Society was organized July 13, 1888, and incorporated July 25, with O. B. Mosser, G. V. Thompson, E. W. Hevner, W. W. Brewer, L. A. Groat and Hubert Schultz, trustees, all of whom were members except Brewer, Hevner and Thompson. The list of original members also embraced Calvin Gray and wife, Mrs. W. W. Brewer, E. A. Conn, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Groat, Mrs. Schultz and Mrs. Mosser. Work was begun in July on a new church house and completed in October. Rev. W. J. Arney of Kane organized this society, and is its first pastor.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Nebo Church of Mount Jewett was incorporated in September, 1888, with B. C. and A. Lundberg, Oscar Wiborg and J. Mellander, subscribers.... The Church of the Mission Friends was organized in 1887 and a small house for worship erected.

The Aldrich Cemetery was incorporated in May, 1877, with H. W. Burlingame, G. O. Garlick, O. Perry, H. L. Burlingame, J. E. B. White and Hiram W. Burlingame, trustees.

Fisher Tent of the K. O. T. M. was organized at Mount Jewett in May, 1887, with James Doyle, Owen Coyle, L. A. Groat, De T. Parrish, C. W. Obing, W. H. Reese, A. A. Van Slyke, W. J. Jackson, Dan. Shea, M. Sylvester, N. Marsh, R. Jackson and O. McLoud filling the several positions.

The Kinzua bridge was completed April 1, 1882. To the observer, as he stands upon the north abutment pier, and, facing southward, gazes down a depth of over 300 feet to the creek's bed, then up the slope of the opposite side to the south end, at a distance of more than 2,000 feet from him, and considers that these extreme points are connected by a continuous line of track of uniform grade, over which roll the heavily freighted trains, he can not fail to be impressed with the fact that this is a progressive age. The bridge is constructed of stone and iron entirely. It consists of twenty lower spans of thirty-eight and one-half feet each, and twenty-one intermediate spans of sixty-one feet, and contains about four and one-half million pounds of wrought iron. The height is 301 feet, and length 2,051 feet, giving it a title to being the highest bridge in the world and one of the longest. The stone piers which are to support the towering iron columns are built of massive sandstone blocks, quarried on the ground, which nature has provided in abundance, and of an excellent quality. These are skillfully jointed, bedded and bonded.

Stafford, the watchman, climbs over and inspects three of the towers every day. As there are twenty towers altogether he gets over the entire system of piers and braces in a week. Once, in the winter of 1883–84, while making his usual inspection, he fell a distance of sixty-five feet. The cold winter air numbed his hands so that he could cling no longer to the iron braces. Fortunately he fell into about ten feet of snow, which broke his fall, else the company might have been compelled to look for a new man. He said he only missed striking a stump by a few inches. He relates another narrow escape. He said he was climbing over the top girts one day when some one hailed him from above. It startled him, and he sort of forgot where he was. He let go his hold and was going. By a great effort he caught hold of one of the iron braces just in time to save himself. The accident of July, 1889, tested the strength of the structure. Conductor Keily's train, bound south, separated on the viaduct, the locomotive and attached cars reaching Mount Jewett before fourteen cars were missed. The engineer at once backed down and when near the bridge Brakeman Ryan discovered the conductor's signals. The engineer reversed his lever, and at once a coupling snapped and three cars went

thundering down grade. At the bridge there was a terrible crash and three cars were converted into kindling wood, 301 feet above the creek. Had the cars gone over the sides of the viaduct there is little doubt regarding the damage which would have been caused to the structure.

The Anchor Oil Company's lease on the Kane oil reservation or the Swedish farms was developed in July, 1889. Up to the 21st the well was guarded, but it is now declared to be a gusher as well as gasser. The location is one and a half miles south of the tannery on Frank Nelson's farm. The Anchor and Forest Oil Company and Taylor & Torrey secured a piece of the Kane estate, consisting of 2,500 acres. P. W. Roth came to Mount Jewett in July, 1889, and located his first well July 29 on the John Mellander farm. Mr. Roth drilled the first producer in the Washington field, and has been connected with oil interests in the Bradford field since 1875. The Timbuctoo well at Lafayette was completed July 25, 1889.

Oil memories cluster round the big bridge. An old weather-beaten derrick is still visible from the viaduct a short distance up the stream, where Marcus Hulings anchored some cash in the autumn of 1879 in searching for a continuation of the Cole creek streak. In the winter of 1883–84 Mumford, a former bookkeeper for Butts, together with Cheeney & Phillips, of Alton, obtained a 200-acre lease from Bowen, of Boston, on Warrant 2,241. The company drilled a well on the piece. The Barnsdall venture of August, 1884, is located in the southeast corner of Warrant 2,248—2,500 feet north and a trifle east of the Mumford & Cheeney well. In 1879 the Parker Brothers, and, in 1884, Higgins also, drilled on Ormsby lands.

CHAPTER XV.

KEATING TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT.

KEATING TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1890—PORT OF ENTRY—EARLY SETTLERS—THE FORESTER—SOLOMON SARTWELL AND OTHERS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1836–37—EARLY MERCHANTS IN THE TOWNSHIP—VILLAGES.

BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT——POPULATION, ETC.—OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890—FIRST CABIN AND HOUSE—REMINISCENCES OF ASA SARTWELL—EARLY SETTLERS—SOME FIRST THINGS—POST-OFFICE—RESIDENT PROPERTY OWNERS, 1856–57—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—ACADEMIES—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—HOTELS—BANKS—WATER AND GAS SYSTEMS—FLOODS AND FIRES—MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING TOWNSHIP holds a semi-central position in the county. Nunundah creek enters the township near the southeast corner, flows north by west via Smethport to Farmers Valley, where it turns northeast to join the Allegheny beyond the north town line. Cole creek's south branch flows northeast from the plateau, receives the north branch in the center of the north half of the township, and enters Nunundah creek opposite Farmers Valley. Marvin creek enters the township a point west of the south center, and flowing northeast to Smethport forms a confluence with the main creek. In the southwestern corner the head-waters of the West Clarion unite with Three Mile run to flow southwest; and within a short distance of this confluence one of the heads of Kinzua creek is found. South of the road from

Smethport to Ormsby's summit a feeder of Marvin creek rises, which enters that creek south of the borough limits. A little over two miles east of Smethport occurs the greatest elevation in the State west of the fifth bituminous basin—Prospect hill, 2,495 feet above tide level. The lowest point, of course, is where Nunundah creek exits at Frisbee, which is 1,460 feet above tide. At Smethport depot the elevation is 1,488 feet, so that the grade from the track for two and a quarter miles east to Prospect peak is 1,007 feet. The altitude of the plateaus may be placed at 2,100 feet. In the southeast corner the Smethport anticlinal separates the Clermont coal basins. At Smethport the anticlinal is broken by the elevation of strata, so that the dome center lies one and a half miles east. Small tracts of Clermont exist along the western line, and on Ormsby's summit, 2,140 feet above tide. The Pocono formation at Smethport is 260 feet thick, and at Barnett's, southwest of Haskell's well, 285—sixty feet covered, forty feet coarse-grained ferruginous sandstone, partly covered, ten feet fossiliferous flags, fifty feet covered rock, forty feet gray shale with bands of fossiliferous, ferruginous lime-rock; twenty feet of green and brown flags and shale, five feet of hard, fossiliferous, gray lime-rock, and sixty feet of olive and gray shales and shaly sandstone.

The well drilled by Lytle & Vezie in 1875 for the Smethport Oil Company reached a depth of 2,004 feet, its opening being 102 feet higher than the railroad track. Forty-three records of strata were obtained and the crust on the Taylor farm, where the drilling was done, thoroughly explored. From 330 to 378 feet slate and shale, and very hard shells, were taken; from 570 feet sand shells, and so on until oil was struck at 1,127 feet, the Bradford oil sand at 1,360 feet, and the Smethport oil sand at 1,720 feet. This well proved a dry one; the 237 feet of casing were taken up, the hole plugged with five feet of pine below the water courses, and rock filled in above, but within six hours the gas removed such obstructions. The Haskell well, drilled in December, 1876, and April, 1877, for William Haskell, to a depth of 1,861 feet, is located on the east side of Marvin creek, one and one-half miles southwest of Smethport. Gas was struck at 719 feet and also at 1,620 feet, where oil made a fair show for a short period. Brant & Co.'s well yielded one barrel per day; Lucius Rogers' well on Warrant, 2,058, near the borough; Sherman, Hatch & Co.'s well, and other ventures, mark the oil fever period of this township. The *Miner* said so much about the Haskell well that a skeptical contemporary, named Brandon, of the *St. Marys Gazette*, perpetrated a pun, which was warranted by the circumstances: "If the *Miner* continues much longer to sound the praises of the Haskell well in its peculiar way we will not be surprised to learn that it has-killed somebody."

Keating township claimed a population of 2,974 in 1880. This included 364 residents of Bordell settlement and 986 of Coleville village, but not the borough of Smethport, which then had only 872 inhabitants. The vote of Keating in 1888, outside Smethport, shows 266 Republicans, 239 Democrats, 16 Prohibitionists and 21 Labor Unionists, or a total of 542, which, multiplied by five, gives 2,710 as the present number of inhabitants.

The officers chosen in February, 1890, are: Supervisors, J. H. Sowers, Richard Griffin; collector, Thomas Hussey; school directors, William H. Huff, D. B. Zillafro; constable, J. E. Stull; auditor, Allen Oviatt; town clerk, C. M. Capehart; judge of election, First District, C. D. Calkins; inspectors of election, First District, W. A. McIntosh, M. N. Allen; judge of election, Second District, R. S. Porterfield; inspectors of election, Second District, C. P. Smith, P. S. Kepler; judge of election, Third District, W. H. Barr; inspectors of election, Third District, M. J. Lynch, R. L. Stephens.

In 1809–10 Benjamin B. Cooper petitioned Congress to establish a port of entry at Smethport. He purchased twenty-one acres of land on the west side of Nunundah creek, near the bridge at East Smethport on which to build a town, and made propositions to men to get out timber for the proposed wharves. This was to be the harbor wherein the ships of the citizens of Instanter might be moored while receiving and discharging cargoes. His plans for hauling freight from the port to his town on the hill are not given.

Shortly after the disestablishment of Instanter, or in 1811, Arnold Hunter moved to the site of Smethport, and other settlers flocked into Farmers valley, as related in the chapter on pioneers. Among the pioneers was Jonathan Colegrove, who died April 11, 1872. He settled in Keating township in 1815, traveling from Portville to Smethport by canoe, with his wife and two children. From 1817 to 1852 he was one of the Ridgway land agents, P. E. Scull being also agent for another portion of the lands. Uncle Daunty, or Jonathan Dunbar, another pioneer, was certainly a stage Dutchman in general make-up and manners. His wife made what she was pleased to call "clothes" for her spouse. He built the first saw-mill in the county at Farmers Valley, but had so much trouble with it he finally exclaimed: "If the Lord had given Job a saw-mill instead of boils the devil would then have got him sure." Dunbar became leader of the first singing school, and, though a strange character in many ways, was a most useful citizen.

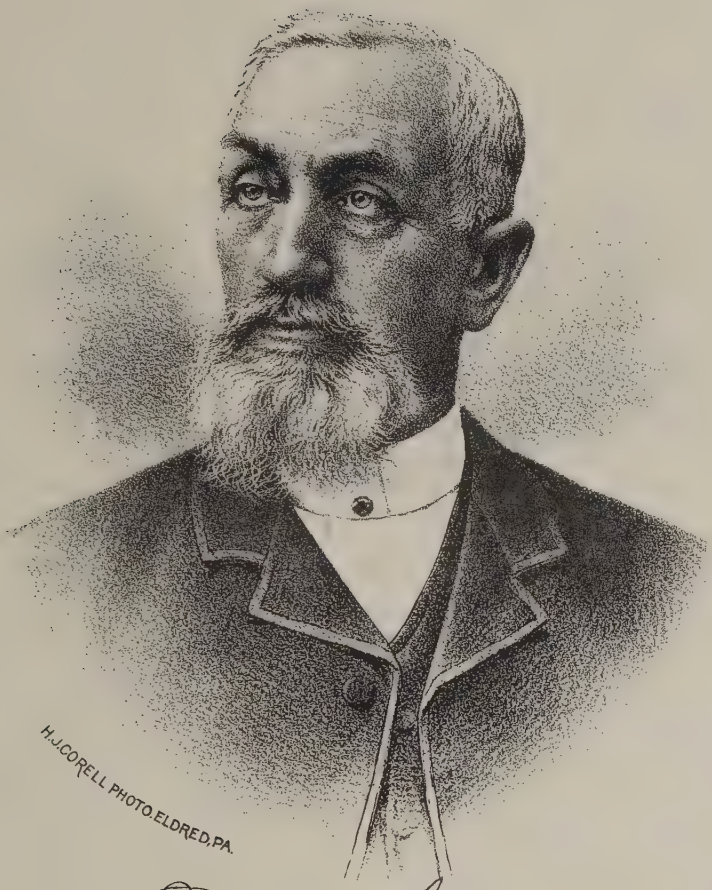
The Forester and Smethport Register, Volume I, No. 12, was issued by Hiram Payne June 30, 1832. The motto was: "The uncultivated forest shall become a fruitful field." W. E. Wolcott, of Sergeant, advertised cattle for sale; Tobias L. Warner his shoe factory at Smethport, and Isaac Burlingame advertised for stone masons; Isaac Harvey placed his books in the hands of John E. Niles for collection; Orvil Ketchum, of Farmers Valley, asked his debtors to pay up; the Erie Canal Company advertised their lines, giving as reference J. M. Hughes, of New York, an uncle of the present editor of the *Reporter;* P. E. Scull wished his neighbors to have their goods imported to Bushnell's basin; Sartwell & Rice offered ten barrels of pork for sale; the death of Harriet Young, aged twelve years, at Farmers Valley, was noticed, and the marriage of Harman Sprague and Adaline Vredenburgh, of the west branch of Tunuanguant creek was announced. B. B. Cooper advertised 60,000 acres of land for sale, and E. A. Smith his stock of goods.

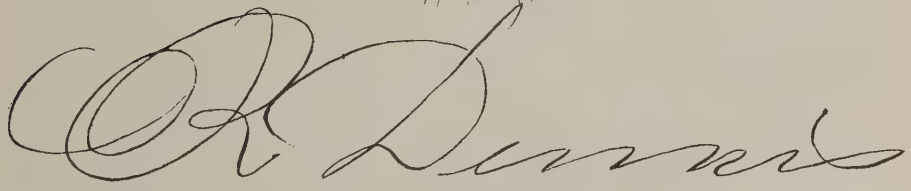
Solomon Sartwell, one of the leading pioneers, who died August 4, 1876, was born at Littleton, N. H., January 16, 1796; settled in McKean county in 1816 (whither the lady to whom he was married in 1822 came in 1818). He served as postmaster twenty years and as associate judge five years, having previously filled the office of high sheriff for two terms and treasurer for one term. The Stulls and Ottos, to whom references are made in other chapters, must also be counted among the pioneers, while the Williamses, Youngs, Crows (of Sinnemahoning), the Hamlins, and fifty other families of whom mention is made in this volume, are connected with the beginnings of the progressive period. Of the Crow family several humorous stories are related. One is entitled "Called to Preach." It appears that along in the "thirties" Moses Crow and his father were engaged in the bottom lands back of the present Wright House in chopping trees. Work went on fairly well until a dry elm tree was encountered, and to it both men directed their strength. The day was sultry and the workers perspired freely. The younger one, looking round on the sea of trees, grew tired suddenly, and, addressing his father, said: "I think I am called to preach." Soon after he became an exhorter, passed a little while at the Meadville College, and received a regular appointment. David,

Jr., followed his brother into the Methodist ministry in 1842, and a few years later the old squire was asked for a donation for church purposes, but as a response made the suggestion that he had given two sons to the Methodist church, contribution enough for one man.

The resident tax-payers of Keating township in 1836–37 were Daniel Acre, Samuel Armstrong, William J. Anderson, Aaron Arnold, Dudley Birge (a saddler at Smethport), J. L. Birge (moved west), N. G. Barrus, Joseph Brush (moved to Lafayette corners), Levi Bennett (who sold the site for the poor-farm to Col. Wilcox), T. Barrett, Willis Barrett, Gardner Barrett (died in 1888), Nath. Barrett, Daniel Burbank, Enoch Briggs (who still resides in the township), Aurilas Beman, Dr. Joshua Bascom, Elisha and Uri Bush, Daniel Brown (who cleared the Vincent farm), Harvey Brewer (a shoemaker), D. R. and O. R. Bennett, William Bell (of Ceres), John Brockham, Nicholas Baker, Curtis Bump, Amos Briggs (a mason), H. N. Burgett, P. W. Beach, B. C. Corwin, C. D. Calkins (now at Smethport), Ghordis Corwin (who owned the grist- and saw-mill), Daniel and David Cornelius, Amasa Cowles, Erastus Cowles (saw-mill owner), Henry Chapin, Thomas Curtis, Richard Chadwick (who died in 1866), E. J. Cook, David Crow, Elihu Chadwick, J. F. Clark (merchant), C. S. Comes (living in Eldred), Daniel Crossmire, Silas Crandall, John and J. D. Dunbar, D. Othneal, Eliza De Golier, L. H. De Aubigny (non-resident), R. R. Fowler, Dr. George Darling, James O'Daily, Levi Davis, Jr., Brewster Freeman, Daniel Foster, Nathan Folsom, D. C. and J. A. O. Gunning, G. W. Griswold, Truman Garlick, Jesse, Hiram and Almon Garey, Wheeler Gallup, James Green, J. W. Howe (a lawyer), Simon Hammon, James Hoop (now of Lafayette), Barnabas Hill, George Hetchelder, Minard Hall, John Holmes & Co. (tan-yard owners, near F. Andrews' house), Holmes & Richmond (merchants), L. R. Hawkins (of Chacopee, Minn.), O. J. Hamlin (lawyer), Dwight Holcomb (moved to Florida), A. Housler, L. Havens, Gideon Irons, John King, Horace B. and Isaac King, Jared and Jonathan Ketchum, Rev. Abner Lull, Warren Lucore (merchant), John and T. Moore, J. McDowell, Dr. William Y. McCoy, T. Mattison, Chester Medbery (now in Dakota), John Nolan (lawyer), John E. Niles, John Needham (merchant), Alvin Owen, Dr. William Otto, James, John, Jemima and Charity Otto, W. D. Owen (merchant), Joseph Otto (saw-mill owner), W. S. Oviatt, Silas D. and Lewis Otto, Eben Parker (who owned a part of the A. H. Cory farm), Hiram Payne (editor), Elisha Randall (dealer), Dr. Salmon M. Rose (who owned the Freeman property), S. R. Robbins, William Rice, Allan Rice, Nelson Richmond, Jonas Riddle, William Ripley (died in 1888), P. E. Scull (died in 1867), Jonas, Sam. and Arnold Southwick, Cephas Scott, Asa Sartwell (fulling and saw-mill owner), Joel Sartwell (now of Cedar Rapids, Iowa), John Smith, Jesse Spencer, Sol. Stoddard, Charles Smith, and Samuel Smith (tailor, now in Iowa), Sol. Sartwell, Jr., Sartwell & Arnold (traders), Sol. Sartwell, R. H. Stillson, John Taylor (merchant), Nathan Tinney, James Taylor, Enoch Tyler, D. Voorhes, D. S., William C., George W. and Nathan White, William Williams (trader), L. C. Willard (col.), Clinton and Stephen Young, Hiram Spencer and Henry Bunyan (trader). Abner Lull, the assessor, recommended Jared Ketchum and Ghordis Corwin for collectors. In 1837 A. H. Cory and Lawyer L. F. Maynard settled here.

In Keating township in 1846 were the general stores of C. Steele & Co., Ford & Holmes, O. J. & B. D. Hamlin, W. Y. McCoy and O. R. Bennett; the taverns of O. R. Bennett and Richmond & Bennett, and the grocery of James Miller. Elijah Bennett had a store in December. The merchants of Keating township in 1852 were B. D. & H. Hamlin, James Taylor & Son, C. K. Sart-


H.J.CORELL PHOTO. ELDRED, PA.



well & Co., S. & E. G. Eaton, C. Steele and O. R. Bennett. The latter and Sartwell & Co. were also liquor dealers.

No. 1, Volume VI, of the *Citizen*, was issued September 3, 1859, with L. Rogers editor. At this time E. B. Eldred, W. A. Williams, William A. Nichols, Warren Cowles and John C. Backus were resident attorneys; W. Y. McCoy, J. Darling and S. D. Freeman, physicians; W. K. King, surveyor, and J. K. Haffey; geologist. The hotels advertised were the Bennett House, by D. R. Bennett, and the Eldred Half-way House, on the Olean road.

Villages.—Farmers Valley, Coryville and Frisbee may be called synonymous terms. They all form a part of the old settlement of Farmers Valley, of which so much is written in the general history as well as in this chapter. In 1812 Francis King surveyed the fifty-acre tracts donated by John Keating for the following named settlers in Farmers Valley: George, Joseph and Matthias Otto, Robert Gilbert, Jonathan Moore, Zachariah, Thomas and William Ashley.

The old post-office of Farmers Valley dates back to early in the "thirties," when Timothy R. Robbins was master. Thomas Goodwin, Jackson Otto and F. C. Olds have filled the office. The post-office of Coryville was established in 1872 with Asa H. Cory, master, who has been continued in office since.

The Union Church of Farmers Valley was built early in the "fifties" through the exertions of A. J. Otto and Arnold Southwick. Dan Lennox was the carpenter and builder. It has been open to all denominations, but the United Brethren may be said to be the principal worshipers.

The United Brethren Church at Coryville, or Frisbee, was built in 1878–79 on land donated by A. H. Cory. The building cost over $2,000.

The United Brethren Society of Farmers Valley was founded October 19, 1867, with William S. Moore, T. R. Robbins, the Southwicks and John Holmes the elder, as organizers.

The E. A. U. lodge of Farmers Valley was organized in February, 1886, with A. R. Tubbs, Mrs. Otto, J. H. McQuade, Mrs. Tubbs, Mrs. Ellen Otto, J. L. Bean, A. Tyler, F. C. Olds and Dr. R. J. Sharp, officials.

The tide water pump station was established near A. H. Cory's house, but owing to the absence of gas the pumping works were moved to Rixford. On June 19, 1887, a 25,000-barrel tank was burned, 1,000 teams bringing people to witness the fire. The remaining tanks were moved to Ohio in 1888.

Lucius Rogers built the first steam saw, shingle and planing mill in Nunundah Creek valley in 1885. Prior to that time saw-mills run by steam and water-power were common along the banks of this stream, and a few are found to-day using up the remnant of pine and hemlock of the valley and hills.

In 1855–57 a coal oil factory was established up the creek from Smethport.

Bordell (Coleville post-office), known in 1879 as the "Banner Frontier Town," was partially burned February 9, 1880, when McCormack's hall and three other buildings were destroyed. In November, thirty-five buildings were reduced to ashes, the Bennett House, the leading hotel, conducted by T. P. Hill, being among the number.... The fire of February 16, 1881, resulted in the destruction of the Golden Rule block, and two adjoining buildings.... In February, 1880, the sum of $30,000 was subscribed to build a plank road from Bradford to Coleville. The stockholders elected J. J. Carter, president; P. T. Kennedy, vice-president; James Amm, secretary, and F. A. Wheeler, treasurer. When the town was in its glory the *Bordell Bazoo* was published here, and altogether the place was considered of much importance.

Ormsby Junction is the name given to the junction of the narrow gauge

roads connecting Smethport with Bradford, Mount Jewett and Kane. Subsequent to 1842 Mr. W. F. Ormsby settled in this then comparative wilderness, and he continues to reside here on his fine farm.

Aiken, Davis, Van Vleck and Simpson are small settlements on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad. Cyclone post-office is located in the western part of the township.

In December, 1888, a well was drilled on the Ormsby farm to a depth of 2,408 feet, to the fifth sand. This well answered 120 quarts of glycerine with seventy-five barrels of oil within four weeks; but the production fell to one and one-half barrels, when it was abandoned in February, 1889. One and one-half miles west of the Ormsby farm is a well which gives gas and oil, but is undeveloped.

BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT.

Smethport is located in one of the most beautiful valleys in the mountain country. Its site was selected by John Keating, and this selection confirmed by the commissioners. The latitude and longitude ascertained by Surveyor Chadwick in 1839 are 41° 55′ and 78° 33′, respectively.

In 1880 the borough claimed 872 inhabitants. In 1888 there were 148 Republican, 116 Democratic, nine Prohibitionist and one Union Labor votes cast, or a total of 274, which number multiplied by six gives an idea of the present population as 1,644.

In 1811 Capt. Arnold Hunter built the first cabin at Smethport, where the Widow Rifle resided in 1871, now occupied by a Swede. A second house was built in 1812, but both were abandoned in 1814. Capt. Hunter died in Harrison township, Potter county, March 16, 1857, aged seventy-eight years and 364 days. In 1850 he was deputy census marshal for Potter county.

Asa Sartwell, of Iowa, who revisited his old hunting grounds in 1880, made the visit memorable by relating to the editor of the *Miner* his reminiscences of Smethport and vicinity in early times. Over sixty years before, his father, Solomon Sartwell, located within a few miles of the county seat in Farmers Valley, while his brother, Solomon, Jr., settled soon after at Smethport, and built the second large log-house, Eastman having built before. Asa, the younger brother, came in 1820, when Smethport contained a few log-huts and a carding-mill. He bought this mill, but at the close of the season saw it destroyed by fire. Going to Utica, N. Y., he purchased machinery for carding wool and dressing cloth, brought it hither, and in conjunction with these industries entered the lumber trade, and became a real estate dealer. John Applebee's saw- and grist-mill and Conant's cloth-dressing house were among the first industries.

Joseph Otto came from Mifflin county, Penn., early in 1810, and settled two and one-half miles below Smethport with his young wife. The trip hither from Angelica was through sixty miles of wilderness without one inhabitant, and from the effects of such a journey he fell sick soon after settlement, and he and his wife were almost on the point of starving when he became strong enough to hunt. Stephen Young located in Farmers Valley with others named in the chapter on first settlement. James Taylor moved to McKean county in 1824, and a few years later engaged in mercantile business at Smethport with Hawkins & Ford. A. N. Taylor, who died May 15, 1876, from injuries inflicted by a fall September 25, 1875, came with his father, and in 1843 became a partner in the business, ultimately purchased his father's

interest in the store and built a house, adjoining the Astor House, which was burned in the fire of March 28, 1868. He filled the office of associate judge for one term. In his journey to Smethport in November, 1826, Lawyer Orlo J. Hamlin met the Smethport and Jersey Shore mail carrier, Moses Hanna, at Canoe Place. Both traveled to the county seat over the mountains and across the terrible corduroy or pole bridges. Crossing Nunundah creek, they were soon at the Red Tavern, kept by Mrs. Willard. His stay he describes in his reminiscences, thus: "It being long after dark when we arrived, the bar-room was well filled with men. After supper we joined the men in this room. One of them, the leading man, after inquiring whence I came and what I came for, asked me 'What spelling books are in use now?' Replying, I said it was long since I was in the elementary schools, but I believed Dillsworth's were going out and Webster's coming in. Retiring for the night, I was shown to a room adjoining the bar-room. It so happened that a married couple occupied a room near by, and about ten o'clock that night the woman was in her *accouchement*, and I was kept awake by neighboring women passing to and fro every few minutes, while the men in the bar-room kept up a continual cross-fire of conversation and laughter. About midnight I heard the sound of men falling on the bar-room floor, and this intolerable nuisance was kept up until nearly morning, when I arose, irritable and feverish, determined to return to Towanda." In his reminiscences of the bar, given in connection with the courts, he refers to the manner in which he was received next morning and the establishment of his law office at Smethport.

Moses Hanna was mail carrier between Jersey Shore and Smethport as early as 1826, making the round trip every two weeks. Byron D. Hamlin carried the mail later on the Eldred route, while Davis Young carried over the Smethport and Olean route in the "thirties." The latter died in Michigan in January, 1871. Orlo J. Hamlin was postmaster for three years—1829–31. L. R. Hawkins held the position in 1837; Arthur Burlingame, in 1843; Philetus Ford, in 1844; E. Bard, in 1847; W. K. King, in 1851; Sol. Sartwell, Jr., in 1855, followed by C. K. Sartwell, Ira H. Gleason, M. L. Armstrong, and M. A. Sprague, who was appointed in 1884. Mr. Wilson, editor of the *Democrat*, was appointed in 1888. Mr. E. M. Kerns was appointed in July, 1889, but did not take possession of the office until April, 1890. The office is now located in the Odd Fellows' hall building.

Smethport borough, in 1856–57, was assessed by William K. King. The resident property owners were: N. W. Abbey (joiner), H. W. Annis, F. A. Allen (printer and school superintendent), Almon Allen, William Bell, J. C. Backus (attorney), S. A. Backus (representative), G. B. Backus, G. Barrett, D. R. Bennett, O. R. Bennett (hotel keeper), E. W. Bingham (owner of fifty-two lots), J. L. Beckwith (blacksmith), John Baker, J. Chadwick, R. Chadwick, Warren Cowles (attorney), G. Corwin, Widow Milligan, Amor Chandler (joiner), J. C. Chandler (printer), David Crow (owner of twenty acres and thirty-three lots), G. C. Chapin (joiner), L. H. De Aubigny, G. C. DeGolier (joiner), Dr. George Darling, Jedediah Darling (physician and judge), John Doyle, J. G. Eaton, E. B. Eldred (attorney), B. Freeman (owner of forty lots and thirteen and a half acres), B. H. Freeman, S. D. Freeman (physician), Philetus Ford (merchant), Job Gifford, Jr., O. W. Gallup, S. S. Hackett (shoemaker), B. Harris (cooper), Mary Holmes, Henry Hamlin, O. J. Hamlin, A. D. Hamlin, B. D. Hamlin (attorney), Ed. Hupey (mason), J. C. Hamlin, G. Irons, B. F. Jackson, W. K. King (owner of twenty one lots and six and three-quarter acres), Robert King (draftsman), Patrick King, John K. Lamphier, John Long, Dr. W. Y. McCoy (owner of twelve lots and seven acres),

N. Medbery, Joe Morse, J. M. Miller (Astor House), C. J. Medbery, E. B. Mason (tinner), W. F. Ormsby (blacksmith), W. S. Oviatt, Hiram Payne, T. P. W. Palmer (watchmaker), W. H. and E. F. Richmond, Chris. Ritzan (cabinet-maker), G. W. Sartwell, C. K. Sartwell, W. H. Sartwell, Sol. Sartwell, S. B. & R. Sartwell, Stanton & Beckwith (owners of sixty-four lots), J. L. Smith, P. E. Scull, G. M. Smith (joiner), J. B. Taylor (blacksmith), A. N. Taylor, Aug. Wolters, Ernest Wolters (blacksmith), W. A. Williams (attorney and treasurer), Dr. L. R. Wisner, J. G. Young. There were seven watches discovered and assessed. There were thirty-nine horses and fifty-two cows, and all property was valued at $25,504.

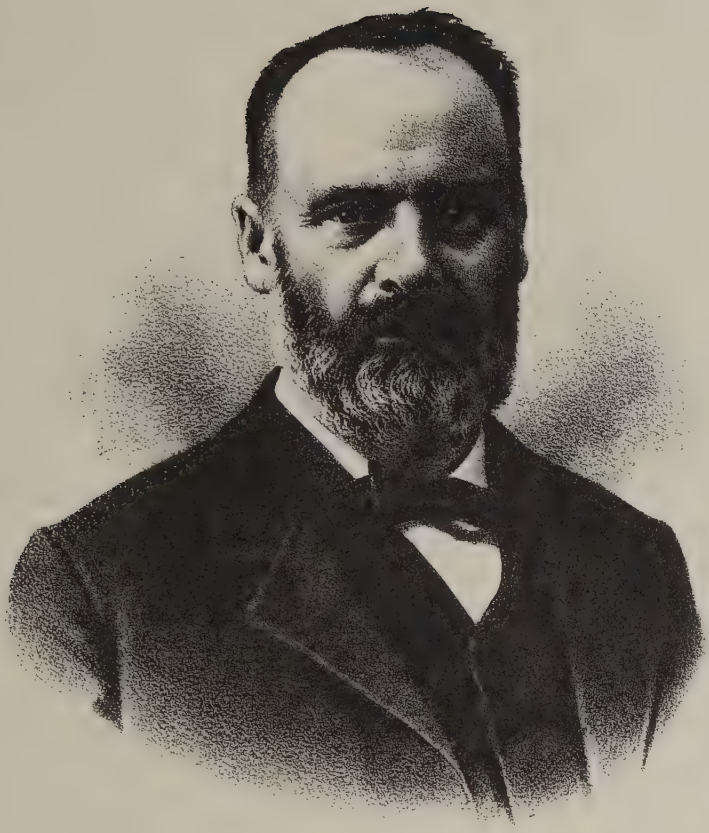
Municipal Affairs.—The first election held at Smethport, for borough officers, was that of February 11, 1853. William A. Williams received forty-three votes for burgess; W. Y. McCoy, S. Sartwell and Henry Hamlin, received forty-three; William K. King, forty-two, and Ghordis Corwin, forty-one votes, for council; O. R. Bennett, Jeremiah Chadwick, N. Medbery and N. W. Goodrich, received forty votes; C. B. Curtis, twenty-eight, and P. E. Scull, four votes, for school directors; Byron D. Hamlin, eighteen votes, and Jeremiah Chadwick, seventeen votes, were chosen poormasters; N. W. Goodrich, James Miller and C. B. Curtis, were elected auditors; O. R. Bennett, assessor; George B. Backus, constable, and Hiram Payne, justice. At this time C. K. Sartwell and A. N. Taylor were chosen inspectors, and Philetus Ford, judge of election.

The names of citizens who have filled the office of burgess down to the present time are as follows: W. A. Williams, 1853; Philetus Ford, 1854; John C. Backus, 1855; C. K. Sartwell, 1856; S. M. Smith, 1857; G. C. DeGolier, 1858; S. A. Backus, 1859; Byron D. Hamlin, 1860; W. Y. McCoy, 1861–62. G. H. Mason was chosen assistant burgess in 1862; L. R. Wisner, 1863, with R. Sartwell, assistant; Warren Cowles, 1864, with J. R. Townsend; G. Corwin, 1865–66, with N. W. Abbey; B. D. Hamlin, 1867, with H. Hamlin; Henry Hamlin, 1868, with M. A. Sprague. The last named was elected burgess in 1869, with R. Sartwell assistant, and re-elected in 1870; John C. Backus, 1871, with M. L. Armstrong, assistant; W. Y. McCoy, 1872, with W. D. Gallup, assistant; P. Ford, 1873, with N. W. Abbey, assistant; G. M. Smith, 1874–75, with T. J. Gifford, assistant; Thomas King, 1876, with Hugh Glenn, assistant; M. A. Sprague, 1877, with E. F. Richmond; M. L. Armstrong, 1878, with H. L. McCoy; S. J. Gifford, 1879, with H. S. Sartwell; B. L. Knapp, 1880, with J. C. Hamlin; J. C. Backus, 1881–85, with S. J. Gifford; M. L. Armstrong, 1882–83; Frank Moses, assistant, in 1884; A. T. Palmer, burgess, in 1886; B. F. Wright, 1887; F. W. Brownell, 1888, and Warley Gifford, 1889.

The names of the justices are as follows: W. A. Williams, 1854; Jeremiah Chadwick, 1855; G. B. Backus, 1856; Philetus Ford, 1860–65; R. Sartwell, 1861; A. B. Armstrong, 1862–67; M. N. Powell, 1869; J. G. Eaton, 1870; P. Ford, 1871 (but being collector of internal revenue he did not qualify); S. Sartwell, 1872; C. K. Sartwell, 1872; G. M. Smith, 1876–81–86; P. Ford, 1877–82–87.

The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Burgess, F. W. Brownell; council, N. D. Ramer, William Haskell; school directors, Hon. T. A. Morrison, E. R. Mayo; constable, H. L. Burlingame; collector, J. A. Holder; judge of election, E. F. Waller; inspectors of election, J. C. Backus, Wash. Starks; auditor, W. D. Gallup.

The secretaries of the borough have been Henry Hamlin, 1853; C. K. Sartwell, 1854; G. C. Chapin, 1855; S. B. Sartwell, 1856; W. K. King, 1858;



G. W. Campbell

A. N. Taylor, 1859–64; B. F. Wright, 1860; W. S. Brownell, 1861; J. C. Hamlin, 1862–73–78; P. Ford, 1865; C. K. Sartwell, 1869; Robert King, 1870; Henry King, 1871; D. R. Hamlin, 1872–74; H. F. Barbour, 1875; R. H. Rose, 1877; W. D. Gallup, 1879–81; E. Quackenbush, 1880; A. B. Armstrong, 1882; Lucius Rogers, 1886, and John Forrest, 1889.

The expenditures for the year ending March 1, 1889, amounted to $2,900.05. The vouchers for this expenditure, in possession of treasurer, M. L. Armstrong, were examined by Auditors J. O. McCarty, F. R. Foster and John Forrest, borough auditors.

Hose Company.—The Smethport Hose Company was organized in December, 1881, with Sheridan Gorton, Pres.; W. F. Specht, V. P.; G. R. Brownell, Sec.; M. L. Armstrong, Treas.; W. P. Walshe, foreman; H. L. Wilson and John Russ, Assts.; Hugh P. Brawley, A. B. Armstrong and John Forrest, trustees. In July of this year 107 votes were recorded for, and eighteen against, the proposed water tax. The question being carried, the work of construction commenced, and when the hose company was organized a full supply of water for all purposes existed.

The election of the following efficient officers for the ensuing year occurred in December, 1889: President, E. M. Kerns; vice-president, Henry Beiver; foreman, F. W. Brownell; first assistant foreman, F. W. Rumsey; second assistant foreman, W. H. De Garmo; secretary, Clifford Burlingame; treasurer, M. L. Armstrong; trustees, Frank Kerns, John Rooney, Sam. Fry.

Academies.—The April exhibition of 1839, at the Smethport Academy, was participated in by David Crow, Levi Ketcham, Henry Hamlin, Wallace Sawyer, William King, Ransom Devereaux, Ithual Humphrey, Elizabeth Chapin, Violetta Sartwell, George Sartwell, Montague Rose, George Birge, Niles Taylor, I. N. Sawyer, Ormand A. Holmes, John K. Williams and Byron D. Hamlin. At this time Luther Humphrey was principal from 1837 to 1840, when Atkins came; George W. Scofield came in 1842, and is now judge of court of claims, at Washington; L. D. Wetmore in 1842–43, later president judge of the Warren District; Franklin Freeman was succeeded by B. D. Hamlin in 1844; Henry M. Lane came in 1845, and from 1847 to the temporary closing of the school, ladies presided. In November, 1849, the old academy was re-opened, with Ephriam Mariner (now a leading citizen of Milwaukee), principal. W. Y. McCoy presided at this time over the board with J. Darling, secretary. In the fall of 1850 Miss Miner was principal. On June 30, 1851, the academy trustees organized, with S. Sartwell, president; William Y. McCoy, treasurer; Hiram Payne, secretary; G. Irons, J. Taylor and William Williams, directors. This board resolved to collect all debts due the old academy, put the buildings and grounds in repair and rent the concern to a qualified teacher. In November the academy was re-opened by F. A. and C. H. Allen. In 1854 the Allens left, but were followed by others until Mr. Train ended the academy days. In March, 1870, the trustees of the academy were authorized by special act to convey the buildings and grounds to the school district, which was done, the old buildings moved and the present large buildings erected on the site.

The call for the organization of the Smethport Lyceum was made in October, 1870, by Dr. W. Y. McCoy, who was chosen president; E. H. Bard, secretary; L. Rogers, J. C. Backus, A. B. Armstrong, Henry King, M. A. Sprague, G. Corwin, G. M. Smith, W. J. Milliken and A. N. Taylor. In November, L. Rogers was chosen president, and D. R. Hamlin, secretary.

Churches.—The history of religious bodies in McKean county dates back to 1809, when a Catholic missionary founded a congregation at Instanter, and

held services there regularly until his disappearance in the forest toward the close of 1810. A reference to the history of Cameron county points out Smethport as a part of the Sinnemahoning Methodist circuit in the "twenties;" the collapse of the circuit work; the introduction of the Adventists; the return of Methodism and the introduction of Universalism.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Smethport is said to have had its beginning about 1832. Under date October 9, 1837, a subscription book was opened by the trustees. The subscription contracts were drawn for $500 down, but under the $500 heading a few men write their names for $5.00: Andrew Rifle, David Crow, Jr., Harvey Brewer, Richard Wooley and Daniel Rifle; Asa Sartwell contributed $300; Brewster Freeman, $200; Richard Chadwick, A. M. Stanton, Nathan White and Nathan Burlingame, $100; Samuel Smith, David Crow, Thornton Barrett, $50; John Needham, James O. Gunning, David C. and Warren Lucore, $25; Horace B. King, $20 in nails; David Comes and Lew. R. Hawkins, $25; Hiram Payne, John E. Niles, Salmon M. Rose, A. Burlingame, Harvey Brewer, Cephas Scott, Dudley Birge, J. L. Birge, W. Y. McCoy, Charles Smith, Leonard Rice, Isaac Thompson (who subscribed $10 worth of axes), William C. White, Joel Sartwell, L. F. Maynard, E. C. Chandler, Horace and Milo Scott, Anson Rice and Barnabas Graves were also among the subscribers. The society was incorporated with Samuel Smith, Cephas Scott, Willis Barrett, Daniel Rifle and Gardner Barrett, trustees. The petitioners were Sandusky Miller, H. B. King, John Mills, R. Chadwick, D. S. White, Daniel Brown, W. J. Colegrove and C. Steele. In 1837 a lot was purchased from the commissioners of the county, and the present house was built by Sol. Sartwell and P. Ford. It was completed, in 1839, at a cost of $3,000, repaired in 1865 at an expense of $1,000, and in 1880 at $2,000. The past recording stewards were Richard Chadwick, S. M. Rose, David S. White, I. S. Gleason, H. L. Burlingame and W. J. Colegrove. The present recorder is W. P. Eckels. The roll of preachers from 1832 to 1889 is as follows: 1832, William Butts and Samuel Gregg; 1833, Thomas J. Jennings, Benjamin Preston and Joseph A. Halback; 1834, Ignatius H. Hacket, Amer G. Smith and Bryan S. Hill; 1835, John Demming, Matthew Hanna and Lorenzo Whipple; 1836, Augustin Anderson and J. W. Stryker; 1837, A. Anderson, F. W. Conable and J. F. Mason; 1838, Alpha Wright and F. W. Conable; 1839, Horatio M. Seaver and J. W. Stryker; 1840, H. M. Seaver and Hugh Ely; 1841, A. Haywood and J. Hagar; 1842, J. P. Kent, J. Hagar and John Glass; 1843, J. F. Mason and John Glass; 1844, J. F. Mason; 1845, J. Pearsall; 1847, F. W. Conable and J. McCleary, Jr.; 1848, James McClelland; 1850, E. B. Pratt; 1851, R. E. Thomas; 1852, Hiram Hood; 1854, Withan H. Kellogg; 1855, H. W. Annis; 1857, J. J. Roberts; 1859, S. D. Lewis; 1860, Alonzo Newton; 1862, L. A. Stevens; 1864, Lowell L. Rogers; 1866, William Blake; 1867, Roswell R. Purce; 1868, E. B. Williams; 1870, W. Gordon and F. D. Sargent; 1871, H. Peck; 1873, J. L. Rushidge; 1875, J. C. Whiteside; 1878, W. B. Waggoner; 1881, E. P. Hubbell; 1884, William Bradley, and 1887–89, T. W. Chandler. The presiding elders are named as follows: 1832, J. S. Barris; 1833, H. Kinsley; 1836, A. Abell; 1837, J. Hemminway; 1841, J. Durham; 1844, Thomas Carlton; 1845, William Hosmer; 1846, J. G. Gulick; 1848, Elija Thomas; 1850, A. D. Wilbor; 1852, J. C. Kigsley, 1854, C. D. Burlingham; 1858, E. E. Chambers; 1862, A. P. Ripley; 1866, W. S. Tuttle; 1870, E. A. Rice; 1873, L. D. Watson; 1878, L. A. Stevens; 1882, O. S. Chamberlayne, and 1886, T. J. Bissell. Carlton, above named, was one of the Methodist Book Concern for twenty years; Hosmer died in June, 1889. He was an abolitionist. Thomas was killed in the Modoc war.

The membership of this church is placed at fifty and the value of property at $5,000.

The Baptist Church of Smethport had its origin in the society formed in Norwich township in 1820. The Baptist revival of May, 1836, was conducted by a Mr. Ketchum. He came to Farmers Valley to convert the people who scoffed at the preachers of the period. During the meetings a baby died at Smethport, and Mrs. Asa Sartwell went up to offer consolation to the parents. At the burial there was no one to say a prayer. Next morning she, with other women, went down to the camp, and arrived there just as Ketchum was reading the text—"Woe unto ye lawyers." After the rough address the women told him the state of affairs at Smethport, and he agreed to move on the village next day, provided the women would support him. He came and opened his batteries in the court-house. There was a Methodist class here composed of Richard Chadwick, Horace King, Mrs. Sol. Sartwell, Mrs. Ghordis Corwin and others, but they had no church house. All turned to Ketchum, who conducted the meetings for some days, when he was called away, leaving Mr. Denning, a Methodist preacher, to baptize sixty persons. In 1840 a society was organized here with the following members: William Williams and wife, James Taylor and wife. Ann Taylor, William L. Oviatt and wife, Abner Lull, Benjamin Oviatt and wife, George Griswold and wife, Job Gifford, Sr., and wife, Elizabeth Holcomb, Amy Holcomb, Nelson Medbery and wife, Ghordis Corwin and Benjamin Corwin. The pastors have been Rev. S. Messinger, William Sawyer. Abner Lull, J. L. Smith, J. P. Evans, S. D. Morris, Columbus Cornforth, F. H. Gates, W. H. Willahan, C. H. Michelmore, and the secretaries have been George Griswold, William S. Oviatt, C. L. Douglas, Mrs. C. L. Douglas, P. D. Hopkins, J. H. Duntley and L. T. Medbery. In 1847 the church house was erected. This, with lot and other property, is valued at $5,000. The membership is fifty-six. The society was incorporated in June, 1850, on petition of Ghordis Corwin, J. L. Smith, Bester Corwin, William Williams, W. G. Oviatt and E. J. Cook. At the time of organization, in March, 1850, G. Corwin, William Williams, Wheeler Gallup, James Taylor, Benjamin Corwin and J. L. Smith were the trustees.

The Catholic Church of Smethport may be said to be a continuation of the old mission of Instanter, established in 1809, and of St. Marys, founded in 1842, when the Reilly family came into the Daly settlement on Nunandah creek. A year later the Tracys came. In the fall of 1842 Father Berthy rode hither from Pittsburgh and held the first services of the church at James Daly's house. The settlement was subsequently visited by Father Alexander, by the present Bishop Mullin and other priests until Father Smith came, in 1845, to stay a few years. On March 1, 1848, John Keating donated to Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, in trust for the Catholic congregations in McKean county, a part of Warrant 2,050, near the lands of James Daly, Sr., while at Turtle Point, near William and John Crowley's lands, a tract of fifty acres was donated. A church building was erected in 1848–49 and dedicated by Bishop O'Connor. It was in use up to the time the church at Smethport was completed. At St. Marys Revs. John Burns and J. D. Cody were stationed, and a few missionary priests came hither until Father Madigan came; P. J. Patterson took charge and remained some years. Father Flood was here in 1869, after Father Patterson moved to Newell creek. Rev. John Smith came in 1881, and remained until Rev. J. J. Galligan was appointed, in 1884.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church was founded at Smethport February 19, 1868, and in 1869 part of square 61 was donated for church purposes by Dr. William Keating. The proposition to build was received with favor, and a

subscription book opened, Andrew Reilly subscribing $200; Eugene Daly, $125; Bernard McKean, $50; James Daly, $124; James W. Griffin, $95; Martin Burns, $70; Charles Hyland, $70; Hugh Glenn, $70; C. McElwee, $87; Timothy McCarthy, $60; Hugh McCabe, $60; Ed. McGill, $55; John Ward, $50; Mrs. McCullough, $50, and Timothy Lane, $35. Later B. D. Hamlin contributed $120; Henry Hamlin, $100, and Dr. Keating, $500. Other sums were subscribed by the Lynches, McCarthys and other members and citizens, subsequently, so that the building fund in August, 1874, was $4,624.48. The present church was dedicated April 25, 1874, by Bishop Mullin, assisted by Fathers Flood, Patterson and Kinsella.

St Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Smethport. The first services of the Episcopal church were held in the county seat in 1842. There were then only three members of the church living in the place. Irregular services were had at long intervals up to 1872, when a mission was organized by Bishop Kerfoot, with an executive committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Hamlin, P. Ford, J. C. Backus and D. C. Young. At that time there were twenty-four communicants. The progress was rapid, and in 1879 a parish, called "St. Luke's," was organized and incorporated, and in the same year a handsome church building was erected. Rev. H. Q. Miller, the first rector, retired in 1880, and was followed by Rev. J. H. McCandless, the present rector. The church continued to grow rapidly year by year, and now, in 1890, it numbers sixty families, 160 communicants, and has a membership of about 300 by baptism. Many improvements have been made in the church property, a fine rectory has been built, and other additions are about to be made. The value of the church property, including the chapel at East Smethport, which was opened in 1887, is $8,700. The present vestry is composed of Dr. H. L. McCoy, Messrs. J. C. Hamlin, John Forrest, Henry Hamlin, D. C. Young, E. L. Keenan and W. D. Gallup.

The Congregational Church of Smethport was chartered in January, 1851, with Dr. W. Y. McCoy, Ezra Bard and Zera R. Tubbs, trustees. The petition was signed by O. J. Hamlin, John E. Niles, A. A. Aldrich, Calvin Howard, Timothy R. Tubbs, George W. Pelton, Abner Rockwell, Jonah S. Aldrich and S. G. Curtis.

Societies.—McKean Lodge No. 388, A. F. & A. M., Smethport, was instituted June 5, 1867, with S. C. Hyde, W. M.; J. C. Backus, S. W.; Miles Irons, J. W.; Warren Stark, S. D.; William Gifford, J. D.; M. A. Sprague, S., and S. D. Freeman, treasurer. Lucius Rogers, William Haskell, T. W. Hogarth, J. W. Stark, T. Seems and A. B. Armstrong, unofficial members. The names of past masters are S. C. Hyde, J. C. Backus, T. Seems, G. M. Smith, S. D. Freeman, J. W. Stark, A. B. Armstrong, J. G. Boyer, William Specht, O. D. Gallup, G. N. Barrett, W. T. Callar, H. T. Sawyer, D. Martin, G. M. Smith, M. A. Sprague, I. A. Holder, W. D. Gallup, H. P. Brawley, F. W. Brownell. T. R. Foster is the present master. The past secretaries are M. A. Sprague, L. Rogers, F. King, E. H. Bard and W. D. Gallup. G. M. Smith is the present secretary.

The Masonic Hall Association of Smethport was incorporated in March, 1879, with S. D. Freeman, W. T. Callar, William Specht, M. A. Sprague, O. D. Gallup and H. T. Sawyer, stockholders. The capital stock was divided into 200 shares of $5 each. The hall was erected in 1878–79, and, with other property, is valued at $2,000. At present there are seventy-five members.

Smethport Lodge No. 389, I. O. O. F., was organized and the by-laws approved by the grand lodge October 10, 1882. The charter members were

Joshua Davis

H. W. Rubin, J. B. Brawley, Frank Rowlee,* W. B. Wagoner,* H. W. Georgia, T. A. Morrison, W. H. Wetenhall, John McConaghy* and A. Reynolds.* Among the present members, who are not charter members, are M. N. Allen, W. G. Holder, W. Z. Georgia, T. F. Richmond, G. W. King, C. H. Moore, A. R. Cory, M. A. Lillibridge, H. S. Sartwell, E. J. Hall, C. H. Calkins, B. F. and E. G. Pelton, B. Badger, A. Deshetler, William Bennett, C. A. Krueger, W. A. Young, W. B. Joiner, H. H. Wilson, C. J. McClure, R. McCord, F. C. Olds, D. B. Freeman, D. Ramsdell, M. Rosenfield, F. Westerland, John Malin, A. G. Farley, G. A. Hyde, H. Saunders, H. L. McCoy, E. B. McCoy, W. A. King, A. B. Hyde, H. B. Vincent, S. B. Sherwood, M. A. Hall, R. W. Bloodsworth, W. A. McIntosh, A. D. Bush and F. N. Taylor. A. T. Stranahan is present secretary of the lodge and H. M. Choate, noble grand. Among his predecessors in the chair were H. W. Rubin, J. B. Brawley, H. L. Wilson, Charles Beckwith and A. R. Cory. The officers elected in October, 1889, are: N. G., W. A. McIntosh; V. G., O. D. Bush; P. S., A. T. Stranahan; A. S., W. G. Holder; Treasurer, H. W. Rubin; Con., A. R. Cory; trustee, J. E. Stull.

Smethport Encampment No. 273, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 18, 1888. with the following named charter members: M. N. Allen, Jacob Amend, R. W. Bloodsworth, W. E. Butts, Samuel Bedford, H. M. Choate, A. R. Cory, W. T. Callar, Julius Dupjon, M. Dunn, William Dunbar, J. Eberspacker, D. B. Freeman, A. G. Farley, Frank R. Foster, W. Z. Georgia, A. W. Hamm, W. G. Holder, G. W. King, W. A. King, G. W. Kunsman, George W. Weaver, D. M. Wright, R. E. Looker, W. A. McIntosh, Peter Martin, John C. Martin, C. H. Moore, H. L. McCoy, T. A. Morrison, Robert McCord, C. J. McClure, S. J. McKendrick, F. C. Olds, E. G. Pelton, B. F. Pelton, W. V. Provin, D. Ramsdell, H. W. Rubin, W. A. Russell, M. Rosenfield, J. O. Sonbergh, F. N. Taylor, H. B. Vincent, W. A. Young, J. H. Tate and I. J. McCandless.

The officers of the encampment in order of rank in October, 1889, were: H. W. Rubin, C. P.; John O. Sonbergh, S. W.; F. C. Olds, J. W.; A. R. Cory, H. P.; T. A. Morrison, trustee; G. W. King, treasurer.

The officers in March, 1890, are: A. R. Cory, C. P.; F. C. Olds, S. W.; G. W. King, J. W.; J. O. Sonbergh, H. P.; J. Amend, trustee; H. M. Choate, scribe.

The Smethport Odd Fellows' Hall Association was incorporated in July, 1889, on petition of M. N. Allen, H. M. Choate and W. H. Wetenhall, trustees of Lodge 389, and M. Dunn, E. G. Pelton and J. O. Sonbergh, trustees of Encampment No. 273. The lodges named, with J. H. Tate,* W. V. Provin, D. P. Ansall, G. W. King,* E. G. Pelton, A. R. Cory,* H. M. Choate,* S. J. McKendrick, J. O. Sonbergh,* M. Dunn, H. W. Rubin,* Frank M. Taylor and Peter Martin, are also named as subscribers to stock. The names marked * and F. C. Olds were chosen directors. J. H. Tate was elected president; H. M. Choate, secretary, and H. W. Rubin, treasurer, in December, 1889. This building was completed in April, 1890. This is a three-story brick, with stone facings, just north of M. A. Sprague's store.

Keystone Encampment No. 77, Knights of St. John and Malta, was founded in January, 1890, and on February 1 the following named officers were installed: Eminent commander, F. A. Thomas; lieutenant-commander, J. W. Baker; captain of guards, A. H. Kidder; prelate, H. S. Rogers; chancellor, W. A. Curtiss; assistant chancellor, L. W. Dunn; almoner, William Masser; herald at arms, Fred M. Baker; sword bearer, Frank Green; marshal, George Thomas; first guard, William Bennett; second guard, B. A. East-

* Not now members.

man; medical examiner, Dr. Burg Chadwick; warder, John Cramsie; sentinel, Edward Norman; trustees, Dr. Burg Chadwick, O. S. Greeley and James Dunn. The officers named, and the following named, were charter members: J. B. Laraway, C. R. Sprague and Peter Conley.

McKean Post No. 347, G. A. R., was mustered in June 21, 1883. At the beginning of 1889 the following named were active members, names marked * being charter members:

B. F. Wright*, First Pennsylvania Rifles, Smethport. William H. Grumbine*, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. S. D. Freeman*, Bucktails, Smethport. D. A. Easterbrook*, Second United States Signal Service, Kendall Creek. A. H. Peirce*, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, Smethport. N. D. Foote*, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. J. D. Barnes*, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kasson. R. Sartwell*, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. W. H. Rifle*, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Norwich. S. G. Bush*, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. W. Brockham*, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. W. Ogilvie*, First New York Dragoons, Coleville. M. S. Sheldon*, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. A. Reed*, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Farmers Valley. E. P. Pratt*, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. J. Howard*, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, Farmers Valley. H. S. Sawyer*, First Volunteer Cavalry, Farmers Valley. Charles S. Sanford*, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Smethport. George Ogilvie*, First New York Dragoons, Farmers Valley. M. Rowan*, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Smethport. J. L. Stanton*, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. N. F. Ferris*, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. W. W. Brewer*, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mount Jewett. Emil Thamm*, Forty-first Missouri, Smethport; J. H. McQuaid*, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. M. O'Reilly*, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Smethport. R. E. Hooker*, First New York Dragoons, Farmers Valley. M. R. McCauley*, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. William Smith*, One Hundred and Fifth New York Volunteers, Mount Jewett. J. M. Robinson, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kasson. A. L. Hughes, Indiana Cavalry, Smethport. P. Rowan, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Smethport. J. E. Henderson, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colegrove. S. W. Evans, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Norwich. John A. Marsh, Sixth Vermont, Norwich. F. Cox, One Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kane. A. Ostrander, Two Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Port Allegany. W. Ostrander, Two Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Port Allegany. J. H. Sowers, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, East Smethport. Thomas Walker, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, East Smethport. H. K. Moore, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Coleville. A. A. Wolters, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. D. Smith, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York, Coleville. D. Sterrett, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Washington. E. Grover, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colegrove. S. Martin, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. O. Brink, Thirty-third New York Battery, Smethport. H. L. Burlingame, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. Jacob Hafner, One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Clermont. William Wilkins, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kanesholm. F. J. Vickery, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth New York, Smethport. J. H. Ellsworth, One Hundred and Seventh New York, Smethport. J. Colegrove, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colegrove. W. H. Curtis, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. L. Rogers, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. W. C. Dickenson, Second United States Signal Service, Norwich. W. Grigsby, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. H. M. Choate, Twenty-first New York Volunteers, Smethport. R. Kasselbach, One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers, Olean. J. M. McElroy, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. J. H. Stull, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, East Smethport. H. B. Vincent, Fifty-first New York Volunteers, Smethport. A. Fields, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kane. G. W. Talbot, United States Navy, England. L. W. Searfass, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Kane. T. A. Morrison, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. G. W. King, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, East Smethport. Herman Young, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. J. A. Briggs, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, Smethport. S. E. Quick, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, Keating. C. F. Holmes, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, Keating. T. W. Chandler, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. D. Y. Lee, Sixth New York Artillery, Smethport. Asa Champlin, Thirteenth Artillery, Farmers Valley. William Cas-

key, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. G. H. France, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. D. E. Robbins, Sixth New Hampshire Artillery, Smethport. P. O'Brien, Third New York Volunteer Excelsior Brigade, Smethport. S. Lewis, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Colegrove. E. R. Mayo, Third Maine Light Battery, Smethport. T. Ray, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. H. C. Hammon, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. J. C. Backus*, J. K. Graham*, E. V. Chadwick*, Joseph Hoover*, Patrick McCabe*, George Badger*, R. E. Tooker*, J. Loudragon*, Henry Herring*, B. H. Farman*.

B. F. Wright was chosen commander, and J. K. Graham was acting adjutant until appointed adjutant in July. In 1884 A. L. Hughes succeeded Graham, but H. L. Burlingame filled the office until he was appointed, *vice* Hughes, in July. J. C. Backus was commander in 1885 and Burlingame adjutant. William H. Grumbine was chosen commander in 1886; Lucius Rogers in 1887, with the adjutant of 1885–86 still in office. In December, 1887, J. M. McElroy was elected commander, and H. M. Choate adjutant, who served until January, 1889, when Adjt. Choate was elected commander, and Lucius Rogers was appointed adjutant. The officers for 1890 are: S. G. Bush, C.; C. S. Sanford, S. V. C.; H. L. Burlingame, J. V. C.; Emil Thamm, Q. M.; T. W. Chandler, Chap.; J. D. Barnes, Surg.; J. H. Sowers, O. of D.; J. H. Ellsworth, O. of G.; M. O'Reilly, O. S.

Women's Relief Corps No. 23, Smethport, was organized September 17, 1885, with Madams Kate L. Wright, Helen S. Morrison, Rebecca Kerns, Alminia Backus, Sarah Grumbine, Hattie P. Colegrove, Julia L. Easterbrook, Rose E. Peirce, Elminia Thamm and Amelia Bush, members. Mrs. Wright was elected first president and Mrs. Morrison secretary. In 1887 Mrs. Chambers was elected secretary, and Mrs. Thamm president, succeeded in 1888 by Mrs. Helen Morrison as president, and Miss Ella J. Wright secretary. In July, 1888, Miss Lena Wright took the former secretary's place and was appointed in December, 1889, when Mrs. Morrison was re-elected president. On the latter's election as president of the department of Pennsylvania, W. R. C., Mrs. Kate Wright was elected president, and Mrs. Bertie Choate vice president. The officers for 1890 are: President, Miss Lena Wright; senior vice-president, Mrs. Nina Rumsey; junior vice-president, Mrs. Amelia Bush; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Vickery; chaplain, Mrs. Julia Pratt; conductor, Mrs. Rose Peirce; guard, Miss Maud Stephens.

The K. O. T. M. is a recent organization at Smethport. I. S. Reynolds presides over the lodge, with M. B. Greer, recorder.

The Central Home Relief Society was organized at Smethport August 20, 1863, with Mrs. P. Ford, president; Mrs. H. Hamlin, vice-president; Mrs. C. Cornforth, treasurer; Mrs. W. Cowles, secretary; Madams A. N. Taylor, W. H. Richmond, L. A. Stevens, A. S. Swift, M. A. Holmes and J. R. Chadwick, collecting committee. The object was to furnish aid to the families of volunteers.

The County Prohibitory Constitutional Association was organized at Smethport in February, 1889, with W. W. Brown, president; Byron D. Hamlin, vice-president; E. E. McElwaine, secretary, and B. F. Hazelton, treasurer. W. A. Young, Mrs. Young, W. H. Dodd and Reuben Dennis were chosen delegates. In May of this year the association established *The Amendment Herald*, and by other means essayed to educate the people in temperance affairs, carrying the question so far as to win 3,054 votes for the amendment, against 2,058 recorded for maintaining the evil to which they were opposed.

The Women's Christian Temperance Association was organized March 13, 1883, and reorganized May 2, 1885. The names of original members are Madams L. T. Medbury, F. L. Chadwick, A. Corwin, F. M. Blodgett, R.

Kerns, B. F. Wright, C. L. Douglas, E. J. Bush, J. G. Strong, S. J. Gifford, T. A. Morrison, K. E. Kidder, Charles Leemler, C. A. Burdick, M. L. Georgia, Emma Gifford, E. P. Hubbell, E. Sterrett and M. D. Bush. Mrs. L. T. Medbury was president of the old society. After reorganization Mrs. H. Hamlin presided, and next Miss S. A. Scull. The present president is Mrs. T. W. Chandler. The first corresponding secretary was Mrs. T. A. Morrison, with Mrs. F. L. Chadwick, recorder. Since reorganization Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Bogisch, Mrs. E. Richardson and Mrs. Chadwick have held the secretary's position. The officers elected in July, 1889, are Mrs. D. L. Forsyth, president; Mrs. E. F. Chandler, vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Richmond, recording secretary; Mrs. Esther Keefe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. A. Backer, treasurer. Vice-presidents in churches: Mrs. A. T. Palmer, Methodist; Mrs. B. F. Wright, Baptist; Mrs. A. F. Brown, Episcopal. Superintendents: Mrs. Martha Chadwick, literature; Mrs. M. A. Backer, heredity; Mrs. B. F. Wright, soldiers and sailors; Mrs. Esther Keefe, jail and almshouse; Mrs. D. L. Forsyth, Mrs. M. E. Richmond, assistants jail and almshouse. Delegates to county convention: Mrs. Martha Chadwick, Mrs. Esther Keefe. Alternates: Mrs. A. T. Palmer, Mrs. E. F. Chandler.

The I. O. G. T. was organized in January, 1871, with S. B. Sartwell, Anna Potter, H. S. Sartwell, M. L. Armstrong, J. C. Bard, L. O. Chadwick, R. D. Hays, E. V. Chadwick, L. S. Bard, D. C. Young, Mrs. A. E. Taylor, B. Downey and G. Corwin filling the offices of the lodge.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union is one of the new additions to the ranks of temperance workers. Mrs. W. P. Burdick is president, with Miss Lydia Burlingame, secretary.

The C. M. B. A. elected the following named officers for 1890: Chancellor, J. F. Rooney; president, Morris Mulvehill; first vice-president, James Lynch; second vice-president, Peter Conely; recording secretary, Ed. Obertrifter; assistant recording secretary, James A. McKean; financial secretary, Daniel Bacon; treasurer, Dennis Quinlisk; marshal, Thomas O'Brien; guard, William Covley; representative to Grand Council, John F. Rooney; alternate, T. H. Purtle; trustees (two years), J. F. Rooney, P. Conely.

On July 18, 1875, the St. Elizabeth's Total Abstinence Association was organized.

The Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross are presided over by Dwight Waller, with Fred Gallup, scribe, and Rev. J. H. McCandless, warden.

The McKean County Musical Convention held its first session in February, 1875, with C. S. Diffen, president; J. W. Hilton, Dr. E. A. Van Scoy and T. J. Campbell, vice presidents; Albert DeGolier, secretary; and Loyal Ward, treasurer.

The Equitable Aid Union is presided over by Lucius Rogers, with W. H. Knight, secretary.

Smethport Lodge 182, A. O. U. W., was instituted August 19, 1880, with G. Lyman, S. V. Godden, H. L. Burlingame, W. O. Congdon, George R. Brownell, W. F. Specht, Frank Kerns, S. W. Pattison and S. G. Bush, holding the respective offices. At the annual election in December H. L. Burlingame was chosen master.

The Wild-Cat Base Ball Club was organized at Smethport in May, 1873, with A. W. Colegrove, president; Henry Biever, vice-president; M. L. Armstrong, treasurer; B. T. Downey, secretary. The directors were Robert Wolters, C. A. Burdick and Patrick McLea.

Hotels.—About 1822 the first regular hotel was completed by Willard, whose wife carried on the house in 1826. Some short time after came Squire

Crow from the Sinnemahoning country to compete with the Willard Hotel. The house which he erected occupied the site of the Bennett House. This last named hotel was erected in 1851 by O. R. Bennett. This house, and the Haskell store, built in 1857 by B. D. and Henry Hamlin, were destroyed by fire in May, 1882.

In January, 1847, O. R. Bennett petitioned the court to open an inn at his house in Smethport. This petition was signed by Edward Hartnett, O. A. Holmes, B. D. Hamlin, Ferd. Hamilton, W. F. Ormsby, O. R. Bennett, Nathan Barrett, J. B. Taylor, Gideon Irons, Adam Brockham, W. F. Young and N. W. Goodrich.

Mr. Williams, at whose house the judges and officers of the court made their home for years after 1826, came about 1822, when John Keating Williams was born as the first white child of the settlement. Squire Williams had many of the pioneer's experiences. On one occasion he was making lard from a hog killed for the purpose, and left this lard in an iron kettle to render during the night. Later there was heard a terrible racket in the cellar, and the Squire, descending, discovered a huge bear with his head trapped in the kettle. The Squire had little difficulty in killing "bruin." The late Mrs. Asa H. Cory remembered this event.

Rockwell House was built in 1880–81, by S. J. Rockwell, who conducted it for a few months; C. W. Dickinson followed, then H. S. Sartwell. John Hussey carried on business here for two or three years, when the property was bought by H. B. Vincent, who changed the title to Chautauqua House, and conducted it for three years, when J. L. Thomas became proprietor.

The Wright House, built in 1875, is modern in arrangement and management, and is generally credited with being one of the first-class hotels of this section of the State.

The Grand Central Hotel building, begun early in 1880 by Andrew Reilly, was completed in June, 1881. The intention of Mr. Reilly was to make it one of the finest hotel buildings in the northern part of the State, and in carrying this intention forward he gave to Smethport a house 67x82 feet, containing sixty-two rooms fitted with all modern improvements and elegantly furnished. The plans were drawn by S. A. Bishop, assisted by Mr. Reilly. The latter superintended the mason work. The building cost $40,000 and was opened by Mr. Reilly June 22, 1881. Gen. Hammer, of the Bennett House, leased the building soon after, and after two years H. S. Sartwell conducted the house. In the year 1883 the property passed into the hands of Mrs. A. N. Taylor, from whom the popular Frank N. Taylor leases the house. The lessee and his chief clerk, Ham Hill, conduct this hotel on modern principles.

Banks.—In the history of Bradford City the story of the old McKean County Bank is told. It was established in 1857, and in opposition to the desire of many of the local stockholders Bradford was fixed upon as its headquarters, which action led to legal proceedings to change headquarters to Smethport.

The Hamlin Bank may be said to date back to 1862. Since that year Henry Hamlin has been the recognized leader of the banking business at the county seat, if not in the county. His store office was the bank office, and drafts of exchange, as well as loans, were negotiated in much the same form as at present. In 1874 he retired from mercantile life, and established a banking office over the old Hamlin store, later known as the Haskell store. In 1880 S. C. Townsend was employed as cashier. After the fire of May, 1882, the office was in B. D. Hamlin's office, and in 1885–86 in the room now occupied by Wells' drug store until the present building was completed in January, 1887.

It is one of the best finished buildings of its size in the State, and fully equipped for banking purposes. The cost of this ornamental pile was $15,000. In February, 1889, Moss M. Coleman took the position of assistant cashier and book-keeper. The financial condition of this house July 8, 1889, is shown as follows:

Dr.		Cr.	
Due to Banks	$ 585.63	Due from Banks and Bankers	$ 43,647.46
Deposits	496,741.60	Discounts	553,214.44
Exchange	782.69	Stocks and Bonds	11,750.00
Profit and Loss	108,891.16	County Order	4,590.00
Interest and Discount	19,380.27	Cash	12,339.18
		Expense	840.27
	$626,381.35		$626,381.35

The McKean County Savings Bank was chartered in February, 1872. A. N. Taylor, V. P. Carter, J. C. Backus, J. E. Butts, Jr., J. R. Chadwick, J. F. Gallup and D. C. Young being incorporators. This banking company was never organized.

Water and Gas Systems.—The beginning of Smethport's water system dates back to 1874, when the commissioners purchased a spring lot and connected the spring with the jail by means of a small pipe. E. V. Chadwick secured the use of the surplus water for $10 per annum and had a pipe extended from the main pipe to his dwelling, but the supply being limited the contract was rescinded. The Smethport Water Company was incorporated in April, 1881, with thirty-seven stockholders. Henry Hamlin held twenty-four, Byron D. Hamlin ten, W. J. Colegrove and D. R. Hamlin five shares each. The works were completed within the year.

The Smethport Gas Company was incorporated September 20, 1881, with C. A. Backer, E. L. Keenan, Robert H. Rose, David Sterrett, Leroy Tabor and L. J. Backer, directors. In January, 1890, the following named officers were chosen: C. P. Byron, president; H. McSweeney, secretary; A. B. Armstrong, treasurer; and they, with R. H. Rose and W. D. Gallup, directors. The gas well on the Eben Gallup farm was opened in January, 1890.

Floods and Fires.—The rains of May 31 and June 1, 1889, swelled the tributaries of Marvin and Nunundah creeks and raised these streams far above all high-water marks of previous floods. The citizens of Smethport emerged from their homes Friday morning to find the low lands everywhere covered with several feet of water, while the rain still fell in torrents. Some residents of East Smethport were forced to take refuge in the second stories of their buildings, and anchor their houses to neighboring trees. The only way to reach the depot was by means of a boat. The railroads were undermined and damaged in many places, and traffic was suspended for several days. The bridge on the poor-farm, which was built at the expense of the county, was swept away, and Gifford's upper dam was damaged, necessitating the suspension of work.

In the destruction of G. W. White's house (two miles southwest of Smethport) in March, 1852, a three-year-old son was burned to death, and the father severely burned while trying to rescue the boy....The Smethport fire of March 24, 1868, destroyed the Astor House block, property of William Haskell, A. N. Taylor's store, Miss Holmes' building, and the barns, all valued at $40,000 and insured for $19,000....The Smethport fire of May, 1882, originated in the Bennett House, destroying Haskell's large store-building on the other side of the street, the banking office of Henry Hamlin in that building, the Bennett House and Sterrett & Rose law office.

Miscellaneous.—The Smethport Cemetery Society was chartered in 1863 on petition of S. C. Hyde, C. K. Sartwell, L. R. Wisner, Miles Innis and W. A. Williams.

The question of building a plank road from Clermont to Olean was presented to the people of McKean county in November, 1849, by O. J. Hamlin. He estimated the number of acres of coal land in the county at 10,000, and stated that the selling price ranged from $1.50 to $3 per acre. In less than two years after this proposition was made the Smethport & Olean Plank Road Company organized (June 21, 1851), with S. Sartwell, president; Henry Hamlin, secretary; William K. King, treasurer; R. Phelps Wright, G. Irons, Ransom Larrabee, Dr. McCoy and J. W. Prentiss, directors. Railroads now follow this route, the McKean & Buffalo Road being practically completed to Smethport in 1875, and pushed thence to the mines. In 1889 the road was continued from Clermont to Johnsonburg in Elk county.

Smethport has celebrated the anniversary of national independence for fifty years. As if to emphasize this fiftieth celebration, the Fourth of 1889 was a day especially prepared for festivity. From a late hour on the evening of July 3 to the dawn of next day rain poured down in torrents to moisten the parched earth. Early on the 4th the streets were rolled smooth, and before noon were in excellent shape for the parade, the sunbeams giving token that old Sol himself was pleased with the intentions of the people. The procession, which was the feature of the day, was composed of the following well-equipped bands, hose companies, etc.: Marshal, J. M. McElroy, and aids; Smethport Band; McKean Post 347, G. A. R., and guests; Dr. Freeman, commanding second division, and aids; Gorton's Gold Band; J. Gorton Hose No. 1, Friendship, N. Y.; Eldred Band; Mountaineer Hose No. 1, Emporium; Forest Band; Citizen Hose No. 2, Emporium; Bolivar Cornet Band; Citizen Hose No. 2, Bolivar, N. Y.; Smethport Hose No. 1; president of the day and speakers in carriages.

The exercises in the court-house opened with music by the Smethport Band. E. L. Keenan, president of the day, delivered the address of welcome, and at the suggestion of the sheriff, extended a general invitation to visitors to share the hospitalities offered by the citizens. Rev. T. W. Chandler delivered an excellent prayer; Capt. Rogers read the "Declaration," and W. J. Milliken, of Bradford, delivered the oration—which was eloquent as well as historical. At night the festivities were continued, one of the features being a merry march from East Smethport to the court-house square, lead by the Eldred Band. The hose companies, without an exception, presented a handsome appearance, and the music rendered by the different bands mentioned was of a high standard.

The history of the Keating, the Bingham and the Ridgway lands in this county is related on other pages. Smethport has been for years the Mecca of land hunters, as there the agents of the great estates ultimately congregated and established their offices. Robert C. Simpson, the general agent of the Bingham estate, resides at Wellsboro, Penn. Robert H. Rose was the first agent; W. B. Clymer had charge of the estate until Mr. Simpson was appointed, during the war. Robert H. Rose is attorney for the estate and local agent at Smethport. Much of the land is leased, and this, with the unseated lands, aggregates over 40,000 acres in McKean, and an equal area in Potter county. Smaller areas of lands belonging to the other proprietors are still unsold.

East Smethport may be said to date back to the establishment of the Extract Works at that point. Shortly after the large buildings were erected the place began to assume the features of a village, and with its railroad commun-

ication would be a strong contestant for the business center, had it any one of the physical advantages possessed by the old town. The ground is low and marshy, and in seasons of heavy rain subject to the overflow of Nunundah creek. Opposite the Western New York & Pennsylvania depot is the planing-mill of Bush & McIntosh, near by the Bottling Works, and in the vicinity the Extract Works. On the corner of Main and Railroad streets is the store and post-office building of James M. Tracy; below is the large store building of Stickney, Bell & Co. The Exchange Hotel is conducted by John H. Sowers; a few rods westward of this hotel is the Sherwood grocery store, and opposite it the meat market of J. H. Stull. The English Protestant Episcopal Chapel is near the bridge, and across the creek, near the mouth of Marvin creek, the first of a series of saw-mills on the latter stream is found. A number of small dwelling houses, occupied by Swedish workmen and their families, are scattered here and there, all forming the nucleus of what enterprise may convert into a large business town.

There is no history of failure attached to Smethport. The men who came here to build up a prosperous community knew no such word as fail, and consequently the story is one of success following perseverance, tolerance and intelligence. To the wisdom and policy of John Keating, who selected this location, much is due, but without the pioneers the place might be still in the wilderness, as it would undoubtedly be still comparatively primitive without the modern pioneers of commercial and professional progress. To the latter the achievement of placing Smethport above all other towns in the district, in beauty and cleanliness, and equal to any in modern conveniences, is due, and to their enterprise and virtues must be credited her substantial business and social life.

CHAPTER XVI.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY—MINERALS—OIL WELLS—COAL MINES AND COMPANIES—POPULATION—ELECTION IN FEBRUARY, 1890—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1843-44—STATE ROAD—STORES—DISASTERS AND FIRES—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP occupies almost the west half of the center of the county. It is distinguished by three great plateaus or table lands: the Lafayette, in the center, extending from the southwest to northeast five miles, and attaining a width of two and a half miles north of Lafayette corners; the Alton, east and southwest of the East branch, extending into Bradford, Keating and Hamilton townships, being eleven miles long in its southwest course, and five miles wide in a line north of Alton, or from Crawford's to the east fork of Three Mile run; the Marshburg, west of the east branch of the Tuna, and east of the west branch, extending southwest to the valley of the Kinzua, one branch running into the center of Hamilton township, which forms the divide between Chappel fork on the north, Turnip run on the east, and the Kinzua on the south. The greatest length is twelve miles, from a point west of Custer, through Marshburg to Union run. At Lafayette corners the elevation is 2,143 feet above the ocean; at Marshburg, 2,108 feet; the divide between Winter Green and Turnip runs is 2,165 feet; at Buttsville,

T. C. Kinman

1,998 feet; at Alton, 2,072 feet; on creek at Big Shanty, 1,666 feet; at head of Two Mile run, 2,058 feet, and at Bingham's dry well, 1,673 feet. The dip of the rock in the sixth bituminous basin averages only twenty feet per mile to the southwest. Alton being in the central portion, the greatest dip occurs there, being fifty-eight feet between Bond Vein and that point, a distance of little over a half-mile. The lowest dip averages five feet per mile, between Marshburg and Lafayette.

King & Co.'s well, the first at Big Shanty, showed oil sand at a depth of 1,545 feet, or 127 feet above tide water; while in the Prentiss well, Lewis run, oil sand was struck at 227 feet above tide, or at a depth of 1,378 feet.

The Clermont coal deposit underlies the slate, shale and sandstone-capped peaks northeast and southwest of Alton, throughout the Lafayette plateau, and in the summit, southwest of Marshburg, where the cap rocks are deep, the coal is valuable, as in the old Davis mine, and in the old openings on the Newell, Bullock, Root and Whitman lands, the bottoms of all of which rest from 2,130 to 2,145 feet above tide level. This deposit is generally separated from the Alton upper coal layers by Johnson run sandstone, the thickness of which ranges from fifty to sixty feet; but near Bond Vein a black and blue slate occupied this position; on the Bullock lands a hard sandstone, and on the Matthews' lands a sandstone, separated by a six-feet deposit of red rock, rests on a twelve-inch bed of coal. The Alton deposit ranges from four to seven feet. It has been worked at Buttsville, Alton and Bond Vein. The latter mine was worked in 1877–78, by James E. Butts, for the Longwood Coal Company, giving three shallow beds above the bottom, third bed 2,034 feet above tide. The Malony mine showed six to eight feet of bony coal near the roof, and Alton coal, in two distinct beds, before reaching the hard, sandy, fire-clay deposit.

In July, 1863, the Lafayette Coal Company was incorporated, with William Cockroft of New York City, president. The Owen mine, near Buttsville, was opened years ago by Mr. Owen. In April, 1868, the Longwood Company—James E. Butts, E. Sears, I. P. T. Edwards, E. D. Winslow, G. P. Hayward, Lem. Shaw and W. F. Grubb, directors—began operations, 2,065 feet above tide level, on a solid two and one-half feet bench; but owing to its irregularity, work was abandoned. At James E. Butts' house the lower coal was found twenty-eight feet below the surface. In 1865 the Lafayette Coal Company began operations near Mr. Alton's log house, constructing a 280-feet slope to a point in the cannel and bituminous deposit, seventy feet below the level of of the opening. This and several other shafts were abandoned. On the Hagadorn and Armstrong lands and at the old Davis mine explorations were made years ago.

The Seven Foot Knoll, on the Keating township line, was opened 2,053 feet above tide level, and won its name on account of the four heavy coal benches discovered in a seventy-two-feet hole, the coal being overlaid by thin beds of carbonate of iron; while in Shaft No. 1, opened 2,083 above tide, 270 feet southwest of the mouth of the drift, nodular iron ore takes the place of iron carbonate. In the vicinity several shafts were constructed, and the enterprise was carried so far by Allen Putnam, of Boston, as to explore near the old Butts saw-mill, on Three Mile creek, at an elevation of 2,037 feet. The drill went through 113 feet, meeting only two small seams.

Lafayette township had a population of 1,266 in 1880. Of this number seventy-three were residents of Buttsville. In 1888 there were 128 Republican, 127 Democrat, 5 Prohibition and 12 United Labor votes recorded, a total of 272, which multiplied by five represents a population of 1,360. Fol-

lowing are the returns of the vote cast in Lafayette township in February, 1890: For road supervisors, Peter Wagner (D.), 124; James Barnes, Jr. (D.), 103; Walter Cassidy (R.), 131; Charles Harding (R.), 95. For school directors, D. Kennedy (D.), 134; J. C. Cannon (D.), 77; P. H. Freel (R.), 140; John Green (R.), 125. For collector, J. H. Fleming (D.), 143; J. C. Haven (R.), 101. For town clerk, M. Ryan, Jr. (D.), 124; H. L. Sherwood (R.), 109. For constable, First District, W. W. Lenox (D.), 102; Second District, Frank Sprague, 93. For auditors, James Donovan (D.), 141; M. McCarten (D.), 150; J. C. Jones (R.), 116; C. L. Milton (R.), 100.

The resident tax-payers of Lafayette township in 1843–44, as certified by Jasper Marsh, assessor, were Jane Armstrong, Abram and Mary Anderson, Albert and Rufus Beeman, Joe Brush, George W. Brown, Abram Brothwell, Andrew Cush, L. Davis, Allen, David and William Foster, William Grannis, Aaron Hagadorn, James Hoop, William Howard, Washington Higby, J. Iverson, C. Leach, Jacob Lewis, Henry Luce, Jonathan, J. C. and Jasper Marsh, John Mulligan, Oliver Matthews, David Monteith, John Newton, William G. Presley, Job Poots, Lewis Ransom, John Shepley, Nathan and George Tenney, Zira Tobbs and William C. Webber. The total value of their property as assessed was $4,580, while the unseated lands were assessed at $27,688.

The east and west State road was laid out by Joel Sartwell, Hiram Payne and Jonathan Marsh through the center of McKean county in 1838, at a time when only four families, Joseph Brush, Nathan Tenney, Hoop and Anderson, resided in Lafayette, and two years before Taintor, Davis and Hagadorn settled there.

Albert Beeman, who died near Mount Alton, in February, 1880, was credited with being the discoverer of the coal beds about Alton and Lafayette. For years he was king of the hunters of this county, and was also farmer and lumberman.

Mary Anderson, who died at Anderson Station, on the Kinzua, in December, 1889, was in her one hundred and third year. She settled there in 1836, and five years later her husband was frozen to death near Marshburg. Her son James is now seventy-seven years old.

Mount Alton, the leading village of the township, contains a number of industrial establishments and the usual number of stores found in villages of its size. Chief among its industries are the Mount Alton Chemical Works, McClain & Co.'s and Weaver & Droney's lumber factories, and J. B. Phillips saw-mill, which give employment to many of the inhabitants.

The Alton Chemical Works were established in October, 1887, at Bond Vein, with twelve retorts, and had contracts for all the acetate of lime and wood alcohol that could be produced up to 1888. The acid works were destroyed by fire in March, 1889. The flames spread through the spacious building—the dimensions of which were 200x175 feet—and in a short time it was reduced to smouldering ruins. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $15,000; insurance, $6,000. The Alton Chemical Company is composed of J. C. Greenewald, A. L. Wyman, Sterns & Milligan of Bradford, and J. W. Beacom and D. Hilton of Alton. No time was lost in re-establishing this important manufacturing concern. In July, 1889, George Beaumont was appointed postmaster at Alton.

In the fall of 1866 Newcomb & Hagadorn established their store at Alton, and in March, 1867, L. S. Bard and A. N. McFall opened their hotel (which was burned afterward), and a daily mail service to Smethport established.

Kinzua Lodge No. 442, I. O. O. F., the leading secret association of Mount Alton and neighborhood, elected the following named officers in December,

1889: N. G., George H. Graff; V. G., C. D. Tenny; Sec., J. S. C. Graham; Asst. Sec., Simon Crites; Treas., J. M. Park; W., F. Aldrich; Con., H. L. Sherwin; O. G., P. A. Evarts; I. G., C. Harding; R. S. to N. G., M. Quinn; L. S. to N. G., T. Elmore.

Alton Encampment, Knights of St. John and Malta, at Alton, was organized in 1888.

The cyclone of September 28, 1884, swept away six houses, as well as the new Methodist church building at Alton. In April, 1886, thirty Italian laborers found themselves imprisoned in the Erie Railroad Company's burning construction shanty at Alton. Twenty-four men escaped only to witness the roasting of six companions, whose lives went out with the blaze.

The Mount Alton tragedy of September 26, 1889, resulted in the death of Mrs. Isabel Quinn. Her husband, J. H. Quinn, a Scotch-Irishman, was the murderer, and his insane jealousy the cause. A coroner's jury found in accordance with the facts. The murderer was taken to jail at once, but during the evening he wove a rope out of his large silk handkerchief and some time after 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th hanged himself in the cell.

The post-office of Lafayette was discontinued in November, 1872, owing to the resignation of the postmaster, but was soon after restored.

CHAPTER XVII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—COAL MEASURES AND MINES—OIL WELL—EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1836-37—EARLY STORES—POPULATION—OFFICERS ELECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1890—CHURCHES—CEMETERY—FIRES.

BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY——INTRODUCTORY—CANOE PLACE—PIONEERS, ETC.—POPULATION—FIRES AND FLOODS—MUNICIPAL MATTERS—INDUSTRIES—BANKS—CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—HOTELS—CHURCHES—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP stretches along about half of the eastern line of the county. It is the gateway to the Sinnemahoning, as well as to the upper waters of the Allegheny, northwest of Coudersport. This river enters the township at Burtville, five miles above Port Allegany, and flowing northwest exits in the center of the west half of the north town line (the lowest elevation), about three and one-half miles below the town, a mile and one-half below the mouth of Two Mile creek, and three and one-half miles below the confluence of Lillibridge creek, which flows from the northeast corner, as well as Coleman creek, above Port Allegany. Allegheny Portage creek (which rises across the line, near the head of the Sinnemahoning portage) joins the parent river just above the Port, and this receives several streams from the summits of Norwich, such as Comes creek, as well as a few short streams from the borders of Potter county. For altitudes the township may claim a part of Prospect hill, the peak of which (2,495 feet high) is in Keating township; a mile east of that hill the height is 2,415 feet, gradually falling to 1,800 feet as Skinner creek is approached; near Keating depot the altitude is 2,400, although at the depot

only 1,876 feet; at Liberty 1,641, at Port Allegany 1,477, and at Sartwell 1,447 feet. The rock exposures show 890 feet, of which 190 form coal measures and conglomerate, 250 to 300 Mauch Chunk and Pocono, 300 red Catskill, and 100 Chemung. In the center of the Skinner creek coal region the highest stratum is found, Kinzua creek sandstone, at an altitude of 2,140 feet. In the year 1855 Seth A. Backus opened two coal beds here, finding eighteen or twenty-inch benches forty feet below the surface and below a nine to twelve-inch deposit of iron ore, which showed fifty-six per cent of metal. S. H. Barrett also opened a mine here, finding a twenty-eight-inch seam of good coal six feet below the surface. In the vicinity of the Backus bed Thomas Petturick found a four and one-half feet vein of cannel coal in 1856. From Port Allegany to Comes creek summit the soil is red; also to the head of the Lillibridge and up Two Mile run.

The oil well at Sartwell was drilled 723 feet in 1877, but abandoned. In July, 1887, the work of drilling the gas well at Port Allegany was commenced on the Dolley lands. This well was bored 2,400 feet, but without the desired result, although sufficient to supply light and heat to a section of the borough was obtained.

In 1788 a party of immigrants came up the Susquehanna and Sinnemahoning to Emporium in canoes, left their barks there and crossed the portage on foot, making a road hither and camping here beyond the river, on what in later days was known as the W. J. Davis farm. E. Fitch, who contributed much valuable history to the pages of the *Reporter*, is inclined to believe that this same party made the first settlement at Franklin, Venango county. The first road from Canoe Place to Smethport crossed the river at Red House, thence by the mouths of Skinner and Portage creeks across the flats; thence up the hill and along the ridge to Nunundah creek, where it crossed another road at Horace King's corners. Samuel Curtis is credited with cutting this road. In 1844 Gideon Irons was employed to cut a wagon-road from the Port to Larrabee. Years before this a road was cut through and regular culverts built, but at the period of building the Turtle Point mill it was hid under fallen trees or underbrush, and the culverts disappeared in decay.

In 1822 the first bridge in this township was erected across the Allegheny by Judge Nathan White, who resided on Marvin creek, four miles from Smethport. This structure was near Davis' Red House, and up to 1839 some portions of it were visible. Daniel Stanton's still-house was near this bridge.

The mill erected in 1815, where the Daniel Clark mills stood in 1876, was the joint property of Obediah Sartwell, W. W. Whitney, Benjamin Burt and David Burt. In 1820 Maj. Lyman purchased the concern, and sold it to Daniel Brooks in 1823. This Brooks erected the first grist-mill in 1824, but in 1827 he sold the old saw-mill as well as the new mill to William Moore, who in turn sold it to Sartwell & Arnold in 1835. Three years later they sold to Coats & McKee, but, through foreclosure, resumed ownership in 1841, and then sold to Barnaby Brothers, who, after establishing a pail and sap-bucket factory there, had to give up the property. N. L. Dike then purchased from Sartwell & Arnold in 1844, who sold to A. M. Benton in 1845. He continued the industries until 1869, when Daniel Clark became owner.

The first farmer was David Burt, who cultivated lands where George McDowell settled in 1833. Obediah Sartwell owned the farm where Seth Hackett settled in 1835, and where he resided until his removal to Emporium, about 1869, while Benjamin Burt, one of the pioneers, resided here until his death, February 28, 1876, in his ninety-seventh year. The old barn belonging to W. J. Davis in 1876, near the cheese factory, was built in 1816 by Benjamin Burt

and Daniel Stanton, and the oldest dwelling house, coming down to centennial year, was that in which Owen Coyle resided, William Moore, one of the old owners, being accidentally killed at Cincinnati in 1844.

The first mill on the Portage was that built in 1838 by Luke, John and Harvey Gibson. At that time the family of Horace Barnaby was the only one on the Portage. D. Cornelius and Stephen Rowley operated for some time, until S. A. Backus purchased it. The old mill was burned, but rebuilt for Jacob Coss in 1852 by Nathan Boylan. In 1853 steam machinery and a circular saw were introduced the first time in this township, but in 1856 Mr. Coss removed to a point below Olean, intending to use the water-power there. The building was burned soon after, but a new mill was erected by Fordyce Lawton, who sold to J. Campbell, who sold to A. L. Wright, the owner in 1876. In 1849 David Cornelius and S. S. Lillibridge built the second mill on the Portage, which, in 1873, became the property of L. H. Dolley. J. M. Grimes built the third mill near Liberty depot, which, in 1869, became the property of Ira Weir.

Horace Barnaby, A. P. Barnaby and one Upton were the first settlers on this creek, having opened their farms in 1830. In 1833 Philander Read and Elisha H. Bent were road supervisors. In 1866 John Tallamadge built his mill, later the property of the Goodyears. A. S. Arnold & Co. built the first lath-mill in 1852; A. M. Benton the first shingle-mill in 1855, and John G. Hall the first sash and blind factory in 1866–67. The records of survey around Canoe Place in 1811–12 mention Conrad's mill and Hitt's place, and Robert Gilbert's and John Bell's lots on the Oswayo. In 1817 John King and E. B. Foster surveyed lots on the Portage branch, above Kingsville, near the Strawbridge lands, and at other places. In 1818 surveys in the Rensselaer Wright neighborhood were begun; mention is also made of Jonathan Moore's lot and of Isaiah Tyler's lots.

The resident tax-payers of Liberty township in 1836–37 were Ralph P. Andrews, D. Allard, Henry Bryan, Elisha H. Bent, Dan. Bellows, H. and A. P. Barnaby, J. C. Coleman (now living, saw-mill owner), Horace Coleman, Pete Corsaw, Levi Coats, Hiram Coon, Edward Cummings, John Chase, A. and S. B. Eastwood, John and Horatio Fobes, John R. and Sam Grimes, Ephraim Green, Seth Hackett, Lod. Lillibridge, Isaac and Harry Lyman, Moses Lucore (saw-mill owner) Andrew Moore, William McKee, George McDowell. Solomon Sartwell, Sartwell & Arnold (saw-mill owners), Jacob Simcox, Hubbard and Elisha Starkweather, Daniel Wright (a wheelwright) and B. H. Wilmarth (blacksmith); William Moore was the assessor.

A. M. Benton came into this township in 1846, where he purchased about 3,000 acres of pine lands, and also the N. L. Dike mills above Port Allegany at Burtville, where Hubbard's steam mill now stands. In 1852 Mr. Benton found an old hunter on the Summit, living in a shingled house, who gave his leisure hours to making the spring rivulets flow north, south, east or west. For twenty-six years Mr. Benton continued the fine industry, sometimes employing 100 men on the rafts and in the mills. After the pine era vanished he built a mill below Eldred (the same which is now operated by the Wolcotts) nineteen years ago, which, after thirteen years' use was destroyed, and a new mill was erected. In that mill he continued the hemlock industry for seventeen years, when he sold to the Wolcotts.

A. S. Arnold died at Port Allegany April 1, 1874, aged sixty-seven years. He came to the county in 1833, opened a store at Smethport, moved to Canoe Place in 1836, and joined Solomon Sartwell in his lumber business.

In February, 1847, S. A. Backus had a store, and later H. Coleman was

granted a tavern license. In February, 1848, A. M. Benton, L. Wells and Marvin were merchants, and later S. M. Russell. The merchants in 1852 were Arnold, Davis & Medbery, Martin W. Barker (small grocery), A. M. Benton and Johnson Slerozier (small store).

In February, 1885, Peter Brion, of Liberty township, killed a cranberry bear. This animal had long, thin legs, with a long sharp nose and red fur. In May H. Berfield and W. Burlingame captured four black bears in Wharton township, Potter County.

Liberty township in 1880 had a population of 2,029, of which number 731 were credited to Port Allegany village. In 1888 the vote of the township, outside Port Allegany, was 146 Republican, 186 Democratic, 1 Prohibitionist, and 32 United Labor, or a total of 365, which multiplied by five represents a population of 1,825. The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Mart Simar, Henry Lynch; justice of the peace, R. M. Dunbar; constable, W. D. Thomas; collector, John Acre; town clerk, W. R. Franklin; school directors, George Backus, H. R. Meeker; auditor, F. A. Fitch; judge of election, Samuel Grimes; inspectors, John O'Brien, George W. Baxter.

The Methodist Church of Liberty township was incorporated in February, 1854, on petition of Samuel M. Hopkins, James R. Proctor, Nathaniel West, C. B. West, B. M. Pride, S. H. Barrett and J. F. Cone.

The Grimes District Cemetery was incorporated in February, 1881, with Samuel Grimes, Z. J. Sherwood, A. Ostrander and Lester Grimes, directors. Among the other stockholders were S. L. Strang, Runa Keeler, G. W. Wetmore, H. J. and Abel Eastwood, G. Amidon, D. W. and J. R. Sherwood, C. Ostrander, A. Lewis, L. Burrows and A. D. Freer.

F. H. Goodyear & Co.'s upper mill at Liberty, seven miles southeast of Port Allegany, was destroyed in 1877. The loss was about $9,000....The George D. Briggs steam saw-mill at Liberty depot was burned in April, 1886—the second destroyed on that site.

The Birch Grove Mills of H. Palmer are located two miles below Port Allegany. There, on August 5, 1889, was organized a branch of the W. C. T. U., with Mrs. H. Palmer, president; Mrs. N. Palmer, vice-president; Mrs. M. Robinson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. Proctor, recording secretary, and Mrs. L. Burleson, treasurer.

The Allegheny River, Sartwell Creek and Fishing Creek Improvement Company elected the following named officers in November, 1889: C. E. Hubbard, president; F. E. Rowley, secretary and treasurer; F. H. Arnold, E. P. Dalrymple and C. E. Hubbard, directors, with F. L. Peck and J. H. Steele directors of the Allegheny River Improvement Company.

BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY.

The phenomenal growth within the past few years of this bustling and thriving place has far surpassed even the most sanguine expectations. And this development is due not alone to the vast lumber districts and magnificent farming country surrounding the place, or to its unlimited water-power privileges, but in a very large measure to the well-known enterprise of its solid business men.

Until about the year 1840 the point, which is now the site of Port Allegany, was called "Canoe Place," so named for two different reasons, as handed down by tradition. One is that it was the custom of the aborigines on the Atlantic slope to move up the Susquehanna periodically to what is now Emporium, shelter their canoes there, and march over the divide to the Allegheny river at this point. The other reason advanced is that a number of immigrants came

up the Susquehanna river and across the country to this same point, where they erected rude huts and commenced the work of hewing out canoes. In the following spring there came a flood, and the party had to take to their canoes and hurriedly paddle or float away from the scene of danger.

About the close of the first decade of this century pioneer Stanton came into this wilderness and settled on the river bank, where the Red House stood on the W. J. Davis farm. The pioneer was soon joined by another, Foster, and the beginnings of Port Allegany were made.

The first saw-mill was established by Daniel Stanton and Dan. Webber (six rods east of Arnold & Dolley's dam) in 1824. Five years later, Stanton, being sole owner, sold the concern to Gideon Irons, who, in 1832, sold to Solomon Sartwell. In 1835 A. S. Arnold purchased an interest, and with Sartwell continued in business until 1849, when W. J. Davis and C. I. Medbery purchased Sartwell's interests and became Arnold's partners. In 1869 this company sold to F. H. Arnold, E. B. Dolley and C. L. Bellows, the latter going out in 1873.

The first postmaster was Dr. Horace Coleman, who served from 1828 to 1838. During the first few years it bore the name of Keating, then changed to Liberty, but on A. S. Arnold being appointed master in 1838 the present name was conferred. In 1841 William Moore was appointed. He was succeeded in 1843 by J. S. Barrett; he by E. Fitch, in 1847, and in 1849 Dr. Coleman, the pioneer postmaster, was appointed, keeping the office at his house. A short time after S. H. Barrett was appointed, but held the office only three months, when Elihu Starkweather became postmaster. William Wilkin succeeded him in 1853, and served until 1861, when Dr. B. S. Gould was commissioned. Within six months O. D. Coleman was appointed; and shortly afterward Orrin Vosburg, who held the office until succeeded by N. V. Jackson in 1865. In 1869 A. N. Lillibridge was appointed, and in 1873 C. A. Larrabee, who served until succeeded in 1885 by W. J. Davis, the present postmaster. In April, 1888, the office became a presidential appointment.

The first school teacher at Port Allegany was Miss Eliza Manning, who taught in the Red House. In 1836 the first school-house was built near the site of the old Starkweather store of 1850.

The old store building which stood near the old tannery was torn down by John Ford in 1875. It was erected about 1850 by Elihu Starkweather, and used by him for store and hotel purposes. Afterward it was successively occupied by Martin Barker, I. W. Bellows & Co., F. W. Tucker & Co., A. M. Benton, for whom T. McDowell was clerk, T. McDowell & Co., McDowell & Dolley, Arnold & McDowell, A. H. Medbery & Co., J. O. White & Co., A. F. Bard & Co., and lastly by the office of the *Northern Tier Reporter*. On the site is the residence of James Ford.

The editor of the *Reporter*, reviewing the business of the town in December, 1874, refers to L. H. Dolley's general store building as the oldest mercantile house, being established in 1850. The old building was erected by Johnson & Crozier, but in 1855 A. M. Benton purchased the house, completed the building and opened it that year. In 1860 or 1861 he sold the building to Dolley & Co. In 1850 A. S. Arnold, W. J. Davis and C. I. Medbery, opened the house, which was sold to T. McDowell & Co. in 1868. In 1869 B. C. Gallup established his hardware house, followed in 1870 by A. F. Bard & Co., in the same line, and C. L. Medbery & Son, general merchants. Davis & Simar opened their dry-goods house in December, 1871; Dr. G. H. Goltry, his drug store in 1873; R. B. Rhodes & Son, their furniture house the

same year, while Dr. Hogarth and Charles Dolley's drug store, J. Demarest's tailor shop, J. W. Neefe's clothing store, Dalrymple & Humphries' coal and lumber yard, W. Hooker's grocery, C. W. Bishop's bakery, P. A. McDonald's harness shop, A. C. White's book store, C. A. Larrabee's jewelry store, M. A. Lillibridge's clothing and shoe store, and Mrs. Sue Kenny's millinery store were all in existence in 1874. The Mullin House on Main street, the Sartwell House near the railroad, L. B. Bishop and E. D. Slingerland's restaurants, and Lillibridge's and Blackman's meat markets were also here.

The Chapin Tannery, built years ago, may be considered the first manufacturing industry of this district. A. M. Benton purchased the work in 1857. He sold to J. O. White & Co. in 1860–61, who operated it until purchased by John Ford in 1869, and he conducted it until 1884, when work was discontinued. Barrett, Dolley & Co.'s sash, door and blind factory was established in 1873, south of the depot; H. J. Barrett, was sleigh manufacturer; J. H. Sherrill operated the carding mill, and A. Crandell, the iron foundry. The Jewett & Keating Tannery was completed in the fall of 1874, after plans by Henry Jewett, and the dwelling houses were built for the company by Barrett & Dolley. The Hub factory was established in the "seventies."

The population of Port Allegany in 1880 was 731. In 1888 there were 115 Republican, 133 Democratic, 19 Prohibitionist, and 11 United Labor votes cast, or a total of 278 representing a population of 1,668.

Recent fires have destroyed some of the houses named. The fire of June, 1888, destroyed Bard, Dalrymple & Co.'s store; Attorney Colcord's office and Brandon & Dodd's insurance office. The fire of July, 1889, swept away the Durfee photograph gallery owned by L. L. Lillibridge, and the latter's billiard hall and barber shop; Weiper Bros.' store, then unoccupied, Dolley & Roy's billiard hall, and Hallett's household goods and stock.

The flood of May 31 and June 1, 1889, introduced itself at Port Allegany by rushing down Mill street, tearing up side-walks, destroying gardens, and impeding travel—people living above the Mill street bridge being compelled to go over the hill to reach their homes. About 4 o'clock on the morning of June 1, the boom of Arnold & Dolley, near the mouth of the Portage creek, burst asunder, and the logs were hurled with irresistible force through the mill yard of C. E. Grover, and thence among the houses, along the street, and across the Arnold flats to the river below. Several families were driven from their homes by the angry waters, and valuable property was torn up or carried away.

Municipal Matters.—The charter election for Port Allegany borough was held April 4, 1882. C. N. Barrett was elected burgess without opposition, receiving 129 votes; F. D. Leiner, L. H. Dolley, S. G. Peters, received almost unanimous votes for councilmen; C. E. Wright was elected justice; S. S. Lillibridge, high constable; W. M. Royce, constable; C. R. Bard, auditor; K. Hanlon, poormaster; B. C. Gallup, assessor, with V. R. Vanderhule and A. H. Medbery, assistants; A. J. Hughes, C. A. Larrabee, F. P. Camp, A. R. Barnaby, M. C. Field and O. L. Snyder were elected school directors; R. E. Bellows, judge, and O. Vosburg and E. B. Starkweather, inspectors of elections. N. R. Bard was elected burgess in 1883, over P. R. Cotter; O. L. Snyder, in 1884, with H. D. Helmer, justice; H. J. Burritt, in 1885; B. C. Gallup, in 1886–87–88, with C. A. Larrabee, justice; W. L. Lillibridge, in 1889, received 128 votes, and O. E. Goldhagen 96 votes for burgess, and J. E. Rounseville 110, and O. Vosburgh 108 votes for justice. In 1885 there were 104 votes for and 90 against the proposed water tax.

The officers chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Burgess, George

P. L. Kyes

Weber; council, J. Dick, S. C. Sartwell; school directors, J. W. Kershner, W. H. Keeney; justice of the peace, William Roy; constable, M. T. Shurtz; collector, M. T. Shurtz; auditor, E. O. Durfee; judge of election, M. J. Dwyre; inspectors, R. E. Roy, John Carlson.

Hose Company.—Star Hose Company No. 1 was organized November 16, 1885, and, unlike former fire companies, entered at once on a successful career. Since organization a State charter has been secured and Star Hose Company No. 1 now owns the building and equipment, and boasts of thirty-five active members. The president is J. V. Otto, with M. A. Lillibridge, vice-president; W. M. Holmes, secretary; N. R. Bard, treasurer; F. E. Rowley, foreman; C. W. Wagner and M. E. Hall, assistants, and B. C. Gallup, chief engineer; directors: F. E. Rowley, J. V. Otto, E. P. Dalrymple, W. W. Rinn and N. R. Bard. Star Hose Company No. 1 attended the State convention of firemen at Carlisle in September, 1889.

Gas and Water.—The Citizens' Gas Company was incorporated in May, 1888, with F. H. Arnold, B. C. Gallup and H. E. Sturcke, directors. The company developed the gas reservoirs of the vicinity and gave to the borough the advantages which gas light and heat can alone give....Gas Well No. 6, at Port Allegany, did not prove profitable, and was abandoned in November, 1889. No. 7 was drilled in the spring of 1890.

In 1885 a complete system of water-works was provided for the village by a stock company with a capital of $20,000, of which Thomas McDowell is president, F. P. Camp, secretary, and J. H. Williams, treasurer. The reservoir is one mile from the town, on Skinner creek, 200 feet above the borough, and is furnished by a pure mountain stream. The water is conveyed to the city through a six-inch pipe. In case any damage should occur to this reservoir the company has another on the other side of town, called Smith's addition, which would supply the people's wants.

Industries.—The Port Allegany Tannery had at the beginning a capacity of 90,000 hides. The grinding house, sixty feet square, had a capacity of fifteen cords of bark per day. Here was the Keystone mill. The leach room was 180x32 feet; the three steam pumps were supplied by Blake & Co., of Boston. The boiler house is sixty feet square, supplied with four large Riter boilers and Hoyt's tan burning ovens. A brick chimney, twelve feet square at the base, is 116 feet high. The beam house and yard building are 92x180 feet, with an "L" sixty feet square. There are six sweat pits, each with a capacity of 200 hides. The dry house is 60x180 feet, five stories in height, with ten feet basement. During the summer of 1886 a building 54x72 feet was erected for a cooling house. It contains twelve large tanks, holding about 250 barrels each, in which the liquor is allowed to cool before being drawn on to the leather in the lay-away vats, to which it is conveyed through wooden pipes by gravity. Another building was erected during the year 1887, 60x126 feet, northwest of the boiler house, for the storage of hides. Here can be stored from 25,000 to 30,000 dry flint hides, of which large stocks are kept on hand. There are employed usually from ninety to 100 men in the various departments of tanning, and in the piling of the bark during the season. The men employed about the tannery live within a short distance, occupying some thirty houses belonging to the plant, as well as nearly as many more owned by the occupants. Not far from 1,000 acres of hemlock timber are annually denuded of bark to supply the needed product for thoroughly tanning the thousands of sides which are turned out each month during the year. No "bark extract" (so called) is used. Of course, so large an establishment must of necessity be a large patron of the railroads, and it is not unusual for the weekly freight bill to amount to $500, and some-

times to more than double that amount. At the beginning of the year 1878 the firm name was changed from Jewett & Keating to that of Root & Keating, which name still remains. Myron H. Paxson was superintendent and John Goodsell foreman till February, 1877, when they resigned and M. C. Field was appointed superintendent and B. Kershner tannery foreman, who still hold the same positions. In the year 1881 Peter Sharp was appointed bark foreman, and in 1885 George H. Kershner was appointed assistant tannery foreman. Mr. Root, a resident of Buffalo, visits the town every two weeks, but beyond a general observation does not interfere with the management. To this company is credited much of the progress of Port Allegany. The members and managers are very liberal in their dealings; their cheerful methods of business, together with their active, earnest interest in local affairs, give them a high place in public estimation.

The American Extract Company purchased lands, made many repairs and additions, and increased the working capacity of their manufactory twenty per cent during the fall of 1889. The works are owned by a Chicago company, for whom B. C. Tabor, a stockholder, is manager.

Arnold & Dolley, F. H. Rowley and A. N. Lillibridge are heavily engaged in the lumber business, as well as V. R. Vanderhule, the latter also having interests in stone quarrying, etc. N. R. Bard of the firm of N. R. Bard & Co., successors to A. M. Benton & Co., is extensively engaged in the lumber business at Roulette, Potter County.

The Hall & Pelton planing and turning mill was erected in the fall of 1889, the building being 28x76 feet and two stories in height.... Within the borough and a radius of a few miles are several important lumber manufacturing concerns. Portage creek, Keating and Shippen to the south, and Turtle Point, Sartwell and Larrabee to the north, are all tributary to Port Allegany.

Banks.—The First National Bank was founded in April, 1888, with F. H. Arnold, Henry Hamlin, B. D. Hamlin, A. G. Olmsted, F. H. Root, B. C. Gallup, J. S. Rowley and A. J. Hughes, stockholders. The capital stock was $50,000. The office of this banking company is an elegant modern structure. The officers of the First National Bank for 1890 are F. H. Arnold, president; Henry Hamlin, vice-president; J. S. Rowley, cashier; A. J. Hughes, F. H. Arnold, B. C. Gallup, C. A. Dolley, Henry Hamlin, B. D. Hamlin and F. H. Root, directors.

A local board of the National Savings and Loan Association of Rochester, N. Y., was organized May 27, 1889, with the following named officers: President, N. R. Bard; vice-president, J. H. Williams; secretary, A. J. Hughes; treasurer, F. E. Watts; attorney, R. C. Bard. In 1890 C. C. Ward was elected secretary, and M. J. Colcord, attorney, with A. J. Hughes, N. R. Bard and R. C. Bard, directors.

Cemetery Association.—The Cemetery Association was organized in March, 1852. Among the members were Aaron S. Arnold, John J. Abbey, S. H. Barrett, William Wilkins, T. W. Richmond, L. Lillibridge, Merrit Smith, Isaac Viner, R. E. and William Bellows, William Simar, Aaron Smith, Harvey Manning, William Sherwood and P. Fean. On June 10, 1889, the following officers were elected: E. B. Dolley, president; C. A. Dolley, treasurer; C. H. Cole, secretary; Andy Black, sexton; F. H. Arnold, trustee.

Hotels.—The Sartwell House, the leading hotel, with the Port Allegany House and the new hotel of A. J. Connelly on Pearl street, form the principal hostelries of the town. The latter was built in October, 1889.

Churches.—Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1836 a hunter named Foster came to Canoe Place and preached at the house of Lodowick Lillibridge. In

April, 1838, a class was organized with Levi and Sophronia Coats, Phebe Eastwood, S. S., Nabby and Annie Grimes, Anna and L. Lillibridge, Jacob and Maria Simcox, Betsy Bellows, A. P., Horace and Oretta P. Barnaby, Joel H. Rice, Saloma Cummings, members. Meetings were held in the "Old Red House" of Levi Coats, subsequently in the school-house, and later in the Union church house. In 1853 the members belonged to the Eldred mission of the Olean district, and in 1871 Port Allegany circuit was established.

In a letter by I. Steele, dated August 13, 1874, it is stated that at the time a small scattered Methodist class existed here, attended irregularly by Elder Morris, of State Line, but the editor of the *Reporter* corrected this statement by showing that a church building which cost $3,500 stood here at the time, and was used by all Protestant denominations.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Allegany, which is the same as that organized in 1836 with Rev. J. D. Wood, pastor, was incorporated in January, 1880, with Balthasar Kershner, William Grigsby, H. F. Dunbar, M. C. Field, James K. Moore and Fred and L. Meservey, trustees. The church house was erected in 1880 by Cotton & Sons of Olean. A. M. Benton donated three lots and $650 cash, while Mr. Root donated $1,600. Mr. Benton, with Messrs. Kershner, Field and Freeland, formed the building committee. Notwithstanding the liberal donations, the society owed large sums to Mr. Root and Mr. Benton for some time after the completion of the building.

The Union Church, Port Allegany, was incorporated December 26, 1867, on petition of A. S. Arnold, J. J. Abbey, E. B. Dolley, C. Dolley, W. J. Davis, J. C. Coleman, A. Fortner, William Sherwood, T. Mullin, William Simar, L. J. Gallup, J. K. Moore, E. Fitch, Peter Frederick, R. E. Bellows, F. H. Arnold, A. H. Medbery, V. H. Benton, B. B. Burt, T. N. Peet, Charles Peet, J. G. Hall, Dennison Woodcock, J. Campbell, J. Tallmadge, Paul Hall, G. W. Nichols, J. Ames, A. Acre, J. S. Wert, F. M. Coleman, William Coleman, L. M. Eastwood, W. A. Wright, N. N. Metcalf, Samuel Cole, H. Metcalf, A. Eastwood, O. D. and O. Vosburg, A. N. and S. S. Lillibridge, G. W. Manning, J. R. Proctor, W. Grigsby, W. P. and A. I. Wilcox, Horace Coleman, and L. H. Dolley. The church was dedicated February 15, 1872. The total cost was $3,600, the bell being presented by A. S. Arnold.

Universalists.—In December, 1874, Rev. B. Brunning came here to organize a Universalist society, but the results did not warrant the building of a church house.

Catholic Church.—The first regular services of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church were performed by Father Patterson in 1875, and the congregation was formed April 30, 1876. Among the early members were Keron Hanlon, P. Moran, P. Brider, P. Kilday, Maggie Kilday, Sol. Leighton, J. Cook, M. Galligar, Joseph Galligar, A. Laumer, A. Sampur, M. Ward, C. Bishop, J. Conelly, Pat Kilday, John Kilday, Patrick Welch, P. Glenon, M. Mitchel, S. Ebelheir, Julia Ward and Thomas Mack. The secretaries of the church have been Dr. Rinn, James Galligar, R. Mulholland and A. Connelly; Matthew Snyder is secretary. The work of building was commenced in 1879 by Barrett Brothers, and the church was completed in 1880 at a cost of $3,000. The congregation numbers 300. The present pastor is Rev. Father Cosgrove.

The First Regular Baptist Church of Port Allegany was incorporated in August, 1881, the signers of the articles being Dr. J. S. Stearns and wife, O. J. Rose and wife, James Steele and wife, Mary Steele and Francis M. Robinson. When the society was organized, on June 2, 1877, the above named, except the Rose family, were members, with Mrs. Teft and Charles H. Dodd. Rev. S. D. Morris was the first pastor, succeeded by Rev. Rose, Rev. Dodd,

and the present pastor, Rev. R. C. H. Catterall. J. S. Stearns, F. M. Robinson and A. A. Matthews have filled the clerk's office successively, the first named being now clerk. The society of twenty-four members worship in the old Union Church building, which has now been transferred to the Presbyterians. The Baptist Society proposes to erect a house of worship on land donated by A. M. Benton, nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church. The cost is estimated at $3,500.

The Congregational Society was organized May 7, 1877, by Rev. H. M. Higley, with Mrs. G. C. Barrett, Lettie and Nellie Barrett, Mrs. M. A. Lillibridge, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. W. Hooker and C. W. Wasson, members.

The Free-Will Baptist Society of Port Allegany was incorporated in June, 1883, with A. N. Lillibridge, William Pelton, John H. Eastwood, J. H. Burr and C. C. Richardson, trustees. The names of J. Richardson, A. L. Eastwood and O. C. Griffin also appear as contributing members.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Society of Port Allegany was incorporated July 13, 1886—O. Lindberg, N. J. Anderson, Benjamin Anderson and B. M. Johnson being the petitioners.

St. Joseph's Protestant Episcopal Church was opened July 22, 1888, and now claims twenty-nine members. This church has been attended by Revs. J. H. McCandless, H. Q. Miller, Josephus Tragett, F. W. White and C. L. Bates, present pastor. The property of the society is valued at $2,000. The new church house was dedicated November 16, 1889. Work was begun during the pastorate of Rev. F. W. White. The property was transferred free of debt to a committee comprising Rector Bates, Dr. F. E. Watts, F. E. Rowley and S. C. Sartwell.

The Presbyterian Society was organized at the house of C. E. Hubbard, December 10, 1889, with G. C. Farnsworth, president; George Weber, secretary; E. P. Dalrymple, treasurer; C. E. Hubbard, F. Gerwick, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Weber, executive committee. Their first services were held in the Union building January 12, 1890.

In January, 1890, the new Presbyterian society elected C. C. Ward, C. E. Hubbard and B. Both, elders; S. W. Smith (president), E. P. Dalrymple (treasurer), F. Gerwick, Jr., G. C. Farnsworth and George Weber (clerk), trustees Later in January services were held in the Swedish church, and toward the close of that month a proposition to purchase the Union church house was entertained and the building purchased.

Public Schools.—The public schools of Port Allegany are under the professorship of A. E. Barnes, who has been at the head of the schools several years. He is assisted by Miss Edith Van Duzen (a graduate of the Genesee Normal School), who teaches the grammar school; Miss Ida Manay, the second intermediate; Miss Grace Sweeting, the first intermediate, and Miss Addie Neefe, the primary department. The schools have recently been graded, and a preparatory course is now taught. About 275 pupils are enrolled.

The Port Allegany school board, elected in June, 1889, comprises C. R. Bard, president; Thomas McDowell, treasurer; T. B. Day, secretary; with E. B. Starkweather, C. E. Hubbard and C. H. Bergman. In July A. E. Barnes was employed as principal; Ida V. Manay, Grace M. Sweeting and Addie C. Neefe, assistant teachers.

Societies, Associations, Etc.—Liberty Lodge, No. 505, A. F. & A. M., was constituted December 26, 1871, with the following members: George Goltrey, Miles Irons. H. Jay Barrett, F. H. Arnold, Thomas McDowell, C. H. Cole, E. B. Dolley, William Dunbar, A. L. Medbery, C. L. Bellows. The names of the past masters are G. H. Goltrey, H. Jay Barrett, P. A. McDonald, C. H.

Cole, R. J. Mott, John Dick and James H. Williams, now acting master. The names of secretaries are Thomas McDowell, H. Jay Barrett, O. L. Snyder and C. W. Hooker, now acting secretary. The present number of members is fifty-four, and the value of the property $500. This lodge elected the following named officers for 1890: O. E. Goldhagen, W. M.; Frank Eckert, S. W.; C. H. Cole, J. W.; T. McDowell, Treasurer; C. W. Hooker, Secretary; E. B. Dolley, C. H. Cole and B. Kershner, Trustees, and J. A. Williams, Representative.

R. A. Chapter, No. 254 was instituted May 17, 1877, with the following named members: P. A. McDonald, F. H. Arnold, E. B. Dolley, A. H. Medbery, E. P. Dalrymple, George M. Smith, Frank D. Simar and Nathan R. Bard. The names of past high priests are P. A. McDonald, G. M. Smith, Charles N. Barrett, C. R. Bard and O. L. Snyder, while the present high priest is E. P. Dalrymple. The secretaries have been E. P. Dalrymple, H. J. Barrett, O. L. Snyder, C. R. Bard, and the present secretary, J. H. Williams. There are thirty-two members, and the property is valued at $800.

The Knights of Honor Lodge was organized October 25, 1879, under the name of Mountain Lodge. The names of original members are P. A. McDonald, H. J. Barrett, C. A. Larrabee, P. R. Cotter, R. J. Mott, C. W. Hooker, William Hooker, A. Crandal, J. V. Otto, M. D., M. A. Lillibridge, O. R. Coyle. William Dunbar, H. D. Helmer, James Doyle, S. L. Youngs, M. M. Griffin, J. E. Chandler. P. A. McDonald was first dictator, and the present dictator is W. C. Downs. C. A. Larrabee was first reporter, the present reporter being C. H. Bergman. There are nineteen members. The officers of the Knights of Honor for 1890, in the order of lodge rank, are C. C. Ward, D. M. Teater, M. A. Lillibridge, C. H. Bergman, Thomas McDowell, William Hooker, J. V. Otto, J. L. Ward, M. L. Shurtz and S. C. Sartwell.

Laurel Encampment, No. 61, Knights of St. John and Malta, was organized April 7, 1887. The names of original members are F. E. Watts, M. E. Manning, F. Schoonover, J. D. Ford, F. Allen, E. M. Fulmer, C. M. Goodwin, B. M. Johnson, O. C. Wagner, Reene Wilson, P. J. Fleming, C. Fulmer, C. H. Bergman, O. E. Goldhagen, O. M. Johnson, H. Coleman, G. Reese, F. W. Weidman, F. H. Hall, E. A. Cole, T. H. Trous, W. L. Lillibridge, C. A. Lambert and W. D. Russell. The names of eminent commanders were W. D. Russell, C. H. Bergman and I. B. Baker. The names of the secretaries are O. M. Johnson, I. B. Baker, W. D. Russell and O. E. Goldhagen. The officers installed April 11, 1890, in encampment order, are as follows: F. H. Hall, C. M. Goodwin, T. H. Burleson, I. B. Baker, W. M. Holmes, C. H. Bergman, A. A. Abbey, S. L. Young, B. M. Johnson, Frank Schoonover, J. G. Hall, M. A. Lillibridge, O. C. Wagner, J. B. Colcord, M. D., M. I. Sawyer, A. G. Irons, Frederick Gerwick. The present number of members is forty.

In May, 1887, a tent of the K. O. T. M. was organized at Liberty, with Nathan Tronst, president, and Frank Hoover, secretary. The officers of the K. O. T. M., for 1890, in the order of tent rank, are F. Gerwick, J. W. Kershner, M. Venus, I. E. Johnson, E. D. Sherrill, H. J. Wolcott, J. V. Otto, J. J. Gallagher, W. E. Pelton, S. A. Eastwood, A. Fairbanks, L. L. Hilliker and John Brown.

Henry H. Metcalfe Post, 431, G. A. R., was organized May 15, 1884, with E. Horton, C.; C. A. Larrabee, S. V.; John Dean, J. V.; C. N. Barrett, Q. M.; Dr. Hogarth, Surg.; S. S. Steele, Chap.; C. W. Wagner, O. D., and Melvin Hall, O. G. Commander Wright, of McKean Post, presided. Young Metcalfe came with his parents to Port Allegany in 1857, enlisted in the Fifty-eighth

Pennsylvania Infantry in August, 1862; was made prisoner at Fair Oaks; confined in the Confederate prisons at Richmond and Salisbury, and while returning with his mother died two miles north of Emporium, April 25, 1865. The charter members were: C. N. Barrett, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania; M. E. Hall, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; C. A. Larrabee, Eighty-fifth New York; William Van Loon, First New York Dragoons; Chester Baker, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; A. S. Ames, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania; B. G. Bartle, Twenty-third New York; A. A. Goodwin, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; I. Studley, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; H. D. Helmer, Eighty-fifth New York; F. N. Hogarth, First K. R.; S. Steele, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania; I. B. Harrup, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania; Yates Anson, Fifty-third Pennsylvania; John Dehn, First Minnesota; L. Burrows, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania; E. Horton, First New York Dragoons; R. S. Dexter, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; William Rauber, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers; S. R. Semens, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; C. W. Wagner, First Light Artillery; Rufus Coombs, Seventeenth New York. The position of commander has been filled, since Horton's time, by C. N. Barrett, B. G. Bartle and R. H. Camp. The two last named have served as adjutants, a position now well filled by E. F. Cornell. There are thirty-five members. The officers of Metcalfe Post for 1890 are A. S. Ames, J. M. Matthews, L. Burrows, I. S. Fogle, A. A. Peling and J. F. Sharp, with C. C. Ward and I. S. Fogle, delegates, and C. C. Ward, adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps was organized February 15, 1887, with the following named members: Madams Flora Hogarth, Nancy Van Loon, Julia Helmer, Elizabeth Richardson, Jane Hall, Susan Baker, Ada Horton, Mary Steele and Misses Ina Richardson, Nora Fogle, Belle Fogle, Clara Steele, Nellie Clare, Belle Bartle and Lou Bartle. Mrs. Hogarth and Mrs. Van Loon have presided over this society, of which Mrs. Sarah Hooker is now president. Mrs. Richardson was first secretary, and Mrs. Lou Bartle is present recorder. There are nineteen members.

The Port Allegany I. O. G. T. was organized September 20, 1867, with J. K. Moore, W. C. T. Mrs. J. F. Shurtz, O. D. Vosburg, Misses Thompson, Wilkin, Dolley and Vosburg, Mrs. Lillibridge, W. D. Bellows, Mason Lillibridge, Izates Dolley and G. B. Fitch, were the officers.

The Port Allegany Library Association was organized in February, 1875, with A. J. Hughes, president; E. P. Dalrymple, secretary; A. B. Humphrey, Mrs. F. H. Arnold and Mrs. Thomas McDowell, executive committee.

The High School Literary Society, in March, 1890, elected the following named officers: President, William H. Catterall: vice-president, Grace M. Sweeting; secretary, Alice Rowley; treasurer, Gretta Kinney; librarian, Edith Van Deusen.

The International Fraternal Alliance was instituted at Port Allegany in November, 1889, by J. B. Hargrave. It sets forth to pay its members the sum of $700 every seven years. M. J. Headley is speaker, S. J. Carlson, clerk, and W. H. Keeney, treasurer.

The W. C. T. U. elected the following named officers in December, 1889: Mrs. C. A. Larrabee, president; Mrs. G. C. Farnsworth, secretary, and Mrs. R. C. Bard, treasurer.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union elected the following named officers June 10, 1889: Mrs. J. S. Shaner, president; Delia Dolley, vice-president; Alice Rowley, secretary, and Dora Dolley, treasurer....On July 18, 1889, the Loyal Temperance Union was organized by Miss Schoch, with E. May Bellows, leader.

The Port Allegany Musical Association was organized by S. W. Adams in August, 1876, with C. A. Larrabee, Mrs. Kate Cowdrey, S. W. Smith, Mrs. T. McDowell and H. J. Barrett, officials.

The Business Men's Club was organized in November, 1889, with F. E. Rowley, president; B. C. Gallup, vice-president; G. C. Farnsworth, secretary; R. J. Mott, treasurer; J. H. Williams, J. V. Otto and W. W. Rinn, trustees.

The McKean County Agricultural Society.—For some years before the war an agricultural society existed in the county and held fairs annually, Smethport being the headquarters. After the war, and up to 1875, the old society showed signs of life, but the oil excitement of 1875 diverted men's attention from farms and farming, and the organization may be said to have ceased. A few years later, when oil prospectors did not succeed so well east of the divide, the prosperous farmers of Liberty, Keating and adjoining townships suggested their willingness to revive their association, and as a result the McKean County Agricultural Society was organized in February, 1880, with A. J. Hughes, N. N. Metcalf and E. B. Dolley, directors. Among the stockholders were the officers named and F. H. Arnold, A. M. Benton, G. L. Blackman, S. R. June, Goltry and Camp and S. W. Smith. In 1881–82 V. R. Vanderhule was president and A. J. Hughes, secretary. The McKean County Agricultural Society petitioned for incorporation September 24, 1883. F. H. Arnold, W. J. Davis and N. N. Metcalf were elected directors, and the total membership was twenty-five. The following officers were elected for 1890: President, N. R. Bard; vice-president, E. B. Dolley; secretary, A. J. Hughes; treasurer, F. H. Arnold; directors: Henry Smith, B. C. Gallup, L. J. Gallup; auditors: Thomas McDowell, E. P. Dalrymple, W. J. Davis. The shares are $100 each.

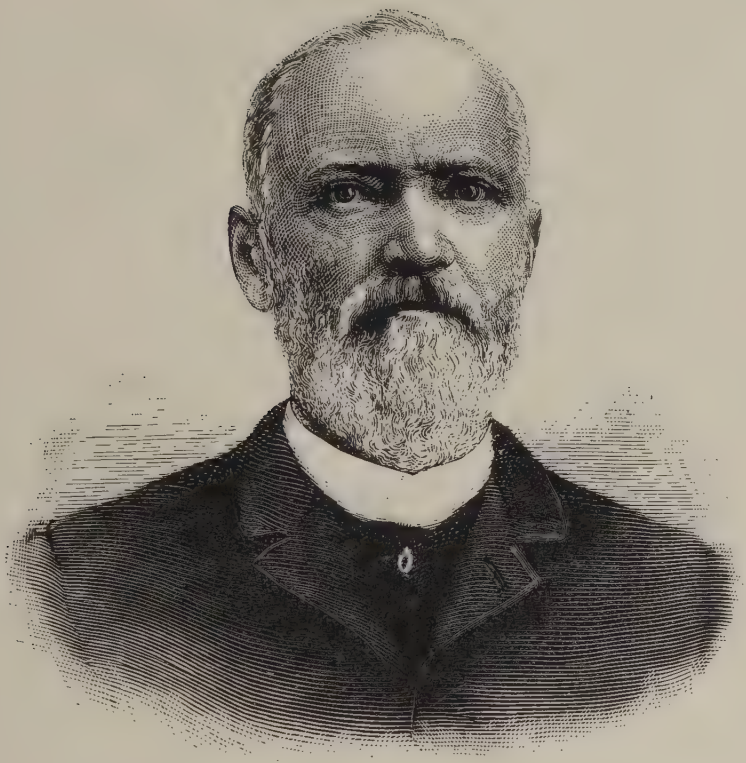
Port Allegany is beautifully located in one of the most picturesque parts of the Allegheny Valley. Nestling upon the banks of the river, it forms the gate to the upper Allegheny country, and from it leads the first railroad built in that country. A range of hills bounds the horizon, from the summits of which is spread out, before the observer, a landscape rivaling in beauty and exquisite perfection many of the scenes chosen by master artists for their pencil or brush. The whistle of the locomotive is constantly heard, as hurrying trains come and go; the river gives life and animation to the scene, and all in all the city site was well chosen and her streets surveyed on proper lines. Round the business section and interspersed with the houses of trade are seen the modern homes and well-kept grounds of the people; school and church buildings, and even the park, the whole completing a picture at once harmonious and attractive. This pretty town is a monument to the intelligence of the people and to their enterprise, which will survive when superficial tokens of remembrance shall have crumbled into dust.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—GEOLOGY—COAL MINES—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—OFFICERS FOR 1890—ASSESSMENT, 1837—EARLY SETTLERS—THE OLD NORWICH CHURCH—THE NORWICH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—STORES IN 1847—MINERAL WELLS—TIMBER LANDS AND SAW-MILLS—NEWERF.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP forms the southeast corner of the county in conjunction with a strip of territory belonging to Liberty township. The divide occupies a central position, reaching an elevation of 2,348 feet above the ocean. From this height the east branch of Potatoe creek flows south and west, to join the main creek running north by the divide; North creek and Portage creek, southeast to the Sinnemahoning portage, and the head-waters of Allegany portage north into the Allegheny river above Port Allegany. The Salt Works branch of the Sinnemahoning also rises in the southeast corner. The Emporium and Norwich anticlinal valleys traverse this section, while the Norwich and Clermont synclinals or bituminous coal basins parallel the anticlinals. The highest elevation of the bottom of the Olean conglomerate is found three-fourths of a mile northwest of Keating depot, 2,275 feet above ocean, and the lowest at the Hamlin coal opening, 1,890 feet. The lowest measured point in the township is just below Crosby post-office, where the creek bottom is 1,508 feet above ocean level. The average dip from the Keating summit near the depot to the Lyman Camp mine in the Potatoe creek coal basin is 140 feet per mile, but in sections it ranges from 250 feet per mile to 100 feet. From the Lyman Camp to the Hamlin mine the dip is only eleven feet, and thence to Burnt Hill eighteen feet. From Norwich Hill to Splint mine on the eastern side the dip is 110 feet per mile; the southeastern dip, in the southwest corner, 132 feet per mile, and the dip between Wolcott-Comes creek summit and well No. 1, twenty-two feet per mile. There are many local dips in the coal beds of this township, while the rock outcrop extends vertically downward to the upper Chemung shale and sandstone, a distance of 1,240 feet (as at Coal Pit mines, which open 2,183 feet above tide), from the shale overlying the Dagus coal bed. This stratum shows 290 feet of coal measures, including Olean conglomerate, 450 feet of Mauch Chunk and Pocono, 300 feet of red Catskill and from 150 to 250 feet of Chemung. The 290 feet of coal measures show fifteen feet of shale, three of gray slate, five of Dagus coal, one and one-half of fire-clay, forty of shale and sandstone, three and one-half of coal, one and one-half of fire-clay, thirty-three of shale and slate, one and one-half of Clermont coal, one and one-half of fire-clay, fifty of Johnson run sandstone, five of black slate, two and one-half of Alton upper coal, eight of fire-clay and shale, three-fourths of Alton middle coal, four and one-fourth of shale and sandstone, four of Alton lower coal, two of fire-clay, forty-eight of Kinzua creek sandstone, two and one-third of Marshburg upper coal, two and two-thirds of fire-clay and fifty-five of Olean conglomerate and sandstone. The section was made from the survey by F. E. Gleason in 1876. The conformation at the Rock coal mine, 2,138 feet above tide, varies a little, showing a



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fifteen-feet exposure of flaggy sandstone at the opening, while the Hamlin and Splint coal beds rest on Kinzua creek sandstone. The Blue coal opening is 2,028 feet above tide; the Spring, 2,035 feet, and Rochester cannel mines, 2,074 feet. In the test of these coals it was found that Coal Pit coal yielded about 56.2 of fixed carbon and 63.6 of coke; Spring, 59.3 and 67.3, respectively; Hamlin, 61.6 and 69.2; Blue, 62.1 and 69; Rock, 58 and 70; Lyman Camp, 57.5 and 68.8; Charley, 49.2 and 64.2; Block coal, 38.8 and 61.5; Burnt Hill (cannel), 48.1 and 66.3, and Rochester (cannel), 37.7 and 75.9 per cent of fixed carbon and coke. In the gas test, one pound from the Hamlin seam yielded 5.10 cubical feet; from the Spring and Blue seams, over four; from the Block, over three and one-half, and from the Burnt Hill cannel almost three cubical feet. In 1875–76 explorations on the Backus and Chadwick lands (known as the Butterfield purchase), in the southeast and southwest corners of Sergeant and Norwich townships, were reported by Seth Backus, of Smethport. Well No. 1 opened 2,232 feet above ocean level in five and one-fourth feet of soil, resting on a bed of shale from fourteen to twenty feet in depth. This well reached a depth of about 1,400 feet, striking white, fine, micaceous sand rock at the bottom, passing through thin beds of coal (thirty feet below the mouth) and iron ore. In well No. 2 a heavier coal deposit was found sixty-four feet below the surface, and in well No. 4 about forty-seven feet below the top. In the vicinity of No. 4 the Buffalo Coal company opened a well 2,173 feet above ocean level, and at a depth of almost 127 feet bored through the Marshburg coal. Up Indian run several four-inch beds have been opened.

Near Hamlin, an oil well was drilled in 1875–76 to a depth of 2,002 feet, and in June, 1877, the great flagstone quarry was opened by Orlando Gallup, and worked by John Digel.

The population of Norwich township in 1880 was 431. In 1888 there were 96 Republican, 63 Democratic and 3 Prohibitionist votes cast, or a total of 162, representing a population of 810.

The officers for 1890 are as follows: Supervisors, B. D. Colegrove, E. E. Burdick; school directors, J. B. Oviatt, N. C. Gallup; justice of the peace, M. Blodgett; constable, Ellis Griffith; town clerk, J. B. Oviatt; auditors, W. E. Wilson, C. A. Anderson and C. D. Comes for one year; collector, O. D. Gallup; judge of election, R. N. Wilson; inspectors, W. O. Gallup, W. B. Richey.

The assessment of residents of Norwich township in 1837 shows the names of John Abbey, Tim Abbey, John Avery, Dave Allard, Joe Apple, I. Burlingame, William Brewer, Wheeler and Henry Brown, George and Daniel A. Easterbrooks, Rowland Burdick, Nathan Brewer, Asa Cotton, Dave Comes, Elias J. Cook, Benjamin and Jonathan Colegrove, Francis J. Chadwick, Edward Corwin and son, Amos Coats, Henry Chapin, Edward Dickenson, Levi Davis, Jr., R. Eastwood, John Ellis, Job Gifford, John S. Gunning, O. W. Wheeler, Jabez, N. C. and A. E. Gallup, Luke B. Gibson, J. W. Howe, John Housler, Ben Haxton, L. and Hiram Havens, Horatio and William Hall,* Thomas Hookey, George and H. Jacox, Henry Lasher, Asenath Lawrence, Levi Lathrop, Samuel Messenger, Abner Miller, — Marsh, I. Murphy, Eben Pattison, Daniel Rifle, Nathan Robbins, Esseck Smith, William Smith, Henry Scott, Levi Thomas, Asa Townes, Rhoda White, Samuel Wiswall (trader), William White, Tim and L. F. Wolcott. Henry Scott was assessor, and he recommended Daniel Rifle and Esseck Smith for collectors.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1815 by Jonathan Colegrove, the Abbeys and Wolcotts from Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y., with others from various towns, giving the township the name of their old home. William Smith and the Whites and Corwins also settled in Norwich.... William Gifford, who

* William Hall was the owner of the grist-mill.

was born in Norwich township in 1821, died June 26, 1889, at Smethport.... Edward Corwin, who served in the Revolution for six years and a quarter, came with his family to Norwich in 1822, and in 1828 settled at Smethport. Ghordis Corwin, the son, died in 1876, leaving $800 to the Baptist church, which he joined here in 1836.

The old Delmar Church, the first organized in the western part of Tioga county, lost seventeen members in 1820–21, when the old Norwich church of McKean county was founded. In 1876 James Steele, of Port Allegany, was said to be the last survivor of the first members.

The Norwich Cemetery Association was incorporated in November, 1874, with W. J. Colegrove, A. P. Brewer, O. D. Gallup, D. D. Comes and Orlando Gallup, trustees.

Colegrove is a thriving village, located on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. The post-office there was presided over, up to 1880, by W. J. Colegrove, to whose efforts the establishment of an office at this point was due. Jonathan Colegrove is the present postmaster. In 1883 the general mercantile business of W. J. Colegrove & Son was purchased by C. A. Anderson. The Heinemann lumber industry and other lumber interests in the vicinity contribute principally to the trade of the village. A pumping station of the National Transit Company is located here.

In May, 1847, the stores of C. R. & B. O. Burdick and J. F. Gallup were opened in Norwich.

Gardeau is the new postal name given to the old Elk-lick.

The Parker Magnetic Mineral well, near the corner of McKean, Potter and Cameron counties, nine miles from Emporium, was analyzed in July, 1888, and found to contain 627.59 grains of mineral matter—Silica, 1.33; Mag. Chl., 109.84; Cal. Carb., 11.95; Cal. Chl., 221.92; Sod. Chl., 282.55; Pot. Chl. traces. In 1887 a mineral spring was discovered at Four Mile on N. P. Minard's lands. The present site of the flowing well has always been known, since the earliest history of the country, as the great *Elk-lick*. Although it is not certain that the water flowed from the ground in its present strength, it undoubtedly possessed saline qualities which attracted deer and elk in great numbers. In 1865 N. H. Parker drilled a well 640 feet deep in the bed of the old spring, and struck the present vein of mineral water that flows from the top of the well. Mr. Parker drilled the well in the hope of finding oil. The water was allowed to flow uncared for and unthought of, until about four years ago, when one George Broucham, who was working for Mr. Parker in the saw-mill, was laid up with an attack of calculus, which had been troubling him for several years. Having a fondness for this water, he commenced drinking it from the well, and began to recover immediately. The flow of the spring, which never varies perceptibly, is about sixty-five gallons per hour. The spring was purchased by the Parker Mineral Spring Company in 1888. They have built a good hotel and commodious bath-house, which are under efficient management.

In February, 1890, H. C. Crawford bought 1,400 acres of timber land, on the line of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, about fifteen miles south of Port Allegany, and engaged in cutting the timber on it. He has built two saw-mills, one at Gardeau, and the other at Sizerville.

Digel is the name of a post-office in this township.

Newerf, formerly known as Spearsburg and later as Crosby, is six miles south by east of Smethport. Here at the old Spearsburg mill, lately owned by G. C. Carpenter & Son, people in this vicinity and Smethport, no later than 1873, came to have lumber planed. This mill was burned about 1884. Here also were the oil extract works written of in the chapter on the oil fields.

The town is pleasantly located on the line of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains several frame houses, a billard room, a tonsorial parlor, a building recently erected for a foundry, not yet in operation, a boarding house which is under the management of Ed. Eldridge, two blacksmith shops, and two saw mills, one owned by the Crosby lumber company and the other by James White. There is also a school-house which was built in the fall of 1882. The school is managed by a Mrs. Cary of Bradford. Besides all these many improvements there are two stores, one owned by the Crosby Lumber Company, and the other by M. Erhart. The last store contains the post-office and M. Erhart is the postmaster.

At the rate of the present output of hemlock lumber, it will be but a few years when people around here will be compelled to resort to other industries, in order to gain a livelihood. The forests are being stripped of the hemlock very rapidly and no doubt the present generation will live to see hemlock as scarce as pine is. After the little hills are stripped of the hemlock the land will be of little use save for grazing, and then the sheep will have to be shod, for the hills are so steep and stony that they can not hold their footing.

CHAPTER XIX.

OTTO TOWNSHIP.

OTTO TOWNSHIP——TOPOGRAPHY — POPULATION — OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1854-55—ARTHUR PRENTISS' ACCOUNT—SOME EARLY SETTLERS—STORMS AND FIRES—CHURCH—SOCIETY AT RIXFORD—MISCELLANEOUS.

DUKE CENTRE——SOME FIRST THINGS—THE PLACE IN 1879—POSTMASTERS—POPULATION—CHARTER ELECTION, 1881—GAS COMPANY—BANK—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

OTTO TOWNSHIP is situated in the north part of the county. Indian creek rises in the northeast corner near the New York State line; Tram, North and Kansas branches of Knapp's creek, which flow together above Duke Centre, occupy the three cañons of the north, while the heads of the north branch of Cole creek flow south by east from the southern divide, leaving the center of the township to be drained by Knapp's creek, in the valley of which the Kendall & Eldred Railroad runs. The greatest measured height is the summit of the Tide Water Pipe Line southeast of Rixford, 2,148 feet, but it is ascertained that the summit between Indian creek and North branch is 2,350 feet above tide. Up to 1879 there were no discoveries of coal or other mineral made here, save that of petroleum, and the little territory was second to none of equal extent in the production of this oil.

Otto township in 1880 claimed 4,277 inhabitants. Of this number 249 resided in Kansas Branch village, 145 in Fullerton, 737 in Oil Valley, 1,127 in Rixford, 136 in Prentiss Vale, 231 in Tram Hollow and 16 in Windfall village. In 1888 there were 173 Republican votes cast, 99 Democratic, 50 Prohibition and 50 United Labor, or a total of 372, indicating the population at the time to be 1,860.

The officers elected for 1890 are as follows: Supervisors, F. W. Sprague, H. T. Breese; school directors, James Fraiser, J. M. Sloan; auditor, J. T.

Irvine; collector, Z. Wilson; town clerk, E. B. Cronk; constable, C. C. Amalong; justice of the peace, E. R. Nash; judge of election, First District, E. B. Cronk; inspectors, J. W. McCown, Frank Walsh; judge of election, Second District, J. J. Donley; inspectors, J. R. Martin, F. R. Burton.

The resident tax-payers of Otto township, in 1854–55, were J. M. Baldwin (who died in Maine), Nahum, Samuel, Sr., James Cyrus, Asa and Sam. Baldwin, Jason W. Blanchard (now in Wisconsin, former owner of Rixford), T. J. Bryant, Cook, Borden & Co. (saw-mill owners), John and Josiah Davis, Gideon Ellis (living near Eldred), L. Ellis, James Fogle, Jesse Garey (Keating), Orisson Grey (moved to Wisconsin), Milton Koons, Col. James Labree, O. Lovell, William Lovejoy, James McCord, William McCullough (moved to Jamestown), Hiram Moore, Robert Moore, Arthur Prentiss (still a resident) and H. K. Prentiss G. M. Prentiss, Ed. S. Reed, Brad. G., Joe and William H. Spiller, George and William Plummer, John Swink (living in Kansas), Rev. M. W. Strickland, J. S. Thompson (now in Eldred), Henry Twambley (living in Minnesota), Coon Wagoner (moved away) and Miami York (moved west). The value of their property was placed at $6,305 by Nahum Baldwin. Deacon Sprague came in January, 1856, and settled that year on his present farm.

The following from the pen of Mr. Arthur Prentiss, giving some of his reminiscences of Otto township, will be read with much interest: "The valley of Knapp's creek," says Mr. Prentiss, "now forming the greater part of Otto township, was formerly included in the township of Eldred. It was an unbroken wilderness until 1842, in which year Hermon Strong, who had come from Springfield, Penobscot Co., Me., located a farm at what is now called Prentiss Vale, although for three years before settling here he had been a resident of Farmers Valley, same county. Soon after getting fairly to work on his farm he put in operation a Yankee shingle machine, the first in the county. Through the influence of Mr. Strong, who was an old acquaintance of mine, I first came to what is now Otto township in December, 1845, having in view the purchase of the pine timber land (at the head-waters of the creek branches), and also the location of a colony of eastern farmers and lumbermen. I spent several days with Mr. Strong in exploring the pine lands, and then returned home. In the spring of 1846 I again visited the spot and made further examination of the valley, as well as several other locations, but being unable to make any definite agreement for the timber land, owing to the existence of some old speculation contracts, I again returned home. The fall of the same year, however, once more found me out in this land of promise, and I succeeded in arranging with W. B. Clymer (general agent for the Bingham estate) and John King (agent for the Keating estate) for all the land we wanted. In April, 1847, I moved my family to Farmers Valley, and occupied the old Sartwell (now Goodwin) farm two years, while locating land preparatory to building a mill, etc. In the spring of 1849 I moved into a log house in the valley and began the erection of a saw-mill, which was put in operation in the fall. The heavy frame of this mill was raised without the use of whisky, probably the first so raised in the county. (No intoxicating drink was ever sold in the valley before oil was found.) In 1851 the timber land and mill were sold to W. P. Pope and Cyrus Strong, of Binghamton, N. Y., who cleared the streams, built dams to reserve the water, and drove the pine logs, Yankee fashion, to Olean, where they built mills and manufactured for the eastern market. In 1854 they sold out the remaining timber and the mills to Borden & Co., of Fall River, Mass., since known as the Olean Lumber Company. Almost all this timber land has proven to be the best oil territory in the county.

"A goodly number of settlers from the vicinity of my former residence in Penobscot county, Me., came and located on farms in my vicinity. We soon built a small school-house, in which, for years, were held school, Sabbath-school, religious services, etc. We had only a winter sled road from the river, a distance of about three miles, but it was not long before we made a wagon road, spending about $1,000, $500 of which were appropriated by the county. Soon after starting business we procured the establishment of a special post-office, which continued as such for about fifteen years, when a regular mail route from Eldred to Bradford was put in operation. I. W. Prentiss was appointed postmaster in 1850, and held the office about two years, since which time I have held the office. Since the discovery of oil, two other offices have been established. In 1852 (I think, as all records were destroyed by fire) a Congregational church was organized, with Rev. M. W. Strickland, from Maine, as first pastor. This church at one time had more than thirty members, but through deaths, removals and other causes is now almost extinct. Most of the early settlers were Old Line Democrats, but they were soon converted to anti-slavery Whigs or Republicans, and at one election, near the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, the eighty or so voters gave a unanimous Republican vote. At the outbreak of that war almost all of our men, liable to military duty, volunteered, and I think only two were drafted. We sent nearly fifty soldiers in all, of whom about twenty lost their lives. Probably no other township with the same number of voters furnished and lost an equal number of men during that struggle."

Benjamin Bunker came in 1852, and was engaged in lumbering and milling until 1884, when he moved to Minnesota, where he died in 1889. John Duke came here about the time of the Civil war, and built the present mills after that struggle.

This township, like the adjoining one of Foster, has suffered considerably from fire, and on one occasion was storm-stricken. The storm of November, 1879, destroyed the new church building at Rixford, and a number of derricks there, at Dallas, and at other points.

The Rixford fire of May 9, 1880, occasioned by a gas explosion, destroyed seventy-five buildings, forming the business center of the town, in less than two hours, and burned up 70,000 barrels of oil and forty rigs....The United Lines Tank 714, completed in July, 1880, on the McKean farm, one mile south of State Line, burst August 4, 1880, and 20,747 barrels of oil cut a channel down to the creek....United Lines Tank 738, opened on the McKean farm, 200 rods northeast of Babcock depot, August 11, was struck by lightning August 28, 1880, and 26,597 barrels of oil burned up....The bush fires around Rixford began on August 31, 1881, near Baker's trestle, and spread rapidly, destroying twenty-four rigs and consuming large quantities of oil....The fires around Bordell in September, 1881, destroyed forty-six rigs and 3,900 barrels of oil. This fire spread over 250 acres....The fire on the Loop farm on the north branch of Indian creek, resulted in the destruction of oil at Hardison & Kribb's wells.

In 1826 Joshua Barnes and Barnabas Pike built a fluter saw-mill at State Line.

The State Line Chapel Association was incorporated March 8, 1887, in order to build a house for Methodist worship. The names of the petitioners are C. Beaton, N. J. Warren, E. H. Crook, D. Bleakslee, A. R. Wagner and S. E. Humphrey.

The E. A. U. of Rixford was established in March, 1876, with seventy members. The officers chosen were J. Fraser, Mrs. D. Pearsall, John Jack, Mrs. E. E. Brown, Miss L. Love, J. B. Nutting and J. W. Martin.

The accidental shooting of Fred Sprague, a boy aged seventeen years, took place at McAdoo's engine-house, near Duke Centre, in October, 1888. It appears he and Dallas Thomson stepped into the engine house to see the well starting up. Young Sprague grounded his gun, but, slipping through a crack in the floor, it was discharged, the shot entering his liver and causing his death.

DUKE CENTRE.

The first house built on the site was Cook, Borden & Co.'s frame boarding house, erected in May, 1856. Peter Haines, another pioneer, died before the oil era, and Chauncey Root resided on the site of Duke Centre before the war. The settlement of the Bunkers is noticed above, and also the coming of John Duke. In February, 1878, the business houses of Duke Centre were those of Charles Duke, Huffman & Dalrymple, Swan & Bacon, O. D. Bloss & Co., and Barber Bros.

When V. P. Carter, who, as president of the Duke Centre Gas Company, built the second gas line known in this county in 1879 (from Rixford to Duke Centre), found at Duke Centre that year John, Thomas and Charles Duke, with Randall, afterward postmaster, the Spragues and Baldwins and others. There were ten store buildings and several hotels, among which was Brown's Empire House and the McDonald House; G. F. Barton conducted his Opera House, while three church buildings existed, Mr. Sprague building the Congregational and John Duke the Church of Christ. The lot for the Congregational society was secured, and a room over Barton's Opera House was being fitted up for the Good Templars. William H. Randall was appointed first postmaster, having previously carried a penny-post between Eldred and Duke Centre. He served until 1885, when the late postmaster, P. L. Golden, was appointed. W. H. Randall was re-appointed in July, 1889. Prior to 1878 the office of this section was at Prentiss Vale.

The population of Duke Centre, in 1880, was 2,068. In 1888 there were eighty-five Republican, forty-four Democratic, nine Prohibitionist and fifteen Labor-Union votes cast, or a total of 153. Multiplying by six, as in the case of Bradford, the population is found to be 918.

The charter election for the borough of Duke Centre was held February 15, 1881. M. M. McElwain received 214 votes, and William Williams 116, for burgess; A. H. Low received 287 votes, and John M. Lyman 38, for justice. Henry Fitzsimmons, Charles Duke, E. M. Reardon, B. M. Moulton and J. W. Flynn, were elected members of council; John Duke received 302, and A. M. Boyd 198 votes, for auditor, three years' term; and George Fisher was elected for short term; J. C. B. Stivers, Joseph Norris, W. I. Lewis and Monroe Henderson, were elected school directors; A. N. Heard, assessor; A. A. Coon, overseer of the poor; J. L. Thomas, constable; George Tinto, high constable; John Mills, judge of elections, and C. S. Colt, inspector of elections. R. T. Salvage was elected burgess in 1882, the total vote cast being eighty-two; John Needham, in 1883; W. B. Graves, in 1884–85, when G. F. Barton was elected justice; Robert Shaffer, in 1886, with W. H. Randall, justice; W. D. Singleton, 1887–88, with A. Wheeler, justice, and J. S. Moody, justice in 1888. The charter is not now observed.

The Duke Centre Gas Company was incorporated in November, 1879, with T. Kemper, V. P. Carter and John J. Robarts, trustees, and Daniel Dodge and J. N. Brown, unofficial subscribers. Mr. Carter is present president. The company operates forty-five wells, of which twenty-seven are their own.

The first bank at Duke Centre was carried on by H. O. Roberts in 1879.

The banking business of the section has been conducted by Charles Duke from 1883 to the present time.

The First Congregational Society of Duke Centre and Prentiss Vale was incorporated in June, 1879, with the following named stockholders: M. W. Strickland, M. A. Strickland, L. B. Prentiss, C. L. Allen, L. S. Allen, B. & H. Bunker, F. W. Sprague, Mary Sprague, Joseph Gridley and J. K. Leugemors. A church building was erected in 1879, which was sold in 1884–85, and converted into a skating rink.

The First Church of Christ, Duke Centre, was incorporated in November. 1879, with John Duke, Samuel H. Brown, A. A. Trend, A. J. Applebee, Thomas S. Woodard and Israel Couroth, members. That year the work of building a house of worship commenced. It was completed in 1880, although services were held within it in 1879.

The First Methodist Church of Duke Centre was incorporated in December, 1879, with A. R. Baker, C. G. Thomas, I. C. Schonerman, Enos Thomas, A. A. Coons, W. A. Simons and James L. Van Kirk, stockholders. Among the trustees Charles Duke and J. E. Baldwin are named. The church building is still used.

The Odd Fellows organized March 25, 1881, with the following named members: S. Frankenstein, W. N. George, John Sharpe, A. A. Averill, Henry L. Raymond, A. N. Heard, J. R. McKinzie, John McGee, A. J. Watkin, Morris Shear, Thomas Buchanan, David Greenberg, Benjamin Kempner, P. Mills, F. J. Fox. The names of past grands are A. J. Watkin, A. N. Heard, J. Sharpe, George Hancock, N. Fair, J. R. McKinzie, R. D. Henderson, John Needham, John McEwen, James Rickerson, A. H. Stuart, J. I. Dunn, E. Koonse, George Williams and J. I. Painter. The names of secretaries are A. J. Watkin, R. D. Henderson, A. W. Terrill, J. V. Brown, N. Fair, J. McEwen and J. I. Painter. The present number of members is 53; value of property, $450, and date of building is 1884.

J. H. Mullin Post, No. 356, G. A. R., was organized at Rixford by W. W. Brown July 30, 1883, and participated in the decoration of Lamphier's grave, he being the only soldier of the Revolution buried in McKean county. The charter members were H. G. Allen, Eighty-fifth New York; C. D. Andrus, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York; S. C. Andrus, First Ohio Artillery, D. Adams, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; H. T. Breese, Fourteenth Missouri; E. J. Baldwin, Second New York Cavalry; J. E. Baldwin, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; W. P. Baldwin, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; John V. Brown, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania; Clark Brown, Eighth New York; H. P. Black, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; T. R. Burton, Navy; H. K. Burton, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry; C. M. Brace, Twenty-first New York Cavalry; W. P. Bair, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania; Fred Curtis, Seventy-first New York Infantry; M. G. Dennis, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; James Fraser, ——; S. M. Fletcher, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania; H. Trummon, First New York Dragoons; A. Glines, Thirteenth New York Artillery; L. J. Lilly, Second Pennsylvania Artillery; A. N. Loop, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; G. Lancomer, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania; A. H. Low, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania; E. W. Mullin, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York; J. S. Pittinger, of the Sixty-fourth New York (joined in 1886), N. Moore, Fourth New York Artillery; N. L. Moore, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; J. Moore, Fifty-first Pennsylvania; F. T. McEvoy, Thirteenth New Jersey Cavalry; U. Moore, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania; H. A. McGraw, Twenty-third New York; J. D. McGee, Eleventh I. Battery, Penn-

sylvania; J. W. Martin, Tenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; G. W. Potter, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; S. Peterman, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; H. Peterson, Fifth New York Artillery; A. T. Rence, Sixty-third Pennsylvania; Henry Riley, Eleventh New York Cavalry; R. P. Shields, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania; Samuel Stives, Twenty-seventh New York Artillery; F. Shrout, Fourteenth Virginia Infantry; G. W. Salmon, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania; W. M. Smith, Eighty-second Pennsylvania; Owen Slayman, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania. On June 15, 1885, headquarters were moved to Duke Centre. Nelson Moore was first commander, with N. L. Moore, adjutant. In 1885 W. P. Black was adjutant and J. E. Baldwin commander, succeeded in 1886 by F. T. McEvoy and M. G. Dennis, respectively; James Fraser was commander in 1887, and H. M. Black in 1888. In the latter year E. B. Cronk was appointed adjutant and served in 1889 with C. R. Hatch, commander. Mr. Cronk served in the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. The present membership is fifty-nine.

Northern Star Lodge, F. & A. M., was organized about nine years ago with the following named members: Charles Bunce, David J. Wilson, John V. Brown, Lucius J. Lilly, Jesse R. Leonard, James Green, Pyrrhus Mills, Samuel M. Jones, George Tinto, Charles C. Anderson, O. P. Irvine, Joseph Norris, William N. George. The past masters are Charles Bunce, William N. George, John V. Brown, Joseph Norris, Lucius J. Lilly, William H. Randall, John S. Greer, F. W. Sprague and John E. Baldwin.

The R. T. and A. O. U. W. of Duke Centre completed their building in June, 1883.

In July, 1889, there were no less than thirty one Equitable Aid Unions in this county, and at that time the county union of McKean was the only county organization of the order in the world. These county meetings are not required by the supreme law, but McKean County Union originated in the fertile brain of John T. Irvine, of Duke Centre, grand secretary and accountant of the grand union of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XX.

SERGEANT TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.——COAL MEASURES—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—THE COOPER LANDS—TOWN OF INSTANTER—THE PLACE IN 1810-13-17—ASSESSMENT OF SERGEANT TOWNSHIP FOR 1836-37—VILLAGES.
CLERMONT——SOME FIRST THINGS—FIRE—GAS WELLS—CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—SOCIETIES.

SERGEANT TOWNSHIP occupies the south center of the county. The west fork of the west branch of Portage creek, Lick run, Brewer's run, Red Mill brook, Robin's brook and Smith's brook rise inside the east line in the gulches between the hills, which here have an altitude of 2,100 feet above ocean level. In the south center are Four Mile, Buck and Smith runs, flowing into the east branch of the Clarion; also Five Mile, Seven Mile and Rocky runs, forming near Williamsville, while Sicily, Large, Beckwith and Little Buck runs flow into the west branch. The Katrine swamp is west of Ginals-

B. Alford

burg, in a basin 2,200 feet above the ocean, while west of this pond one of the feeders of Marvin creek steals north from Seven Mile summit. Howard's farm, 2,100 feet above ocean level, is on the divide between Smith brook and Five Mile run. The highest measured point in the township is at Chappel Hill, in the extreme northeast section, 2,310 feet above ocean level, but it is said the hill, 7,000 feet north, has a greater elevation. The lowest point is where the West Clarion enters Elk county, the elevation being 1,600 feet. The conglomerate bottom follows the summits, being 2,300 feet at Chappel Hill and 1,950 at Williamsville, while a little northeast, on Instanter creek, it is 2,050. From Chappel Hill to Bunker hill, a distance of two and seven-eighth miles, the dip is about 300 feet, or 104 feet per mile, and from Wilcox well No. 1 to Williamsville there is no dip. The thickness of the greatest exposure is 710 feet, which shows 285 feet of coal measures, 325 feet of Mauch Chunk and Pocono, and 100 feet of red Catskill; but from well records geologists have ascertained that the carboniferous and devonian structures exist for at least 2,500 feet in this township. The Dagus coal bed exists on the hill between Red Mill brook, Beaver run and Instanter creek, at a depth of about sixty feet, and twelve feet above the limestone formation. This slaty limestone outcrops on the old Wilcox farm, between Clermont and Warner's brook. The rock is about six feet thick, and quarrying and burning it were for years the industries of the neighborhood. As has been stated the coal bed rests over this immense deposit of lime rock, while under the coal is the white fire-clay bed, from two to three feet in depth. The Johnson run sandstone (a hard white and yellow rock) reaches a thickness of fifty feet, and is prized by builders much more than the Kinzua creek sandstone, which falls to pieces under the influence of the weather.

Wilcox well No. 1, on Warrant 2,676, a mile north of Elk county, was drilled in 1864 to a depth of 1,600 feet by Adams & Babcock, and subsequently drilled to 1,785 feet, when the tools were lost and work abandoned. The well, however, showed signs of life and sent up great columns of gas and water as high as 115 feet, which feat it repeated every seven minutes, until new efforts to develop it were made, when the procedure changed, the intervals of explosion being longer and the discharge of water greater in volume. With difficulty the well was tubed and oil obtained, but again was abandoned and the gas allowed to escape, a match applied, the derrick burned, and in 1871 was controlled by a wooden plug. In August, 1876, when well No. 2 was drilled, gas was carried 855 feet to be used as fuel in boring No. 2, while the surplus gas was conducted through a two-inch pipe, and discharged over a water tank, splashing the pipe and, the pressure being thus released, formed a circle of ice around the opening. In January, 1877, an effort to remove the wooden plug resulted in taking up 175 feet of casing, when an eight-minute geyser was brought into existence. In May gas ceased to flow, but on July 14 the old seven-minute explosion was renewed in wells Nos. 1 and 2, and the gas from No. 2 was used as fuel in drilling No. 3 from October, 1876, to June, 1877. In March, 1879, Hamar & Ernhout's well, at the mouth of Head brook, was down 2,230 feet, and Hamar's well on Wild-Cat run 2,000 feet.

Sergeant township, in 1880, claimed 922 inhabitants. In 1888 there were sixty-four Republican and fifty Democratic votes cast, or a total of 114, representing about 570 inhabitants.

The first reference to the Cooper lands in McKean county is contained in an old day-book, dated August 22, 1809. This book is in possession of W. J. Colegrove. Cooper's farm is mentioned (Clermont) and the names of Van Wickle, Freeman and Outgalt appear. There was a saw-mill at Cooper's

Grove, but Mr. Colegrove states that there was only a grist-mill on Red Mill creek, near Clermont, in 1815. In 1809 some iron was purchased from Joseph Olds for use in the old saw-mill.

Alexander Van Peter Mills was the surveyor for Busti & Cooper in 1809–10, and in August, 1810, he received $154.25 for his services from Mr. Lawrence. In August, 1810, A. Van Peter Mills surveyed the town of Instanter, and Gooding Packard received $23.32 for carrying the chain; Isaac Vantayle and George Vantayle were also chain carriers. David Combs is introduced in August as the purchaser of three quarts of whisky. As he was the first man married in the county it is thought that the occasion suggested this extravagance. In October the following entry is made: "Busti & Cooper, by a man Mr. Cooper left almost dead;" and in November a road was opened from the mill to Instanter, and William Neilson was allowed a dollar a day for work in the saw-mill, and was allowed $16 for going down Tobey creek with Wallace. John Harrison was blacksmith as well as Seth Marvin. The names of John Hunter, Thomas Cole and William Gygar (the first blacksmith), appear on the books at this time. Arnold Hunter, the first settler of Smethport, was at Instanter in 1811, and at this time Joel Bishop's name appears. The land office building was completed in 1811. James D. Bemis was added to the settlement, and John Stevens' printing office was established. In 1812 the office was abandaned, and the settlement practically broken up. The legends of the settlement tell of the old Catholic church of 1809, and the sudden disappearance of the priest in 1812. He was seen to enter the sugar bush at the end of the main street, but not a vestige of his garments or himself could be found by the searchers. Seth Marvin, John Mullander, Squire Renwick, Surveyor E. Ayers, William Armstrong, Thomas Lazenby, William Higgins, Sylvanus Russell, George Graham, Stephen Waterman, John Burrows are the names mentioned in the records of the period. In February, 1810, E. Van Wickle completed a six months' term of service for Busti & Cooper. In April, 1810, a cow-bell was purchased from Ellis Pierce for the use of Instanter, and in May, Dan. Cornell purchased eleven gallons of metheglin at four shillings per gallon. The only persons remaining at Instanter in 1813 were Joel Bishop, —— Sweeten, David Combs, Sr.. Job Gifford, Sr. and Seth Marvin, while Arnold Hunter moved to Smethport, and perhaps John Hunter. Those pioneers, with others in the county from Ceres to Instanter, heard the boom of Perry's victorious cannon on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, and the weakening reply of the British guns. Their patriotism told them the story of victory long before positive news arrived.

John Wallace was a surveyor in the Instanter neighborhood in 1810. He it was who surveyed the lots for I. Rookens, south of the town; for John Hunter, on Marvin creek; for Seth Marvin, on the Nunundah; also for William Neilson, Nathaniel B. Bowens, James Travis, George Vantayle, Lorin Phillips, Thomas Lazenby, Daniel Cornell, David Combs, Paul Busti, Henry Dukintash, Reuben Priest, Joseph Phillips, John Robson, Joshua Loree, Solomon Tracy, Robert Armstrong and Louis Bronkart. He surveyed Peter Hankinson's mill lot in October, 1810, on the east side of the creek.

In May, 1817, Benjamin B. Cooper acknowledged a plat of the lands claimed by him in the fourth east Allegheny district as surveyed that year by Brewster Freeman, over the surveys of 1792. The lands were conveyed in 1812 by Paul Busti, attorney for the Holland Land Company, to B. B. Cooper and O. W. Ogden. In 1814 other tracts were conveyed to Joseph McElvaine. On this tract, within Sergeant township, Cooper had the town of Instanter surveyed in 1817, and acknowledged this plat May 30, that year. There are

four public squares shown, together with church lots and cemetery, all donated to the people who would settle here. W. J. Colegrove is positive that this is a resurvey and new entry.

The assessment of Sergeant township for 1836–37, made by William McAllister, gives the following names of resident tax-payers: D. A. Easterbrooks, G. and William Easterbrooks, Joseph Rhodes, William Palmer, Ransom, Simeon and Samuel Beckwith, Jacob Slyoff, Joel Bishop, Joseph Lucas (now living), William P. Wilcox (saw-mill owner), Asa Messinger (the Baptist preacher), J. Barnett, E. G. Wilson, George W. Dix, D. J. M. Howard, William A. Clough, R. S. B. Johnston, Simon J. Robins, Perry Preston, C. P. Johnson, A. J., William M. and Ann Swift, J. B. Wagor, J. M. Clark, Thomas Stafford, Lewis H. Beadle, Eliphalet Covill, Joseph P. King, John Montgomery (Jacob Ridgway's Clermont farm of 376 acres was assessed $1,180.50), J. Garlick, Lot Coats, Richard Wildey, Thomas Hockey, J. W. How, — Marsh, J. F. Gallup and William McAllister.

Teutonia dates back to March, 1843, when the Society of Industry (Henry Ginal, agent) established the town four miles west of Ginalsburg. The principles of this society varied a little from the older Fourier system. The capital was $40,000, the acreage 40,000, including the coal hills. In the year named there were 450 inhabitants, a school-building and seventy or eighty log dwellings. This community divided their purchase into several districts, in each of which a town was projected. Clothing and food were distributed from the commercial store, married women were not compelled to work for the community, and all religious forms were tolerated. At Ginalsburg there were then 100 inhabitants. A stone school-house, a steam saw-mill, a pottery and a furnace were projected. The dwellings were frame buildings. In 1875, when Mr. John Forest went to Clermont as paymaster for the Buffalo Coal Company, there were remains of the houses. It was a communial affair, which, like most of that class, fell to pieces. Ginalsburg is also a town of the past. The old Wernwag farm house was at Clermont.

This township may be considered as still in a primitive condition. A few prosperous settlements exist; but its greater area is still clothed in its native trees. The construction of the Clermont and Johnsonburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad system now passes through the township and already the effects of its presence are visible.

CLERMONT.

P. E. Scull, who died at Smethport, in 1867, came here early in the "twenties," as an agent of Jacob Ridgway, and in 1821 cleared the old Bunker Hill farm.... In 1827 the Red Mill was built near Clermont by I. Burlingame, who did the mason work. On the mill dam J. Green, J. Garlick and J. King worked. Ben Colegrove split rails for fencing the nursery and Orlo J. Hamlin and Kenny were attorneys in the Crooker litigation. The mill was built immediately after Paul E. Scull took the agency. Scull told Ridgway that it had a capacity of eight bushels, and the proprietor was amazed at such an extensive concern being erected in the wilderness.

In the year 1827 the Clermont farm and store of Scull & Lee were in existence. Jonathan Colegrove was succeeded in July, 1852, as agent by W. J. Colegrove, the present agent, the former being general agent from 1817 to 1852.... In May, 1847, the taverns of I. D. Dunbar and M. Goodwin were opened in Sergeant.... G. R. Moore & Son's mill at Clermont was burned July 17, 1887, with 100,000 feet of hemlock lumber, one car of bark and four

empty cars. Their new mill, three miles below, was being built at this time .... the Clermont saw-mill of C. H. Moore was burned in September, 1889.

Supt. W. C. Henry, of the fuel department of the National Transit Company, furnished some data, in 1885, concerning the gas wells about six miles east of Kane, from which the gas supply is drawn for the city of Bradford, and most of the National Transit Company's pump-stations in the northern field. They have secured through purchase and by drilling ten wells north of the McKean and Elk county line on warrants 2,675, 2,729, 2,676, 2,723, 2,684, 2,695 and 2,685. Seven of the ten wells produce gas, and the other three are either salt water wells or failures for gas or oil. At some of these wells a showing of oil is found in a brown sand having a thickness of from twenty to twenty-four feet, which Mr. Henry has termed the oil sand to distinguish it from the gas sand which is found about ninety feet below. Where this gas sand has been drilled through it has been demonstrated to have a thickness of from five to seven feet. The No. 5 well, on the southeastern corner of Warrant 2,684, reached 1,943 feet where the gas sand was a depth of five feet. Well No. 6 is in the eastern part of 2,676, where a six-feet vein of sand begins at 1,776 feet. At the suggestion of Mr. Schultz, of Wilcox, this well was torpedoed, showing 250 feet of oil and 250 feet of water after standing thirty days.

The National Transit Company No. 7, known as the Frank Andrews well, is located in the northeastern corner of Warrant 2,675, and is a large gas well. The oil sand was struck at a depth of 1,762 feet and the gas sand at 1,862.

Clermont Cemetery Association was incorporated July 19, 1879, on petition of L. Steinham, L. Boyer, Jacob Hafner, Caspar Hafner and John Martin.

Clermont Lodge, 949, I. O. O. F., was organized June 7, 1877, with the following named members: W. E. Butts, Robert Dick, Walter Dick, Robert Jaap, L. J. Lewis, John Lee, James Morgan, George Morgan, J. H. Tate, Andrew Reynolds. The names of past grands are John C. Martin, Robert Dick, J. H. Tate, W. E. Butts, John Lee, James Morgan, Andrew Reynolds, A. M. Schmelz, George G. Windman, Edward Tracy, John Wilson, Alexander Muir, George T. Brown, W. A. Russell, James Davidson, A. W. Taylor, John O. Sonbergh, James Hamilton, James Robertson, John T. Cunningham, John W. Steinhauer, I. J. McCandless, Samuel Bedford, Addison Fluent, Jacob Amend, Adam Hafner, George W. Weaver. The names of secretaries are James Morgan (one year), W. E. Butts (one year), and J. H. Tate (nine years). The present number of members is eighty-seven and value of property $2,500. Dr. A. K. Corben, N. G.; Frank Hafner, V. G.; Jacob Amend, Asst. Sec.; Addison Fluent, trustee, and J. O. Sonbergh, representative, were elected in October, 1889.

The Clermont Union Church Society elected the following named officers in October, 1889: John O. Sonbergh, president; J. H. Tait, secretary, and Samuel Bedford, treasurer.

A Sunday-school was organized at Clermont in December, 1889, with S. Bedford, superintendent; Mrs. Harrington, assistant; Sophia Hafner, organist; Maggie Bedford, assistant; Albert Anderson, treasurer, and Jennie McKendrick, secretary.

CHAPTER XXI.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF KANE.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP——GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY—OIL WELLS AND LANDS—LUMBER COMPANY—OIL FIELDS AND ENTERPRISES—POPULATION—OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890—GEN. KANE—THE SENECA HUNTERS—FOREST FIRES—TOWN OF JO-JO—LARGE SALE OF OIL INTERESTS.

BOROUGH OF KANE——ORIGIN OF NAME—COL. KANE AND DAVID CORNELIUS—POPULATION—THE PLACE IN 1869-74—ELECTION—SCHOOLS—THE BOARD OF TRADE—NATURAL GAS COMPANIES—WATER COMPANY—BANK AND INDUSTRIES—HOTELS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP lies wholly within the sixth bituminous coal basin. It is the birthplace of the East branch of the Tionesta, the headwaters of which—West run and Wind run—rise in the Kane neighborhood, enter the East branch southwest of Kane, whence the river flows northwest into Hamilton township. A feeder of the south branch of the Kinzua (Hubert run) rises within Kane borough, flows by the Sulphur spring, joins the south branch two miles north, whence this branch flows into Hamilton township. Crane creek rises in the extreme southwest. Wilson run, just south of Kane, receives Dalson's run three miles southeast and flows by Sergeant village into Elk county. A few tributaries of West Clarion flow southeast across the east township line, while Fife run flows northwest across the northeast corner of the township. The highest point measured is near the Sergeant township line or divide, between Beckwith and Glad runs, being 2,150 feet above tide level, and the lowest point on the north line, where the south branch enters Hamilton township, 1,400 feet. The depot at Kane is 2,020 feet, at Sergeant 1,716 and at Wetmore 1,808 feet above ocean level. The average thickness of exposures in the township above water level is 575 feet, of which coal measures and conglomerate show 175, Mauch Chunk and Pocono 325, and red Catskill 75 feet, while the highest stratum is the shale cap near Kane, and the lowest on the south branch, where seventy-five feet of the upper Catskill appears. The shale cap of the Clermont coal forms the summits, and from the drift covering of this cap the rock used in the cellar of the late Gen. Kane's house was excavated. Fifteen years after the building of this house a shaft was put down seventy-five feet near by to explore the Clermont deposit; owing to the escape of gas the cautious laborers retired, but in two or three days they were able to resume work, as the flow was exhausted.

On the old Kittanning trail, north of this house, the Indians of long ago used to camp, and to-day there is the fire-clay which formed the rest for beds of Clermont in ages past. Around Kane, however, what remains of this coal deposit was explored and found wanting, in a commercial sense. The Alton coal was opened on the Howard Hill road and in the Swede settlement southwest of the borough at an elevation of 1,980 feet above the ocean, or forty feet below the level of Kane depot.

The Johnson run sandstone at this point is highly fossiliferous. The cuttings on Clarion summit at Kane show its pink-yellow hue and regular blocks of forty feet depth. The color is derived from the equal distribution of iron

through its parts, as shown in the prismoidal blocks used in the Leiper memorial church at Kane. The kindred Kinzua creek sandstone also abounds here. The Olean conglomerate here averages about sixty feet in thickness, but one mile from Wetmore, on the road to Blesses, it is found in detached blocks 1,890 feet above ocean level.

The Ernhout & Taylor well No. 2, in the southeast corner of Warrant 3,215, was drilled to a depth of 1,990 feet between March 12 and May 9, 1878, and subsequently lowered ten feet through a fine, dark, oil-impregnated sand. The record kept by M. M. Schultz shows the opening 1,730 feet above tide, through forty feet of loam and sand, followed by gray slate, red shale, sand, shells and soft, gray slate, down 1,980 feet, when ten feet of dark, oil-impregnated sand was brought up, and from 1,990 to 2,000 feet, the oil containing coffee grounds. The well was cased down 364 feet, but when it was evident that oil would not yield in commercial quantities this casing was withdrawn, and the phenomena witnessed in the old Wilcox well repeated here by an eleven-minute water-spout, winning for this the title, "Kane Geyser well." This spout reached various heights, from 75 feet to 138, and in winter, when the ice king would grasp the stream, ice would form so as to show a high, transparent stand-pipe. The Coburn Dry Hole, one and one-half miles north of Sergeant depot, reached a depth of 2,263 feet in August, 1879, and casing inserted for 357 feet. At a depth of 148 feet, and again at 212 feet, oil appeared; at 610 feet gas; at 1,953 feet oil; at 2,238 feet Bradford sand; at 2,093 gas, and at 2,263 slate and sand. The Kane Geyser well was stopped by Dr. Crossmire and others, who day after day made trial to control its wild flow.

The Kane *Blade* of February, 1880, notices the purchase of 250 acres of oil land on Warrants 3,760 and 3,786 by H. O. Ellithorpe; the drilling of the Clemenger & Hunt well, on the James Brothers' land, and the Winsor purchase of 150 acres on 3,760.

Wilcox well No. 1, on Warrant 2,723, six miles east of Kane, and one mile north of the line of Elk county, was drilled to a depth of 1,943 feet in June, 1881, and filled to a depth of fifty feet with oil in one night. The Adams well, on Warrant 2,676, was put down in this neighborhood in 1865. The Wilcox Company comprised A. I. Wilcox, D. A. Wray, H. W. Williams and others.

In November, 1883, the Ridgway Lumber Company purchased 2,500 acres of land near Kane for $58,000. The tract was estimated to contain from six to eight millions feet of cherry, with other varieties of hardwood and hemlock.

In January, 1886, the Kane Oil field, or New Black Sand field, appeared so worn out that the oil map, hanging in the Thompson House, was turned by the scouts wallwards, and many operators deserted the field. On January 28, however, the foresight of the scouts was rendered unreliable, for on that day the Kane Company's well touched sand at a depth of 2,207 feet, and, penetrating it for six feet, found a 125-barrel well. This well was drilled on Lot 426, a little less than three months after the Craig & Cappeau well was drilled (November 11, 1885), 400 rods south by east. The wells reported finished on February 11, 1886, numbered fifteen. Mr. Murphy's, the Associated Producers', and Chapman & Fickin's wells were dry. Kane Oil Company's well No. 1, on Lot 11, of Griffith's, produced gas, and their well No. 2 seventy-five barrels of oil; P. T. Kennedy's well, on Lot 12, yielded forty-five barrels per day; Simpson & McMullen's, on Lot 19, did not produce; Bayne, Fuller & Co.'s well, on Lot 20, gave 15 barrels; the Associated Producers' wells No. 1 and 2, 77 barrels; Craig & Cappeau's Nos. 1 and 2, 114 barrels; Roy, Archer & Clemenger's wells yielded gas, also Tennent & Co.'s, while the new well referred to above gave 125 barrels per day, and gave new life to the district, leading to

an increase of ten, by February 11, from the twenty-six wells in existence January 28. By April 10, the Kane Oil Company had six wells in the field, No. 6 producing 225 barrels, and No. 1, 145 barrels. The Union Oil Company had seven wells of from 70 to 197 barrels per day; Coast & Thyng's No. 1 yielded 242 barrels, while Shirley and Hochstetler, Andrews & Co., and Reed & Brown wells, were all producers.

In January, 1889, the firms of West & Co. and Davis & Co. drilled for oil on Warrant 3,131, in Wetmore, two and one-half miles north of Kane. At 1,773 feet they tapped the oil sand, but not satisfied with the promise of a ten-barrel well, they continued the boring to 1,956 feet, when they struck the heaviest flow of gas known in the Kane region.

The first gas well in the Kane field was struck in the fall of 1884. To-day the pressure varies from 200 to 1,200 pounds to the square inch. On November 11, 1885, this field yielded its first oil.

Wetmore township, in 1880, had a population of 1,438. In 1888 there were 184 Republican votes, sixty-one Democratic, eighteen Prohibitionist and three Labor-Unionist, or a total of 266, on which figures the population is estimated to be 1,330. A number of unnaturalized residents, however (Swedes, Italians, Germans), place the true population far above this.

The township officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Charles Hedman, Peter Nelson; school directors, P. A. Carlquist, E. W. Campbell; constable, G. N. Jackson; auditor, John Selin; town clerk, C. L. O'Kerlind; justice of the peace, Eric Erickson; collector, William Wilkins; judge of election, J. O. Liddell; inspectors, John McNall, Neil C. McEwen.

In 1855 Gen. Kane came to the upper Clarion with a number of friends, where his father and the widow of Mr. Leiper owned lands. The party took up their quarters in Williamsville, on the Elk county side of the Wilcox farm. In 1856 Mrs. Kane accompanied her husband into the wilderness, and that year the General instructed Erastus Burlingame in geology, and had him join the explorations of that year. In 1859 he selected the country around Kane for his home, and in 1860 began the building of the present Kane home. On the opening of hostilities the place was deserted, and the cut stone, which was intended for the building, was stolen and used in filling the railroad embankment. In 1864, however, the work of building was resumed, but the pioneer saw-mill, built in 1864, burned in 1867, and delayed progress.

Evidences of prehistoric occupation are not wanting. There are three earthworks or forts, each from two to four feet high, and about one mile apart. They resemble each other, being all of a true circle and about fifty paces across the center, and are evidently of great age, as large trees have grown up their embankments. One contains from eight to ten small mounds with a deep hole in the center, and all are situated on high land far from water. Two cannon balls or shells were found at Kane when excavating for a round-house. They are supposed to be reminders of the soldiers of the Revolution.

In May, 1880, the Seneca hunters, with their women and children, camped below Kane in the great pigeon roosts. Their object was to feed on young pigeons, which they intended to capture and kill chicken fashion, but owing to some miscalculation, they arrived at the wrong time, and so had to evacuate the location in the face of starvation, as they had no arms to bring down the hitherto despised old birds.

The forest fires around Kane in May, 1888, originated near Wetmore, destroying three houses at Swamp Lodge, the Clinton Oil Company's stock and property; the Boston Oil Company's rigs and tanks; Treat & Mallory's rigs and tanks, while much of the country between Kane and Mount Jewett was

burned over. The clothes-pin factory of Howells, Moffitt & Co., of West Kane, was destroyed that month.

The town of Jo Jo, which sprang into existence in the winter of 1885–86, was practically deserted in April of the latter year. In October, 1889, the name of the place was changed to Joville, and a post-office established there, with Thomas J. McCann, master. The Kane Oil Field Railroad, built in 1886, had the tracks removed, and the James Brothers' milling interest, or Weaver's mill, was moved to Alton.

About the heaviest deal that has been made here for some time was made between J. T. and W. Griffith and parties who owned a large oil interest near the western limit of Kane. This interest consists of twenty-two producing wells, and was purchased by the Griffiths for $80,000.

BOROUGH OF KANE.

The town was named in honor of Thomas L. Kane. He and David Cornelius were the first of the white men to settle here, and Mr. Kane was also the first in Pennsylvania to volunteer his services to the government at the commencement of the civil war, he having been colonel of the famous Bucktail Regiment, dying on Christmas Day, 1883. His sons are Elisha, Evan O. and Thomas L., and with creditable zeal they are carrying out the public-spirited policy adopted by their father, the honorable and distinguished founder of the place, doing their utmost to advance the community in all that is possible for man to accomplish.

Kane borough, which was included in Wetmore township in 1880, gave, in 1888, 163 Republican, 117 Democratic, 37 Prohibition and three Labor-Unionist votes, or a total of 320. The figures multiplied by six give an approximate of the present number of residents as 1,920, but local authorities place it much higher. In January, 1890, Robert Campbell, city assessor, reported a population of 1,925.

In December, 1869, a large hotel (164x122 feet, four stories) was completed; the railroad restaurant was carried on by the Nicholses; the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company's park of 600 acres was laid out; the Catholic church building, 40x60 feet, was completed prior to this time by Father Voisard. Rev. Goodrich preached to the Methodists in a log house; the school-building was completed, while the Swedes held religious meetings on Fraley street. In 1871 O. D. Coleman, Leonard & Meese, and Robert Lafferty, were the leading merchants. The large saw-mill (Kane's) was burned in July, 1867, entailing a loss of $75,000. The commercial interests of Kane in 1871 were represented by F. W. Meese, J. Davis, O. D. Coleman and M. W. Burk, merchants; R. E. Looker and P. Burns, grocers; D. T. Hall, of the Kane House; J. D. Leonard, postmaster; J. D. Barnes, foreman of steam saw-mill; William Bartholomew, butcher; M. Crotty, shoemaker; James Hyde, machinist, and William Gannon, locomotive engineer. The railroad buildings at Kane were destroyed by fire May 10, 1874.

Election.—The charter election of Kane borough was held February 15, 1887, when W. B. Smith received 235 votes for burgess (being the total vote cast). George Griffith, J. McDade, O. D. Coleman, J. C. Myers, H. H. Corson and R. W. Smith were elected members of council; J. H. Grady, O. B. Lay, P. J. Daly, M. W. Moffitt, J. Davis and R. M. Campbell received each a full vote for school directors; C. V. Gillis was chosen justice; Robert Campbell, assessor; Henry McConnell, collector; F. A. Vanorsdall, auditor; Dan Matthews, constable; John Wegley, high constable; William Turby, judge, and A. Peterson, inspector of elections. W. B. Smith was elected burgess in

J. P. Griffith

1888. In February, 1889, Joshua Davis and E. H. Long received each 126 votes. The matter was decided by the court declaring the office vacant and appointing M. W. Moffitt, burgess. A. Y. Jones was chosen justice, receiving 130 votes, while D. T. Hall received only 117.

The following is the vote cast in the borough in February, 1890:

Water Tax—For, 190; against, 44.

Burgess—M. W. Moffitt, R., 107; George Kinnear, D., 81; N. M. Orr, I., 85.

Council—W. B. Smith, R., 172; C. E. Brown, R. & P., 128; T. H. Ryan, R., 99; P. McHale, D., 98; William O'Connor, D., 81; James Cochran, D., 81; Dr. W. J. Armstrong, I., 39; Webb Evans, I., 34; G. W. Neuls, I., 37; O. B. Lay, P., 38; D. Staples, P., 22.

School Directors—T. S. James, R. & P., 150; Albert Peterson, R. & P., 139; Dr. J. L. Wright, D., 102; Edward Brooder, D., 88; William Hubard, I., 35.

Constable—R. E. Looker, R., 160; James F. Wood, D., 59; Davis Smiley, P. & I., 49.

High Constable—H. N. Cummings, R., 121; John McDonough, D., 80; D. M. Longshore, P. & I., 64.

Auditor—Dennie Davis, R., 134; E. H. Long, D., 88; W. O. Marvin, P., 20; Willis Jackson, I., 32.

Tax Collector—R. E. Looker, R., 96; James F. Wood, D., 38; Davis Smiley, P. & I., 34; C. V. Gillis, I., 103.

Judge of Election—F. W. Meese, Sr., R., 133; D. T. Hall, D., 86; William Blew, P. & I., 55.

Inspector of Election—W. H. Davis, R., 137; Richard Kerwin, D., 85; Milton Craven, P., 24.

Schools.—The Kane school-building was erected in 1883 at a cost of about $12,000. In 1885 W. P. Eckles was principal, with Misses Jones and Hodges, assistants. R. Campbell is president of the school board, O. B. Lay, secretary, W. J. Armstrong, treasurer, and Charles Roos, Grady and McKnight unofficial members. The schools are presided over by C. D. Higby. The teachers are Kate Ryan, Irene Davis, Florence Olmsted and May Norris. The Convent school-building was erected in 1882, and has been attended by three sisters of the Benedictine Convent. The enrollment is over 150.

The Board of Trade.—Of this organization Joshua Davis is president; J. T. Griffith and Eugene J. Miller, vice-presidents; U. M. Orr, secretary, and E. Davis, treasurer. This organization gave authority to the treasurer to offer the following inducements: Free building sites. Sites in desirable locations will be sold outright for manufacturing purposes at one-half the current prices of adjacent lots, or, will be furnished on lease, rent free in any year when twenty men (daily average) are employed about the works. Free gas. In cases of manufactures where the number of hands employed is large in proportion to the quantity of fuel consumed, the gas companies will furnish gas free for one or more years, according to the number of hands employed. Free lumber. Rough lumber for factory buildings will be donated in special cases.

Natural Gas Companies.—In October, 1883, Elisha K. Kane commenced the construction of a system of natural gas supply for Kane, and in December, 1883, Kane Gas Company (limited), consisting of J. H. Snow, Henry McSweeney and Charles P. Byron, all of Bradford, and E. K. Kane, of Kane, filed articles of association at the county seat. In August, 1884, the limited partnership was succeeded by the Kane Gas Light and Heating Company, a

chartered corporation of the State (capital, $10,000—100 shares). In September, 1884, Messrs. Byron, McSweeney and Snow successively sold their interests, and J. D. Brooder, Elizabeth D. Kane and Joshua Davis succeeded them. September 29, 1885, the company reorganized under the natural gas act. At first the company purchased its gas from the National Transit Company, but in May, 1884, they drilled a well at the north end of Fraley street, and obtained an abundant supply of gas at the depth of 2,488 feet. Before means could be devised for confining the gas, the roar of its escape could be plainly heard at a distance of eight miles, and the company were threatened with suits for damage on account of loss of sleep by the neighbors. To avoid interruption of supply during repairs of well, a second gas well half a mile south of Kane was drilled in 1885. The excellent sand and evidences of oil found in these two wells encouraged Mr. Clemenger to try another "wild-cat," and the discovery of the Kane oil field. The company's mains have been extended with the growth of the town, and now (in August, 1889) they are laid in every street of Kane, and branches extend to the three villages of West Kane, North Kane and East Kane, while the value of the entire plant is estimated at $40,000.

In 1887 the Citizens' Gas Company (capital $5,000) was chartered as a competing line. James McDade, president; J. T. Griffith, vice-president, and W. A. Holgate, originated the project and pushed it to success. Mains were laid on the four principal streets of Kane, and a branch to East Kane was constructed. A well was drilled on Fraley street and another on sub. 343, but the latter has since been disposed of. The plant is worth about $12,000, the principal stockholders having procured loans to the company for the excess over the capital. The immediate result of the competition was a reduction in price of gas from $2 per stove, monthly, to 90 cents and $1 per stove.

Water Company.—Spring Water Company of Kane (capital $40,000) was incorporated in 1887, the principal stockholders being Elizabeth D. Kane, Elisha K. Kane, Joshua Davis, H. J. James and M. W. Moffitt, all of Kane. Water is obtained from Hubert run, one mile north of the town, the entire valley being preserved in timber for its protection. It is propelled by natural gas introduced in lieu of steam into the cylinders of a Worthington duplex pump, through a six-inch cast iron main to two 600-barrel wooden tanks, elevated twenty feet above the highest point of ground in the borough. From this reservoir distributing mains are laid on all the principal streets east of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The value of the plant is (August, 1889) about $20,000, paid in by stockholders, the remaining $20,000 of the capital remaining in the treasury for future extensions.

Bank and Industries.—In the Kane Bank, conducted by McDade, Davis & Co., the town has a monetary interest of which it is justly proud. It was founded April 27, 1886. James McDade, Joshua Davis, W. P. Weston and Dr. G. H. Preston are the individual proprietors, and they are all men of influence and enterprise. The office is in the modern McDade building, completed in 1886.

A branch of the Security Building & Loan Association was organized January 30, 1890, with the following named officers: President, Andrew Larson, ten shares; treasurer, D. B. Keelor, ten shares; secretary, Carl Egelin, five shares; board of advisors, Andrew Skoog, ten shares; Albert Peterson, ten shares; Andrew Skoglund, five shares.

In the James Brothers, of whom there are seven, although not all of them are residents of Kane, the town has substantial pillars. Their principal business is the manufacture of lumber, their mills being situated about nine miles

south of Kane, in Elk county. There they cut 12,000,000 feet of hemlock, cherry and poplar annually, and have sufficient timber standing to keep them busy for ten years. They cut mostly yard sizes, and are now just completing a lath mill. At Hinton, W. Va., where J. C. James, assisted by his brother, D. W., is located, they have a mill and other interests, the style of the firm being William James & Sons, the father, now deceased, having founded the business in 1865, taking his son into partnership two years later. They cut yearly 2,000,000 feet of pine, poplar and oak, and from both there and Elk county they make shipments to all parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The business in Kane is in charge of H. J. and T. S. James.

The Griffith Mills were established in 1866, by Thomas Griffith, who conducted them until 1884, when J. T. Griffith leased two of them. A year later he and his brother, Webb, purchased the three mills, which produced 7,000,000 feet of lumber last year. In 1883 the Griffith Brothers established their large store at Kane, and in 1889 invested $80,000 in local oil lands. They carry almost a half interest in the Citizens' Gas Company, and employ from forty to a hundred men.

Probably the largest industry in Kane is the brush-block factory, founded here some four years ago by the Holgate Brothers, the oldest and most widely-known firm in this line in the whole country, the business having been handed down to the present generation from a hundred years back. In February, 1888, Joshua Davis, his son, W. H., and G. W. Neuls, became the sole proprietors, retaining the old title, but adding to it the word company. Mr. Neuls, who gives every detail of the business his personal attention, was with the Holgates fifteen years ago, becoming thoroughly versed in the manufacture of every article made in the factory, including brush heads, brush handles, and white-wash, paste, dust, stove and scrub blocks. They make the finest goods, and their productive capacity is 500,000 to 800,000 gross per annum, the variety of handles made being over 50,000.

The Kane clothes-pin factories are operated by David Howells, M. W. Moffitt and Joshua Davis. The works at West Kane were first opened in the fall of 1889. The process of making these is an interesting one. It is done in just six motions. The first one cuts a four-foot chunk off the log, the second saws a board from the chunk, the third saws the board into square strips, the fourth cuts the strips into clothes-pin lengths, the fifth turns the pin, and the sixth cuts the slot in it. This is done very rapidly, and they are then dried and polished in revolving cylinders, after which they are at once boxed and shipped. The capacity is 300 boxes of 720 pins each per day, or twenty-nine miles in length. In February, 1890, the West & Britton clothes-pin factory was purchased by Howells, Moffitt & Co.

The Carbon Manufacturing Company's Gas-black factory was established in February, 1889, by A. R. Blood and James McDade. The works give employment to three hands and produce $25,000 worth of gas-black annually. W. S. Haskins is foreman.

The Sergeant Chemical Works dates back to 1886, when the Chemical Company was incorporated with L. M. Otto, president; N. B. Bubb, secretary and treasurer; J. B. Coryell, H. C. Bubb, J. F. Tyler, and C. H. Heim (superintendent), members. The works were erected that year and now employ thirty-five hands. The annual product is valued at $75,000. Natural gas is used in this factory as in nearly all others; part of the product goes to Europe.

The La Mont Chemical Works Company, of which J. C. James is president,

H. J. James, treasurer; Joshua Davis, secretary, and J. B. Finch, superintendent, manufacture acetate of lime, charcoal and naphtha, operating what is known as a twelve-retort plant and consuming 3,000 cords of beech, maple and birch woods annually, using natural gas fuel. The works are located three miles south of Kane, have been running seven years, and their products are shipped to the Philadelphia and Boston markets.

The Brooder Wall-Catching Packer was patented by Mr. Brooder August 6, 1886, and May 17, 1887. In the use of the Brooder packer no anchor is required, as a screw purchase, instead of the weight of the tubing, is employed in compressing the rubber, causing it to expand, shutting off the flow of gas or oil outside the packer, forcing the same up through the packer and tubing instead. With this invention Mr. Brooder guarantees the shutting-in of any well, no matter how strong the pressure or at what depth it is to be shut off. The Brooder packers are also used with success in packing off salt water where it is necessary to pull the casing, the packer sustaining the weight of water and the tubing while the casing is being drawn. In January, 1890, John P. Farrell, of the Butler Co-Operative Glass Works, which were burned to the ground the previous spring, recently made Kane a visit to consult with her citizens in regard to bringing the works here. Flattering offers were made to him which were in substance as follows: Ground rent, free; gas from the Kane Gas Light and Heating Company, at exceedingly low rates; and water from the Spring Water Company free. For the site of the works he preferred the land in the "y" formed by the P. & W. and P. & E. Railroads. The gentleman has visited the gas fields in the West and he found no place which pleased him better than Kane.

Hotels.—The Thompson House was leased by R. M. N. Taylor in 1876, when the house was first regularly opened for hotel purposes. In 1877 he was succeeded by C. H. Kemp, formerly of the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, who gave place in 1880 to George W. Jackson. On the removal of the latter Mr. Kemp leased the house and conducted it from 1884 until 1887, when Martin O'Brien leased it. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Kemp resumed the conduct of the house, being the only successful lessee. The house is part of the Kane estate. There are eighty bed-rooms, together with large parlors, etc. There are thirty hands generally employed. A. Y. Jones is the genial clerk.

The Hotel La Mont is conducted by Rick Donovan, who is one of the most popular hosts in the field. The Fleming House is a favorite hostelry, and claims an extensive patronage, while the Kane House is admirably conducted and consequently very popular. There are smaller hotels and boarding houses in the city, which are all doing a fair trade. The St. Elmo was purchased in November, 1889, by John O'Shea.

Churches.—The Kane Methodist Episcopal Church was formerly connected with the Sheffield work; while a circuit its first pastor was Rev. George F. Reeser. Then followed A. S. Goodrich, S. Holland and Wilder (Rev. Wilder being the one who preached to Gen. Grant when he visited Kane), M. Colgrove, L. F. Merritt, M. V. Stone, H. P. Hicks, S. S. Burton, C. Clark, A. H. Bowers, M. Fording, L. A. Chapin, L. F. Merritt, D. M. Carpenter, L. O. Mead, F. A. Mills, W. A. Merriam, J. A. Parsons, C. W. Foulk and J. Bell Neff. Under J. A. Parsons it was made a station. At present the pastor, J. Bell Neff, is putting up a new brick church, which will cost $12,000.* The society was organized in 1864 with the following members: Neil McEwen, Lydia McEwen, Maggie McEwen, Katie McEwen, Mary A. Repine, Joseph

*This church building was dedicated March 16, 1890, Rev. Dr. Williams, of Allegheny College, officiating.

Wegley, Eve Wegley, William Hubbard, Charles Everson, Elizabeth Everson, John A. Mell, Hettie Mell, Theodosia Mell, Robert Campbell, Sarah Campbell, Elizabeth S. James, Mary A. Blew, Laura Campbell, Lucetta Lafferty, Hanna Davis, Ebenezer Edwards, Helen Fisher, Orpha Campbell, Almysa Jane Cummings. The first Methodist Episcopal building was dedicated in December, 1872, and the second February 28, 1875. Rev. John Hicks was pastor in 1872.

The Catholic Church dates back to 1866. Rev. G. A. Voisard signed the records of the Catholic church in 1866, when the work of church building was begun. The house was completed in 1867, at a cost of $686. In 1869 Rev. Mr. Mullowney presided here; in 1871, Rev. De la Rocque; in 1878, Rev. B. Klocker, followed by Rev. Hugh Mullen in 1887. Rev. George Winkler, the present pastor, came in 1888. In 1885 the old church was burned and the people worshiped in Temperance Hall until October 13, when the new church was dedicated by Bishop Mullen, of Erie. Rev. George Winkler, immediately upon taking charge of his mission, began the building of the new church; it is of gothic style, 50x100 feet, with a large and handsome foundation to hold the brick work, which is also solid. The spire from foundation wall to peak of the cross has a height of 131 feet. It will, without the furniture, cost $14,000. The number of families attending this church is eighty. The building, if erected under ordinary contract forms, would cost about $32,000. Under the close supervision of Father Winkler the large church, with great high altar, stained-glass windows, modern pews, etc., has been provided for the people at less than half the cost of the highest bid tendered for the work.

The Presbyterian Church of Kane was organized November 15, 1874, by Rev. J. L. Landis. Robert Field and William Hubbard were installed elders. Pending the erection of a building, services were held in the Thomson House, with Rev. J. M. Gillette, pastor. Mrs. Thomas, aunt of Gen. Kane, may be said to be the donor of the church at Kane to the Presbyterian society. It appears that she was anxious that Gen. Kane's children should be educated in Presbyterian religious ideas, and this, in connection with her desire to build a memorial to her father, Mr. Leiper, suggested this building. The stone was taken from A. A. Clay's quarry, with his permission, and with this exception must be considered her grant to the society here. In building, Henry L. Taylor was architect; the layer of the stone, Gen. Kane; all Masons, and Mrs. Thomas were the leaders in the ceremony of corner-stone laying; and the latter being the principal and an anti-Mason in sentiment, varied from the Masonic ritual in one instance and used the words of the church ritual.

The Congregational Church was organized December 29, 1887, with Joshua Davis, David Howells, A. Y. Jones, John T. Griffith, R. T. Starsmeare, O. D. Coleman, W. A. Holgate and their families members. Rev. George Belsey is pastor, and A. Y. Jones, clerk. The church building, which was completed and dedicated December 9, 1888, cost $13,000. Lemuel Davis and E. B. James are named among the trustees in act of incorporation of April, 1888.

The Baptist Church was organized November 25, 1887, with the following named members: Charles Roos, Mrs. Ella Roos, Emery Davis, Mrs. Margaret Mentice, Mrs. Sarah Ware, Mrs. C. R. Dickey, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Dora Norline, Mrs. Martha Young, P. C. West, Mrs. M. E. West. It was incorporated in May, 1888, the subscribers being C. Roos, P. C. West, E. R. Britton, Emery Davis, Norman Thomas, and their wives, A. D. Clark, A. J. Donachi, O. A. Thomas, Madams Lida Mitchell, Margaret Mentrice, Martha Young, Sarah Ware, Parkhurst, Gillis, Dickie, and Agnes Hanna. Rev. O. R. Thomas is pastor, and Emery Davis clerk. There are twenty-nine members, with property valued at $6,000.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Society of Kane was incorporated September 4, 1888, on a petition signed by August Torstenson, J. A. Carlson, Ole Hanson, J. P. Larson and A. Peterson.

The Free Lutheran Evangelical Church of Wetmore township was incorporated October 27, 1885, on petition of H. Norlin, A. Norman, G. Oberg and C. F. Karlson.

The Kanasholm Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Augustoria Synod was organized in June, 1876, with John Alfred Berling and others trustees.

The Kanasholm Cemetery of Wetmore township was incorporated as the last resting-place of deceased Swedes in September, 1876.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Mission Church dates its beginning December 1, 1888, when Mr. and Mrs. Flynn and daughter, Mrs. Eugene Miller, Mrs. Thomas McClellan, Miss Ella Herrick, Mrs. O'Brien, A. Louisa Long and Mrs. Wilkinson, signed the roll of membership. N. M. Long was the first secretary and J. Elmer Fluke is the present secretary. The membership numbers ten persons, with Rev. A. W. Ryan, pastor.

Societies.—Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., was organized October 28, 1886, with the following named charter members: Claudius V. Gillis, Thomas H. Ryan, Alexander Y. Jones, Joshua Davis, Richard W. Smith, John T. Griffith, David Howells, Edward W. Long, William Turbey, Randolph M. Campbell, Walter B. Smith, James Campbell, Francis A. Lyte, William A. Holgate, Ogden B. Lay, Charles W. Stone, William Hearst, Joseph Manzella, Frank W. Brayton, John J. Stenstrom, Richard T. Starsmeare, Arthur H. Holgate, William E. Blew, J. Frank Tyler, Jacob M. Mock. The three first named have served as masters and F. A. Lyte in 1889; R. W. Smith as secretary, and Joshua Davis as treasurer, with W. B. Smith, master. There are forty-five members with property valued at $1,500.

Lodge 209, K. of P., was instituted July 27, 1888, with the following named officers: C. C., M. A. Bingham; V. C., William B. Beamer; P. A., J. Kingsley; M. at A., R. E. Looker; K. of R. & S., A. E. Myers; M. of F., A. B. Thomas; M. of E., John Fleming; I. G., George N. Jackson; O. G., John Shaner. The names of past and present C. Cs. are M. A. Bingham, A. A. Truxel and William B. Beamer; W. O. Delph was C. C. in February, 1890; John Shaner, A. E. Myers and A. B. Thomas are past chancellors. The names of secretaries are A. D. Swick and A. E. Myers. The present number of members is sixty-four and the value of property is $600.

Kane Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F., is presided over by L. Davis, N. G., and Willis Jackson, Sec. This lodge has a well-equipped hall, and is one of the most prosperous of the Kane societies.

Charles R. Riddle Post, 238, G. A. R., was mustered in March 27, 1888, with R. E. Looker, Com.; George Griffith, S. V. C.; Michael Galvin, J. V. C.; B. F. Burgess, Q. M.; Joshua Davis, Surg.; David Howells, Chap.; D. R. Matthews, O. of D.; R. M. Campbell, O. of G.; A. Y. Jones, Adjt.; Michael McEvoy, S. M; H. McConnell, Q. M. S.; E. J. Collins and T. H. Ryan, trustees. The membership at date of muster included the above named with S. P. Bray, William Brennan, Adam Brodt, Omit Brestle, M. A. Bingham, S. W. Brewer, Murty Dowd, C. H. Franklin, G. N. Jackson, J. R. London, James Landragan, L. N. Mosier, W. H. H. Parker, Philip Quigley, F. W. Patch, William Rose, Sebastian Searles, Peter C. Tripp and Thomas H. Ryan.

Col. Charles J. Biddle, Women's Relief Corps, No 100, was organized March 27, 1888, with Mrs. Jennie Griffith, president; Mrs. Joshua Davis, vice-presi-

dent; Mrs. O. Brestle, junior vice-president; Mrs. George Griffiths, treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Arney, chaplain; Mrs. Ed. H. Long, secretary; Mrs. D. R. Matthews, conductor; Mrs. C. E. Brown, assistant conductor; Mrs. R. E. Looker, guard, and Mrs. James Landragan, assistant guard. The charter members included the above named with Madams Rose Brennan, Martha Blood, T. Crosson, M. Dowd, Hannah Davis, Elizabeth Frazier, Mary Galvin, F. E. Griffith, Mattie Griffith, Jennie Griffith, Ann Howells, E. Landragan, Mary Looker, Margaret Long, J. Matthews, H. McConnell, Mary E. Mock, Abbie Maher, Ellen Quigley, Harriet Ryan, Maggie Sherry, Rosa Smith, S. E. Stewart, L. Thomas, Misses L. Brestle and Mary Long. The Women's Relief Corps is presided over by Mrs. Harriet M. Ryan, with Mrs. Ella Kelts, secretary.

Gen. Thomas L. Kane Camp, S. of V., No. 237, claims J. L. Mitchell as captain, and Claude B. Gillis, first sergeant.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, was organized November 12, 1888, with the following named officials: Willis Jackson, George W. Neuls, John T. Campbell, J. H. Gillis, John E. Fluke, W. H. Morgester, Charles Davis, George Smith, Dennie Davis, F. O. Peterson, G. H. Preston, Webb Evans, Webb Griffith, John W. Griffith. The presidents have been J. T. Campbell and Willis Jackson, while George W. Neuls was serving in 1889. W. H. Morgester, the first secretary, was succeeded in August, 1889, by John W. Griffith. The lodge claims thirty-five members. W. H. Davis was president, and Dennie Davis, secretary, in February, 1890.

In August, 1872, a military company was organized at Kane, with Joseph D. Barnes, captain; Thomas Crosson, lieutenant, and Charles Everson, second lieutenant. The membership was about fifty.

The Columbian League was organized at Kane in April, 1888, with A. A. Truxel, P. C.; T. Diffenderfer, C.; Arthur Morris, V. C.; W. W. Morrison, A. C.; George Wyviel, Sec.; Dr. J. L. Wright, Treas.; R. R. Hughes, Col.; J. McChessney, Chap.; A. N. Russell, Mar.; A. Clemenger and J. G. King, Trustees. This society was organized for mutual benefit, and offered a cheap method of life insurance.

The Loyal Legion claims the following officers: President, Bessie Staples; vice-president, Bessie McDade; recording secretary, Anna Campbell; corresponding secretary, Minnie Parsons; treasurer, Flora Lay; organist, Myrtie Vantassel.

The Kane Catholic Total Abstinence Society was organized in 1873, with John H. Butler, president; —— McKean, treasurer, and James Landragan, marshal..

Kane E. A. U. was organized August 4, 1885, with W. M. Bartlett, chancellor; R. L. Earl, advocate; M. W. Moffitt, president; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Meese, auxiliary; Thomas J. Malone, secretary, and W. H. Davis, treasurer.

Encampment of Knights of Malta at Kane was named in honor or J. T. Griffith. F. B. Booth is E. C., and G. A. Robinson, C.

Branch No. 13, C. M. B. A., was organized in November, 1889, with thirty-eight members. The officers installed were: President, Peter J. Daly; first vice-president, James T. Kelly; second vice-president, Thomas Dwyer; recording secretary, Thomas J. Dolphin; assistant recording secretary, P. J. Sullivan; financial secretary, M. J. Daly; marshal, Patrick Curran; guard, Peter J. Crosson; trustees, John H. Garry, M. O'Shea, James P. Remond, P Curran, B. Crowley.

Miscellaneous.—J. D. Leonard was postmaster at Kane until the appointment of O. G. Kelts in 1886.

In the fall of 1889 a number of citizens met in O. B. Lay's office and organized what is known as the Kane Cemetery Association. At the meeting a committee consisting of Messrs. Joshua Davis, C. H. Kemp and M. W. Moffitt was appointed and instructed to procure the ground. This committee at once commenced work and purchased six acres of Erick Erickson at $100 per acre. Mrs. E. D. Kane donated four acres, making in all ten acres. This land has been fenced in. The services of Alson Rogers, of Warren, were secured, who did the work reasonable, and did it well. A part of the ground has been laid out in lots, and the committee are now ready to dispose of them. The cemetery is situated about half a mile south of the borough, and a graded road leads to and through the grounds.

The location of the town in the wilderness, near where the pioneers of Williamsville settled long ago, is excellent. When Gen. Kane came in later years and looked up from the valley of the Clarion he pictured the tree-covered hills, partially cleared of the forest, and in the openings a thousand happy farm homes. In after years, when the railroad sought a way out of the valley and its builders determined to cross the high divide, he selected the summit for a town site and dreamed great things of its future, seeing in fancy the porticoed houses of a happy people extending over the plateau and stretching away to the valleys. The pioneer dream has been practically fulfilled. Omitting its poetic features the location is all that he pictured, and more than that, for conveniences of life which were not known a decade ago are found here, and great industries, which provide work for the industrious, take the place of fancy's castles. The town is an example of what enterprise may accomplish in a short space of time. It is very young, but very precocious, and the marker of its progress has work daily, for every day adds either a small or large contingent to the mercantile or manufacturing circle and many persons to the community. What history may say of this progressive town at the close of this century depends much on its residents of the present time.

CHAPTER XXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BRADFORD TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF BRADFORD.

JAMES L. ADAMS, manager of the Bradford Beef Company, Bradford, was born in Ossian, Livingston Co., N. Y., October 31, 1847, a son of Leonard and Amy (Crocker) Adams. He left school and served as private in the Union army, Second Army Corps, Third Brigade, Third Division, One Hundred and Twentieth New York State Regiment, Company I, from September 2, 1864, until the end of the war; was discharged June 15, 1865, at Kingston, N. Y., when he returned to school and graduated from the Rushford Academy, Allegany county, N. Y., in 1865; then attended Eastman's commercial school of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated in March, 1866, and then was employed for a time as bookkeeper, when he began the manufacture of cheese, which he continued until 1871. He then sold out his business and moved to McKean county, Penn., where he was employed as superintendent and manager of the cheese factory at Kendall. In 1874 he accepted a position as bookkeeper at Bradford, which he held until 1886, when he became manager of the Bradford Beef Company, which was established by Swift & Co., of Chicago, Ill., in 1883. The business of the company has doubled since Mr. Adams became its manager, and they now sell three car loads of beef per week at Bradford. Mr. Adams was married July 4, 1870, to Miss Emma M. Tyler, of Farmersville, N. Y., and they have two children: Myrtie M. and Carrie L. In politics Mr. Adams is independent. He is a member of the Knights of St. John and Malta and the Knights of Pythias. The parents of Mr. Adams are native-born Americans of English descent; those of Mrs. Adams, James and Malona (Clark) Tyler, are also native-born Americans, and reside at Farmersville, N. Y., where the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Adams was solemnized. Although regular attendants at church, they are not members of any congregation.

H. H. ADSIT, superintendent of the Bradford Oil Company, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 22, 1841, a son of Albert G. and Genette (Montgomery) Adsit, who were natives of Saratoga county, N. Y. The subject of these lines, who is the youngest son in a family of four sons and four daughters, was reared in his native county, and in his boyhood attended the common schools, later becoming a student at Fredonia Academy. In 1858 he began to learn the trade of machinist, and served an apprenticeship of three years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Ellsworth Zouaves," being selected to represent Chautauqua county. The regiment was made up from the entire State, each county and each ward in the cities furnishing one man, who was to be at least five feet ten inches in height, well-built and between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. Mr. Adsit was appointed orderly sergeant of his company. He served faithfully until the expiration of his term of service, and was discharged in 1864; he was wounded twice—neither time seriously. After his discharge he returned to Chautauqua county, and worked at his trade a year. In 1865 he entered into the oil business, and in 1872 was employed

by an English company to go to the West India Islands, taking with him men and tools. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1874, in 1876 he came to Bradford, where he has since been superintendent of the Bradford Oil Company. Mr. Adsit was married in 1878 to Miss Frances Nevens, daughter of William Nevens, of Titusville. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Grace, Bessie and Howard. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Veteran League, of which he is lieutenant-colonel. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

C. P. ALLING, M. D., Bradford, was born in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, February 19, 1838, a son of P. and Eliza L. (Gibbs) Alling, former a native of New York and latter of Connecticut. His father was clerk of Huron county ten years. C. P. is the second in a family of eight children, was given good educational advantages, and after leaving the common schools attended the Western Reserve College, from which he graduated in 1856. He then took a three years' course at Kenyon (Ohio) College, and afterward taught school one year at Milan, Ohio. He began the study of medicine at Norwalk with Dr. John Tifft, completing same with Dr. Charles Merrill, of Cleveland, in the meantime attending lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland; received his degree in 1862, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Lima. The following summer the Doctor enlisted in one of the regiments formed for the defense of the southern border of the State, serving as assistant surgeon, and was discharged in December following. He practiced at Milan three years, and then, in January, 1867, moved to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he remained ten years. While there he served for a time as city physician, was chairman of the board of health, and an active member of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1877 he moved to Bradford, where he remained four years, and in 1881 went to Buffalo, but two years later returned to Bradford, where he has since lived. While in Buffalo he served as city physician and was also surgeon for a railroad company. For five years he has been chairman of the Bureau of Microscopy and Histology in the National Medical Association. While in Buffalo he perfected the "Triumph Inhaler," which seems destined to revolutionize the treatment of all diseases of the head, throat and lungs. The Doctor now has a large practice, which is mostly confined to his office, and has been very successful in his treatment of disease. Dr. Alling was married in March, 1863, to Miss Ruhamah Wakeman, daughter of W. H. Wakeman, and they have two children: Mary E. (wife of Capt. A. A. Fengar) and H. W. (now a medical student in the office of his father.) The Doctor and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM ANDERSON is a prominent flour and feed dealer in Bradford, formerly of Lafayette, same county, where he was postmaster for thirteen years. He also owns a farm of 200 acres, and is largely interested in the production of oil, working ten wells and receiving a royalty on a number of others. Mr. Anderson was born in England, and came with his parents to America in 1828. They settled in McKean county, being among its first settlers, at a time when it was mostly inhabited by Indians and wild animals. His father died in 1832; his mother died at the age of one hundred and three, retaining her mental faculties till the time of her death, December 3, 1889. Of their seven sons, Joseph, James, Thomas, John, Isaac, William and Abraham, three are living: Isaac, in Erie county, Penn., and James and Abraham, in McKean county. The mother was a cousin of John C. Calhoun, the eminent statesman. Mr. Anderson has served as justice of the peace and deputy sheriff of his county. By special act of the legislature he was appointed State road

commissioner, in which capacity he served six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Equitable Aid Union. He was married August 12, 1852, to Sarah Ann Elizabeth Beeman, and they have had four children: Burton J. (killed in a railroad disaster), Jesse E., Eva (wife of Charles Welch, of Newton, Kas.), and Anna A. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

J. L. ANDREWS, proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, Bradford, was born January 19, 1842. He was reared in Bradford county, Penn., and enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvannia Volunteer Infantry, Company D, serving his term of enlistment. He has lived in Bradford since 1875, and has been one of the most active in the promotion of her public interests. He was one of the most prominent movers in the organization of the Bradford Fire Department, and was elected its first chief, serving in that capacity five years, and still enjoys the reputation of having been one of the best chiefs the department has had. He is now serving his third term as a member of the select council of Bradford. In politics Mr. Andrews is a Republican, and he is a member of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R. He was married in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1870, to Miss Blanche, daughter of Col. James T. Henry, and they have two children: James and Blanche Broder.

S. AUERHAIM, dealer in dry goods, millinery, etc., Bradford, is a native of Germany, born November 28, 1838. He was reared in his native country, and his father, Moses Auerhaim, being a merchant, he, when but a child, began to learn the business, serving a regular apprenticeship of three years. In 1850 he came to America, and in New York learned the cigar-maker's trade. He was obliged to rely on himself for support, and as he had not money enough to start the dry goods business, for some time he gave his attention to the manufacture and sale of cigars. He remained in New York until 1866, when he removed to Petroleum Centre, Penn., and there embarked in the dry goods business; later he went to Erie, and from there to Oil City, where he remained five years. In 1879 he located in Bradford, where he now has one of the best dry goods stores in the place. Mr. Auerhaim married Miss Fannie Kuntz, and they have seven children: Selina, Ida, Bertha, Emma, Clara, Samuel and Moses Martin. In politics Mr. Auerhaim is a Republican. He is a member of the Jewish Reformed Church, of which he is a trustee. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

HARVEY S. BAKER, M. D., one of the oldest physicians in Bradford, settled in McKean county in an early day, and has lived to see the wonderful changes in the county in the last half century. When he first came to the county, and for many years thereafter, his practice extended for twenty miles from his home, in all directions, and his professional visits were mostly made on horseback, he carrying his own drug store in his saddle-bags. He has had an extensive practice both in Pennsylvania and New York, and is one of the best-known physicians in the county. Dr. Baker is a native of New York, born May 26 1827, a son of Thomas and Abigail (Shaw) Baker. His grandfather, Abner Baker, was a soldier in the colonial army during the war of the Revolution. Dr. Baker graduated from the Medical Department of the State University of Michigan, March 29, 1855. He was married September 26, 1860, to Nancy J. Comstock, who died in 1878, leaving four children: C. L., R. N., Ernestine and Nancy J. February 23, 1881, Dr. Baker married Nellie M., daughter of Emanulus O. and Lydia (Starkwether) Dickinson, and they have one child, Leala D. Dr. Baker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. BAKER, one of the prominent business men of Bradford, was born

in Allegheny county, Penn., July 13, 1849, son of Daniel and Harriet (Hughes) Baker, natives of Maryland, former of German, and latter of English descent. Mr. Baker remained with his parents in Allegheny City until seventeen years of age, attending school the most of the time, and then went to work in the oil fields, later buying property and working wells for himself until 1875, when he began dealing in torpedoes and nitro-glycerine. In 1878 he removed to Bradford, where he has continued the same business. In politics Mr. Baker is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M., lodge and chapter.

A. F. BANNON, reading clerk of the Pennsylvania State senate, is a well-known figure of McKean county, where he has hosts of friends among all parties. He is a native of the Keystone State, born in Blossburgh, October 13, 1847, and is a son of Patrick and Joanna (Lanergan) Bannon, natives of Ireland. His parents came to America in 1841, and soon thereafter settled in Blossburgh, Penn. When he was twelve years of age the subject of these lines was put to work with his father in the mines, an occupation he followed ten years. As he was obliged to work at an age when most boys are at school, his educational advantages were necessarily very limited; but being of a studious disposition, and having a natural thirst for knowledge, he attended night-school, thus obtaining a fair education. In the year after reaching his majority, being determined to seek other employment, he secured a situation as clerk in a grocery store in Blossburgh; and so well did he improve his opportunities that, in 1872, he was enabled to start in business for himself. In 1875 he closed out his store, and in 1877 removed to McKean county, where he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad Company at Kendall Creek. A year later he embarked in the coal business, in which he continued five years, when, having purchased valuable oil property, he sold out and devoted his attention to the production of oil, a business he is thoroughly acquainted with. In politics Mr. Bannon has for a long time been a prominent Republican, and in 1883 he was chairman of the county committee. In 1880 he was elected coroner of the county; between the years 1885 and 1888 he served as sheriff of the county, and in 1889 he was appointed to his present position of reading-clerk of the Pennsylvania State senate, his services commencing with the session of that year. He has two years to serve, so that his voice will be heard in that distinguished body in 1891. Mr. Bannon was married August 25, 1870, at Corning, N. Y., to Mary J., daughter of Samuel Carlyle, and they have three children: Anthony F., William P. and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bannon is a member of Lodge No. 133, A. O. U. W., and represented his lodge in the grand lodge in 1883.

H. F. BARBOUR, editor of the Bradford *Evening Star*, Bradford, was born in Chemung county, N. Y., March 14, 1845, the youngest of five children that lived to maturity of J. N. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Barbour, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Connecticut. His mother died just as he reached manhood. His father, over eighty, is now residing near Elmira, N. Y. The subject of these lines was reared in his native county, and here obtained his rudimentary education, and at the age of sixteen entered Alfred University. After three years he left college to prepare himself for his life work as publisher and editor, the University, at the commencement in 1889, voluntarily granting him an honorary diploma and degree of Master of Arts. In March, 1869, he received an appointment in the Government printing office at Washington, where for three years he held the Greek cases. In 1872 he came to McKean county and purchased the Smethport *Miner*. In 1884 he sold the *Miner* and bought a half interest in the Bradford *Evening Star*. A year later he purchased his partner's interest and organized The Star Publishing Com-

pany, of which he is president, and owner of more than three-fourths of the stock. He is an able writer, aggressive and forcible, but never scurrilous; is an out-and-out Republican, and the *Star*, being conducted in the interests of that party, has proved of great benefit to the Republican cause of McKean county. The *Star* is published daily, and has the largest circulation in the county, indeed, remarkably large for a city like Bradford. Mr. Barbour is an indefatigable worker, and the success the paper has attained is due to his untiring energy and his ability as publisher and editor. He is an active member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar. Mr. Barbour was married at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., September 17, 1873, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. H. and Jane (Smith) Peck, her father having been a minister in the Methodist Church for several years, in McKean county, but now living in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour have one child, Ward W., a lad of fifteen years.

J. S. BARLOW, alderman of the First Ward, Bradford, Penn., was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 20, 1849, a son of A. S. and Margaret (Phelps) Barlow, the former of English and German, and the latter of Irish descent. His father was a prominent citizen of Rochester and later moved to Chicago, Ill., where he was extensively engaged in the real estate business. J. S. Barlow attended the schools of Rochester and also the Satterlee Institute, and, when a boy, clerked in a grocery store, a business he carried on for himself for a time in Rochester. In 1869 he moved to Pennsylvania and, for a time, was engaged in refining oil in the lower oil fields; then went to Butler county and embarked in the grocery business. In 1878 he came to Bradford and engaged in the oil business, producing oil in the Bradford fields. He was elected constable in 1878, served nine years, and in 1888 was elected to his present position. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Barlow was married in Rochester, in 1871, to Miss Maggie Ward, a native of Rochester, N. Y., of Irish descent, daughter of Anthony Ward, and they have one child, William. Mrs. Barlow is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of the Select Knights.

B. H. BARR, superintendent and general manager for the C. F. McAmbley Lumber Company, Bradford, was born in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., July 11, 1852, the eldest of eight children of Henry W. and Statira (Sears) Barr, former a native of New York, and latter of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a lumber dealer, was a pioneer settler of McKean county, being at the head of the Tuna Lumber Company. B. H. Barr was given good educational advantages, and was a clerk for his father for several years. In 1879 he entered the employ of the Ridgway Lumber Company, an extensive concern, operating at Ridgway, Elk county, and elsewhere, remaining with them three years, and has since 1886 been with the C. F. McAmbley Lumber Company at Bradford. Mr. Barr was married in 1886, at Kendall Creek, McKean Co., Penn., to Luella R., born June 29, 1853, a daughter of P. and Clarissa (Owens) Ackley, and they have one child, Lulu. In politics Mr. Barr is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

J. L. BARRETT (deceased), late manager for the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, at Bradford, Penn., was born in Steuben county, N. Y., July 16, 1859, a son of Charles and Margaret (Christler) Barrett, former of English and latter of English-German descent. He began the study of telegraphy before he was twelve years old, and in 1874 was given charge of an office on the Erie Railroad. In 1877 he came to Bradford, and was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company until 1883, when the operators had a strike, and

he worked an independent line between the oil exchanges in Bradford until 1884, in which year he accepted the position of manager for the Postal Telegraph Cable Company at Bradford. Mr. Barrett was married October 12, 1881, in Bradford, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Albert DeGolier, and to this union one child, Paul D., was born. Mr. Barrett died August 28, 1889. In politics he was a Republican, and socially he was treasurer of the Royal Arcanum.

G. W. BARTLETT, general superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company at Bradford, Penn., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 20, 1856, a son of James P. and Frances (Harris) Bartlett, natives of New Hampshire, and of English descent. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1877, then went west, and obtained a position in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Council Bluffs, where he remained two years; then moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed as civil engineer by the Erie Railroad Company, and from there went to Port Jervis, same State, where he became chief clerk in the superintendent's office. Here he remained until appointed road master of the Delaware Division of the Erie road, and subsequently was promoted to superintendent of the Rochester Division, with headquarters at Rochester. In 1887 he was again promoted by the Erie Company to the position of superintendent of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Galion, Ohio, but in 1888 he resigned to accept his present position, and located at Bradford. He is a young man of good business ability, and his various promotions have been the results of his integrity and strict business principles. He married in 1883, and has two sons: Francis Harris and Robert Duncan. In politics he is a Republican.

W. W. BELL, cashier of the First National Bank, Bradford, was born in McKean county, Penn., April 6, 1854, a son of Horatio and Ann Mary (Leonard) Bell, who were natives of New York, of English descent. His father was a successful lumberman until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was elected captain of Company G, and served in that capacity until he was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. W. W. is the elder of two children. He attended the common school and also a select school in his boyhood and youth; when sixteen years old he obtained a position in a bank in a neighboring town. Here he remained five years. In April, 1876, he was appointed cashier of the bank of Canisteo, N. Y., which position he held four years, and in April, 1880, came to Bradford to accept the position of assistant cashier in the First National Bank, which he filled only nine months, when he was promoted to his present incumbency. He is well qualified for this responsible position, which he has now held over nine years. Mr. Bell was married at Cuba, N. Y., in August, 1877, to Mary E., daughter of M. U. Underwood, and they have five children: William Lawrence, Mary, Leonard J., Donald W. and Margaret E. In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican.

JOHN ALEXANDER BELL, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Scotland about 1840, a son of John and Elizabeth (Steele) Bell, who died in that country. John A. Bell immigrated to America in 1853, and thence to Canada West, where he remained four years with his brother. While there he learned the machinery moulders' trade, and returned to Buffalo, where he worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served two years as corporal of his company. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, after which he re-enlisted in Company I, New York Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the knee at the battle of Hatch's run, and again in the

shoulder at Petersburg. He was sent to the hospital in 1864, and remained there until mustered out of service in 1865. After the close of the war he resided in Buffalo until 1871, when he moved to Olean and remained until 1877, thence to Fort Smith, Ark., where he engaged in farming for one year; thence to Kansas, and in 1883 came to Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., where he has since resided. In 1872 he married Miss Emma A., daughter of William S. Morris, of Bradford township, and they have one child, Elmer Julian. Mr. Bell is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Union Veteran Union of Bradford; also of the Machinery Moulders' Union. His wife is a member of the Free Methodist Church and of the Women's Christain Temperance Union of DeGolier.

G. G. BENNETT, grocer, Bradford, was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., October 4, 1836, a son of G. K. and Mary E. (King) Bennett, natives of New York. They moved to Crawford county, Penn., when the subject of these lines was a boy, and he made that his home until coming to Bradford in 1878. He keeps a full line of groceries, both foreign and domestic, and his prices are always as low as the lowest. Mr. Bennett was married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1866, to Miss Mary Aldrich, daughter of Adam Aldrich, and they have had a family of three sons, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bennett is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W.

G. E. BENNINGHOFF, M. D., Bradford, was born in Petroleum Centre, Venango Co., Penn., February 10, 1854, a son of George and Julia (Baney) Benninghoff, natives, also, of Pennsylvania, of German descent. In 1867 his parents moved to Meadville, Penn., where they still live. He was given good educational advantages and after leaving the common schools was sent to Oberlin College, Ohio. Choosing medicine as his profession he attended the medical department of Wooster College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1879. He first located at Kendall Creek, where he remained until 1886, when he moved to Bradford. His partner in practice is Dr. James B. Stewart, who is a graduate of Washington College, and also of Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1887. Dr. Benninghoff was married in June, 1880, to Nannie, daughter of James Hogan, and they have one child, Walter Garrett. Mrs. Benninghoff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor has been a Government examining surgeon for pensions since 1883. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. In his profession he gives his special attention to surgery, while Dr. Stewart, his partner, gives his attention to the general practice.

GEORGE A. BERRY, attorney at law, Bradford, was born in Centre county, Penn., November 9, 1848, the youngest of five children of Dr. Benjamin J. and Nancy J. (Irvin) Berry, former a native of Maryland, and latter of Pennsylvania, both of Scotch-Irish descent. His father practiced medicine in Centre county, Penn., about forty years, dying in that county in 1864. George A. Berry was reared near Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn., where he attended the public schools and the old Boalsburg Academy, later becoming a student at Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1868. He then began the study of law, and for one year read under the instruction of James A. Beaver, the present governor of Pennsylvania, at Bellefonte. Following this he went to Ebensburg, Cambria county, same State, and studied with J. M. Reade, an eminent attorney of that place. He was admitted to the bar of Cambria county in March, 1871, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. For two years he was successful, but on

account of failing health he was obliged to abandon work, and for a year he devoted his time to travel and sight-seeing. Regaining his health he, in 1874, located in Warren county, Penn., and in December, 1875, removed to Bradford, where he has been in active practice, having been admitted to the bar of McKean county in February, 1876. Mr. Berry is a Republican in politics, served one term as chief burgess of Ebensburg, and as a member of the school board of Bradford. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1876 to Kate I., daughter of Nelson Parker, a well known lumber dealer of McKean county in his day, who was killed in a railroad accident in 1874. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Universalist Church.

JOHN BIRD, oil producer, Bradford, was born in the State of Maine, August 12, 1842, a son of Francis and Mary (Trainor) Bird, natives of Ireland, who came from their native country to New Brunswick, and thence to Maine, where the father still lives, now eighty-five years old. John Bird was reared in his native State, remaining there till past his majority, and in 1864 came to Pennsylvania, settling at Oil creek, where he was employed at different oil wells, also in teaming, and later contracting for the drilling of wells. Since a year after he first located at Bradford, he has operated on his own account. He is also a partner in a fruit canning company in Michigan. Mr. Bird was married May 25, 1880, in Ohio, to Miss Belle, daughter of John Williamson, and they have two children: Jay and Cora. Mr. Bird is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the thirty-second degree; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Bird is independent.

CAPT. JOHN T. BISHOP, of the American Oil Company, Bradford, was born in England, January 1, 1836, a son of William and Sarah (Coates) Bishop. His parents came to America in 1840, and settled in the county of York, Canada, where the father died in 1844. John T., the youngest of eleven children, attended school in Canada, also in New York City, and began his business career when quite young, obtaining employment with a railroad company. In 1855 he was sent to Iowa as contractor's paymaster of a Western road, and a year later went to Illinois, with headquarters at Decatur. August 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and September 6 was commissioned first lieutenant. This regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and so served until mustered out at the close of the war. In 1863 he was promoted to captain, and served in this capacity until compelled to resign on account of ill-health. He returned to Decatur, where he remained until 1869, when he again took up the railroad business, and had interests in contracts in the States of Michigan, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. In 1877 he came to McKean county and located in Bradford, since which time he has been with the American Oil Company. In 1878–79 he was clerk of the borough of Bradford, and also served two years as a member of the school board, and six years as city comptroller. While in Decatur he was deputy circuit clerk, and for two years was police magistrate. In politics Capt. Bishop is a Republican. He was an active mover in the organization of the first G. A. R. Post in the United States* and was a charter member of Post No. 1, at Decatur, Ill. He is a member of Bradford Post, No. 141, and has served as its commander, quartermaster and adjutant, and is also an aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. For twenty-six years he has been identified with the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the F. & A. M., the Knights of Honor, and other societies. He was married, in 1860, to Miss

*See History of the Grand Army of the Republic, by Gen. R. B. Beath.

Sarah E. Vermillion, a native of Scott county, Ill., daughter of William Vermillion, and they have seven children.

J. E. BLAIR, merchant and farmer, Bradford, is a native of Worcester county, Mass., born March 28, 1818, a son of Artemus and Sally (Easterbrook Blair, who were also natives of Massachusetts, of Scotch-Irish descent. J. E. is the second of nine children. In his boyhood his parents moved to the State of New York, where he was reared on a farm and was given good educational advantages. In December, 1840, he came to Bradford, Penn., where there was but one log-house on the present site of the town. He embarked in the lumber business, and later clerked in a store for a time. He invested in land, which he cleared of a heavy growth of timber, and has since devoted the greater part of his attention to farming. He owns 155 acres, on which are twenty-seven oil wells. In 1861 Mr. Blair was elected by the Republican party sheriff of McKean county, and at the expiration of his term was elected treasurer, being required to give bonds for $100,000. While serving as sheriff he helped to organize the regiment known as the Pennsylvania Bucktails. Mr. Blair was married in Chautauqua county, N. Y., to Miss Calista Tozer, daughter of Richard and Polly (Fitch) Tozer, natives of Otsego county, N. Y., of English ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Blair have been born nine children: Albert R., of Bradford; Laura I., wife of James Broder; Sarah J., wife of Corydon Emerson; Emma, at home; Effie, wife of A. B. Walker; Josephine, wife of T. H. Steele, of Findlay, Ohio; Frank P., who died, aged three years; Elmer E., in his father's store at Bradford, and Henry. Mrs. Blair is a member of the Universalist Church.

A. HENRY BLOMER, assistant postmaster at Bradford, was born in the city of Philadelphia, May 16, 1846, a son of A. H. and Selina (McDowell) Blomer, of German, Welsh and Scotch descent. His father was a cabinetmaker, and was the owner of one of the largest manufacturing interests in the city of Philadelphia, his factory covering an entire block. He died in 1860. A. H. is the seventh in a family of eight children, six of them boys. His mother and five brothers still live in Philadelphia. When he was twenty years of age he embarked in the oil business at Oil City, remaining there and at Rouseville three years. In 1870 he moved to Bradford, where he sunk the pioneer well in the now celebrated Bradford oil fields, and has since made this his principal business, having drilled eighty wells in this region. In politics Mr. Blomer is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in his party. He served as a member of the State committee, also as chairman of the county committee, and at present is treasurer of the latter. He was appointed to his present position, that of assistant postmaster, in 1886. He is an active member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and is a member of the grand council of the State and chairman of the committee on laws. He is also past chancellor and United States supreme deputy of the C. B. L. Mr. Blomer was married in Philadelphia, December 8, 1870, to Nettie M. Martin, daughter of Benjamin L. Martin, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and they have two children: Harry and Martin.

H. S. BLOSSOM, of the firm of Madison & Blossom, merchants, Bradford, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., February 13, 1841, a son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Cartner) Blossom, natives of New York, former of Scotch-Irish and latter of Dutch descent. He remained at home until eighteen years old, when he bought his time of his father, and, choosing a sea-faring life, obtained a situation as cabin boy, from which, by merit, he rose until he became master of a vessel. He sailed both the ocean and the lakes, and when he left sailing he began farming in Linn county, Mo., but on the breaking out of the oil ex-

citement at Titusville he removed to that section, where he worked at wells and also built oil derricks for a company, later becoming its manager. In 1880 he was employed by Bennett & Quick to superintend their wells in McKean county and remained with them until 1888, when he became associated with L. O. Madison in the grocery business at Bradford. Mr. Blossom was married in 1868, at Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., to Miss Fannie M. Lord, and they have one child, Sarah Ellen. The wife of Mr. Blossom is the daughter of Solomon Zolotus and Sarah (Mulford) Lord, the latter deceased and the former now residing at the home of Mr. Blossom, and ninety-one years of age. Mr. Lord is a native of New York State and Mrs. Lord was born at Southampton, Long Island. Mrs. Blossom is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Blossom is a Republican. He is a Master Mason.

A. B. BOOTH, oil producer, Bradford, was born in England, June 5, 1847. His parents, John E. and Mary Ann (Bamber) Booth, emigrated to America in 1851, and engaged in farming in Montgomery county, N. Y. They reared six children, one of whom is deceased, the living being as follows: Dorothy (wife of J. W. Perkins, of Amsterdam, N. Y.), Henry A. (partner with A. B., residing at Warren, Penn.), A. B., Elizabeth (wife of I. C. Sheeler, of Amsterdam) and William Alexander (of Missouri). The subject of this sketch was educated at Amsterdam, N. Y., and at the age of twenty-one years went to Chicago, where he lived one year. He acted as superintendent in railroad construction for several years at New Orleans, in Texas, Arkansas, etc., and for two years was engaged in mercantile business at Hot Springs, Ark. In 1876 he came to McKean county, and has since produced oil under the firm name of Booth Bros. In 1883 he married Miss Maggie D., daughter of David Bovaird, of Bradford, and they have two children: Mary Elizabeth and Albert Edward. Mr. Booth is a member of Star Lodge, No. 162, F. & A. M., of Hot Springs, Ark., and of the Royal Arcanum. He is a Republican in politics.

DAVID BOVAIRD, of the firm Bovaird & Seyfang, manufacturers of oil tools, Bradford, Penn., is a native of Scotland, born in July, 1834, a son of William and Dorcas (Walker) Bovaird, who were natives of Ireland. David was the seventh in a family of nine children. He went into a factory to learn the trade of a calico printer, at which he served an apprenticeship, and in 1854, when twenty years old, came to America, whither his parents had preceded him in 1852. He first located in Allegheny county, Penn., where he followed farming, subsequently dealing in cattle, and was also for a time in the coal business. He afterward went to Venango county, and engaged in teaming, having for a time work for twenty horses. He went to Titusville during the oil boom, and opened a repair shop with Mr. Seyfang, where he had a large custom repairing the machinery and tools used in the oil wells. From there he removed to Bradford, and in 1878 entered into partnership with J. L. Seyfang in their present business, which has increased beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have a branch office in Pittsburgh, which is in charge of Mr. Bovaird's son, Walter. Mr. Bovaird was married in Allegheny City to Mary A., daughter of John McClanahan, and they have six children: Maggie (wife of A. B. Booth), Mary, William John, Walter, David and Joseph H. Mr. and Mrs. Bovaird are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Bovaird is a Republican, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM J. BOVAIRD, foreman of the blacksmith shops of the Central Iron Works, Bradford, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., March 25, 1863, a son of David and Mary A. (McClanahan) Bovaird, former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Ireland. He was reared and educated in Titusville,

Penn., and early learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1878 he came to Bradford, where he worked in the shops of Bovaird & Seyfang, proprietors of the Central Iron Works, and since 1885 has held his present position. Mr. Bovaird was married May 20, 1885, to Anna L. Davis, daughter of F. T. and Mary (Douthett) Davis, both natives of Pennsylvania, now residents of Bradford. Mr. and Mrs. Bovaird have two children: Zella A. and Francis David. Mr. and Mrs. Bovaird are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are active workers in both church and Sabbath-school. He is a member of the K. O. T. M.; has been president of the Bovaird & Seyfang Employes Mutual Benefit Association four years, and is one of the active young business men of Bradford.

PATRICK C. BOYLE, Bradford, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1846, and was brought to this country by his parents while still an infant in arms. His boyhood days were passed at Brady's bend, in Armstrong county, Penn. He received a common-school education, and not much of it. He enlisted in January, 1862, in the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and re-enlisted in March, 1864, and served to the end of the war as a private soldier. He began life as a laborer in the mines; came to the oil country in 1868; labored in various capacities about wells and pipe lines till 1874, when he began writing for the press. A year later he entered actively into newspaper work, which, with few brief interruptions, has been continued up to the present writing. In Martinsburg, Penn., about 1877, he helped to establish the first distinctively labor newspaper in the oil country. It died young, but none too young for its alarmed stockholders. Since then he has been at various times associated with the leading oil country dailies, and at this writing is publisher of the Oil City *Derrick*, Bradford *Era* and Toledo *Commercial*.

E. A. BOYNE, oil producer, Bradford, is a native of New York City, born January 14, 1839, the fourth son of Patrick and Julia (Corcoran) Boyne, natives of Ireland, who came to America about the year 1830, locating in New York City, where they resided during their lives. At an early age our subject was thrown upon his own resources, for at the age of twelve he was left an orphan. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, under Maj.-Gen. Henry Warren Slocum, serving two years, when he returned to his home, where he remained for six months, and again enlisted for three years, serving until the close of the war. He was in the first and second battles of Bull's Run, was in the Seven Days' engagement at Gaines' Mill, here receiving a wound in his left arm, and participated in the battle of Antietam—these embracing the chief engagements covering his first enlistment. On his return to the field he enlisted January 4, 1864, in the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, and was through the Shenandoah Valley with Maj.-Gen. David Hunter on his famous raid. Mr. Boyne was mustered in as a private, and, being twice promoted, returned to his home at the close of the war a sergeant, with honors well earned. In 1865 Mr. Boyne came to Bradford, Penn. At the opening up of the Bradford oil field he became interested as a producer, to which business he has devoted most of his attention since. In 1887 he was elected city treasurer, serving two years, and re-elected in 1889. Mr. Boyne is a member of Union Lodge, 334, F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master two consecutive years, Chapter 260, Bradford Council, 43, and Trinity Commandery, 58. Our subject was married September 12, 1883, to Miss Rosalie Van Scoy, daughter of John K. and Elizabeth (Lain) Van Scoy; the fruit of this union is two sons and two daughters: Elizabeth Van Scoy, Olive Lain, Edward Corcoran (deceased) and Peter Kennedy. Mrs. Boyne is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Boyne is treasurer of the Masonic Temple

recently erected on Main street at a cost of $30,000; politically he is a Republican.

C. L. BRADBURN, wholesale and retail dealer in wall paper, draperies, fixtures and curtains, Bradford, is one of the most artistic paper hangers and drapers in the United States. He keeps a full stock of everything in his line, and has a large trade, his reputation for fine work bringing the custom of the best families in town. He served a regular apprenticeship at his trade, and for several years was employed by others, but since 1879 has been in business for himself. Mr. Bradburn is a native of New York, born January 25, 1854 a son of John and Elvina (Bailey) Bradburn, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was married January 1, 1883, to Ella, daughter of C. Heath, of Titusville, Penn. He is now erecting a three-story brick block, 37x90 feet; the first floor he will occupy for his store room and it will be filled with wall paper, drapery goods, paints, etc.; the second story is laid out in commodious offices, the third story being fitted up expressly for lodge rooms, including dining-room, cloak and ante-rooms, the interior wood-finish of the whole building being antique oak, and interior decorative work being the latest arts of the work, embracing lincrusta scratch work, high relief and all bronzed in antique and modern bronzes. In politics Mr. Bradburn is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES BRODER was born in Ellenburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., January 14, 1835, a son of William and Mary (McKee) Broder, former a native of Vermont, of German descent and latter of New York, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father died in New York State in 1870. James, who is the fourth of a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, early in life learned to depend on his own exertions for his support, and began to work in the lumber districts on the head-waters of the Hudson river, in the Adirondack Mountains. In 1856 he went to Canada, and in 1861 to Michigan. In 1865 he came to Pennsylvania, where he represented a large lumber company in McKean county, and in 1868 removed to Bradford, where he continued the lumber trade until 1876, having under his supervision two hundred men, and then became agent for an oil well supply company. In 1873 he was elected a commissioner of McKean county, in 1876 a justice of the peace, and in 1879 first mayor of Bradford, being re-elected to the same office in 1883. Mr. Broder was married December 28, 1871, to Miss Belle Blair, daughter of James E. Blair, of Bradford, and they have one son, William J., a clerk in the gas office. Mr. Broder is a member of Union Lodge No. 334, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter No. 260, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery No. 58, K. T., being a charter member of chapter and commandery. He is also a stockholder and director in the "Manufacturers' Gas Company of McKean County." In politics he is a Democrat.

F. E. BROOKS, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Lumber Storage Company, Bradford, Penn., was born in Olean, N. Y., March 19, 1860, a son of Amos C. and Mary (Miner) Brooks, natives of New York, and of Irish, German and English descent. His father died in 1873, leaving to the widowed mother the care of five children, F. E. being the second son. He was reared on a farm, attending the common schools, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1888, when he became a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Lumber Storage Company and was appointed its superintendent, having about 100 men under his supervision. In politics Mr. Brooks is a Republican.

WILLIAM WALLACE BROWN was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 22, 1836. He is the son of Rasselas W. and Mary (Brownell)

Brown, natives of New York, of Scotch and English blood, and, in religion, of the Baptist faith. They emigrated to Pennsylvania in the year 1838, and soon established their home in the then unbroken wilderness of that part of Elk county formerly belonging to McKean, and where is now located Rasselas. The land upon which they settled was covered with an immense growth of pine and hemlock. It was remote from a mill, and as the trees could not be manufactured into lumber, they had to be burned to ashes. To this huge task the father and sons addressed themselves with hard and constant labor. A large share of the settlers who undertook a like task in that neighborhood gave up in despair. The Browns came to stay and to conquer, and in a large sense they were successful. The farm was cleared, the children, six in number, three boys and three girls, were comfortably fed and clothed, their education made sure and their moral and religious culture in no wise neglected.

William Wallace, named in honor of his Scotch ancestors, was the second son. In such a home, and inured to hardships of such a frontier life, he grew to robust and hardy manhood. The opportunities for a common-school education were few and precarious. His first recollection of going to school was in the winter time, on horse-back, accompanied by his mother and elder brother, the three perched upon a single horse. The first mile of the journey was up a steep hill, through the woods and over a rough road covered with ice and snow. The old mare was "smooth shod," and it was quite as difficult for her to cling to the road as for the three to cling to her back. Wallace being in front, it became his duty to grip to the horse's mane, and as the hill grew steeper and the road more slippery, his youthful imagination brought him to the easy conclusion that his little arms alone kept the four from going to the bottom of the hill in a heap together! Thereafter, no matter how much his brother was inclined to go to school on horse-back, Wallace insisted that he would rather "climb the hill of science" upon his legs than "pull through" by his arms! By the time young Brown had reached his sixteenth birthday, he had not received more than that number of months of school training. At this time, it was determined that he should go to the Smethport Academy. Arrangements had been made for a home in the family of Solomon Sartwell, where he was to work mornings and evenings for his board and washing, and to remain two winters "if he suited." It must be assumed that he suited, for he remained the two winters. During a portion of the time he was in attendance at this academy it became somewhat difficult to get tuition money. This little hinderance was overcome by his ringing the academy bell and building the fires, which being passed to his credit squared the tuition account.

Returning in the spring, he took to the plow with a zest that plainly told that, under the tuition of Prof. Fordyce A. Allen, his mind had been filled with an enthusiasm that would be satisfied with nothing short of a college diploma. By teaching school in the winter, and at the same time pursuing his studies, he succeeded by the autumn of 1857 in preparing himself to enter college. While attending a teachers' institute at that time, he listened to a lecture by the president of Alfred College, Prof. W. C. Kenyon, in which many times he repeated the injunction: "Young man, do your best." So much pleased was he with the lecture of the pushing and sanguine professor, that he at once determined upon Alfred as the place, and that very fall as the time to enter college. If he could obtain the money to pay his board and tuition for the first term, he would take chances for the future. Knowing as he did that, though he would not ask of his father in vain, the amount could not well be spared by him, he at once called upon Col. A. I. Wilcox; $32 was the sum required. Of course, he secured it; Col. Wilcox was never known to refuse

such an appeal. With this sum added to his meager savings, just about enough to pay railroad fare both ways, with grip in hand he undertook, on foot, the journey of fifty-one miles to Olean, then the nearest railroad station. There was a good deal of struggle in his heart when, reaching the top of the hill, he turned to wave good-bye to the dear ones "still standing at the gate," for it was then that a whole chorus of voices persuasive seemed to say: "Fling to the winds thy ambition; there is no rest or peace whither thou goest; return to contentment and home." This was no time to parley. A moment, and hesitation had fled, the command, "Young man, do your best," had come clear and unmistakable; he had waved his adieu, and was trudging on with firm, determined step, out into the conflict where men contend and faint and struggle and conquer.

By practicing the most rigid economy, working during vacation, at any labor offered, and teaching and clerking for a year, and sometimes borrowing money of his elder brother, he succeeded in reaching his place in the class of sixty-one. Two months more would bring him to his graduation day. It was then that the thunder of guns in Charleston's harbor disturbed the dreams of many a college student. None responded sooner or more freely than the class of sixty-one, of Alfred University. On the day the *Tribune* brought full details of the surrender of Sumter, twelve students, mostly of his class, gathered in the room of "Brown and Dexter," and there, before separation, pledged each the other, to go and be a soldier for the Union. They started next day for Elmira, and at once enlisted to fill the ranks of the Southern Tier Rifles, a well-drilled and fully officered militia company, which, in due time, was incorporated in the Twenty-third New York Regiment. In this regiment, as private in Company K, he served until December, when he was transferred to the famous Pennsylvania Bucktails, serving the balance of his term of enlistment as a member of Company C. He participated in several hard-fought battles, among them being South Mountain, Antietam, the second battle of Bull Run, Shantilla and Fredericksburg. After his return from the war, he came to Smethport, Penn., and studied law under the instruction of the Hon. B. D. Hamlin, and while pursuing his legal studies served as register and recorder of McKean county and at the same time as deputy prothonotary. He was admitted to the bar at Smethport in 1866, and the same fall was elected district attorney. He also filled the office of county superintendent of common schools of McKean county by appointment of Gov. Geary. In 1869 he moved to Erie county, Penn., and for nine years was a resident of Corry. While there he served three years as city attorney, and two years in the city councils. From 1872 to 1876 Mr. Brown was a member of the legislature, serving on the judiciary committee two sessions. He introduced the first bill to establish fish culture west of the Allegheny Mountains, which became a law. He was appointed aid-de-camp to Gov. Hartranft in 1876, and has been connected with the National Guards of Pennsylvania ever since, serving upon the staff of the major-general. Coming to Bradford in 1878, he has since lived in that city, and has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1882, and served in the XLVIII and XLIX Congresses. He took an active part in opposition to the Morrison horizontal tariff bill, and was the first member from Pennsylvania to oppose the bill for the stoppage of the coinage of silver. When President Cleveland's message was read to Congress, urging the measure, most of the Pennsylvania members were in favor of the bill, but before it came to a vote, over one-half agreed with Mr. Brown, and voted in opposition to the demonetiza-

tion scheme. During his terms in Congress, Mr. Brown procured appropriations for the United States court-house and post-office now being constructed in the city of Williamsport, and, besides establishing a very large number of post-offices and mail routes in his district, secured free delivery of mails for Bradford, that being the youngest city ever securing free delivery of mails in the State of Pennsylvania. At the expiration of his Congressional term, Mr. Brown resumed his law practice and soon became a member of the firm of Stone, Brown & Sturgeon. He has always been active in the promotion of public enterprises; he procured the charter for the city of Bradford, organized and obtained the charter for the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad and its branches, and has served as a director of the road since its completion. For several years he has been a member of the Board of Trade, and is now its president. Since 1879 he has been interested in the production of oil, owning considerable oil lands in McKean county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; has served several times as post commander, and has been junior vice-commander of the department of Pennsylvania.

March 16, 1862, while at home from the army on recruiting service, Mr. Brown married Miss Ellen Crandall, of Independence, N. Y., daughter of Nelson Crandall, and they have one daughter, Jessie Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist Church, and have always been active in church and Sunday-school work, he having been superintendent most of the time for twenty-five years in Smethport, Corry and Bradford. He was graduated at Alfred in 1861, after he had entered the army (receiving, with others of his class, a furlough to return for that purpose) and from the same institution, the degree of LL. D., was conferred in 1886.

T. B. BROWN, a prominent merchant of Bradford, is a native of the Keystone State, born in Armstrong county, May 24, 1852, a son of Matthew and Kate (Foster) Brown, natives, also, of Armstrong county, of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom now lives on a farm in East Brady, Clarion Co., Penn. T. B. is the youngest son in a family of four sons and two daughters. He was given good educational advantages, and in 1872 graduated from the Iron City Commercial College. He then clerked for a time in a store at Parker's Landing, and the same year became established in the dry goods trade at Petrolia, Penn., where he remained until 1881, when he removed to Bradford and opened his present place of business. He is a man of good business ability, whose gentlemanly demeanor and fair dealing have been the means of building up a large trade, and have placed him on a sound financial basis. He gives employment to eight persons, having one of the largest stores in the town and keeping on hand a complete stock of dry goods, notions, etc., which he sells at the lowest market price. Mr. Brown was married in Erie, Penn., January 1, 1877, to Rose F. Rolph, a daughter of Charles Rolph, and they have one child, Mary. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., both lodge and encampment.

JOHN N. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass., June 15, 1830, a son of Andrew and Tryphena (Sheppard) Brown, natives of Massachusetts and Columbia county, N. Y., respectively. William Henry Brown, the grandfather of our subject, was also born in Massachusetts, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Andrew Brown and family moved to McKean county, Penn., in 1844, and purchased the farm now owned by John N., in Bradford township; starting in life poor he worked hard and made himself financially well-to-do. In early life he was a Democrat, but afterward joined the Republican party. He and his wife were prominent

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died August 26, 1880, and his widow December 13, 1882. Their family consisted of seven children, six of whom are living: Amy (widow of William Chose, of Livingston county, N. Y.), J. W. (of Bradford township), Lavina (widow of Hiram D. Turner, of Bradford township), Jane P. (wife of Sylvester Blaavelt, of Nebraska), Henry W. (of Bradford township) and John N. (our subject, who came to McKean county when thirteen years of age and for three years engaged in lumbering). In 1851 he moved onto his present farm, which he has cleared and improved. November 7, 1849, he married Miss Samantha L., daughter of Samael L. and Roana Davis, of Bradford township, and formerly of Erie county, N. Y. By this union they have four children: Ella (wife of Roswell Smith, of East Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; has four children: John, Blanche, Leola and an infant); Frank A. (of Bradford township, married Miss Lydia, daughter of Daniel Barr, of Cameron county, Penn., and has three children: Archibald, Clarence C. and Jennie Ada); Eva (wife of Frank H. Kreiner, of Bradford township, has one child, Theo), and Lewis E. E. (of Bradford township, married Miss Haley Barr). For many years Mr. Brown was a member of the Republican party, but now he is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has served as auditor and in various other township offices. He and family are members of the United Brethren in Christ.

I. H. BURTON, farmer and driller, P. O. Bradford, was born in Bradley, Penobscot Co., Me., April 27, 1852, a son of Walter and Louisa (Smith) Burton, natives of that State, who went to Olean, N. Y., in 1856, and in 1857 moved to Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., where the father followed the lumbering business. I. H. Burton received an ordinary education, and worked at lumbering until the oil excitement, since which time he has been engaged in drilling wells. In 1876 he married Miss Addie, daughter of William S. Morris, of Bradford township, and they have had two children: Theo. W. (died October 2, 1888) and Eva Gertrude. Mr. Burton is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Labor of Custer City, also of the Master Workmen and Well Drillers Union.

M. H. BYLES, member of the firm of McSweeney & Byles, attorneys at law, Bradford, was born in Pleasantville, Venango Co., Penn., April 1, 1851, the youngest in the family of ten children of W. D. and Maria (Smith) Byles, natives of Erie county, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom died in 1883. M. H. Byles was given good educational advantages, graduating from the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the classical course, in 1875. He then went to Erie City, Penn., where he studied law in the office of J. Ross Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. In the winter of 1879 he came to Bradford, and for a time was a partner with Henry McSweeney, and later the present partnership was formed. The firm is composed of energetic young men, destined to stand at the head of their profession. Mr. Byles was married September 20, 1882, to Miss M. Agnes Axtell, and they have one child, Ralph. Mr. Byles is a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and the I. O. O. F. lodge and encampment. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Byles is a member of the Episcopal Church.

HENRY BYROM is a native of Lancashire, England, where he attended school during his boyhood, but finished his education at the commercial schools of Bremen, Germany. He first visited the United States in 1848 on his way to the California gold fields, but sickness prevented the execution of his plans, and he returned home. In 1852 he again arrived in New York and was engaged in the importation of Russia goods until 1864, when he went to Pennsylvania, leasing the celebrated Blood farm on Oil Creek, Venango county, of

which he afterward became the owner. In 1870 he went to live at Titusville, taking great interest in the municipal affairs of that city, and filling the office of president of the council. Mr. Byrom was prominently identified with all the earlier movements of the producers' councils. He removed to Bradford in 1885, and took charge of the interests of the Tide Water Pipe Company in that district. Mr. Byrom is married, and has two children. He is Republican in politics, and the family are members of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES P. BYRON, oil producer, Bradford, is a native of Ireland, born in 1844, a son of Thomas O. and Bridget (McGraw) Byron. His mother died in 1849, and in 1850 his father came with his family of seven children to the United States, and settled at Little Falls, N. Y., where he died in 1875. Charles P. commenced working in the paper-mills when a child, going to school a half day and working the other half. When fourteen years old he left home and went to sea, and from 1858 to 1876 he followed the life of a sailor, being both on the ocean and the lakes. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the "Penguin," one of the first naval vessels to do duty in the war, and went to Port Royal. In 1862 he was transferred to the United States Ship of War "Oneida," and was at the battles of Vicksburg, New Orleans and Grand Gulf. After the war he returned home for a time, and then once more sailed the lakes; subsequently he became interested in the production of oil, and has drilled several wells in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. He also has interests in the gas districts, and is president of the Smethport Gas Company. He was married June 9, 1874, to Miss Anna Buckley, daughter of William Buckley, who was a native of Ireland. In politics Mr. Byron is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the State and national conventions of 1888. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church

A. B. CAMPBELL, agent for the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad at Bradford, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, January 20, 1862, a son of John D. and Elizabeth (Rutherford) Campbell, former a native of Scotland and latter of Allegany county, N. Y., of Scotch descent. Mr. Campbell's education was mostly received at Angelica, N. Y., and after leaving school he studied telegraphy at Derrick City, Penn.; in 1883 he obtained his present position. He is a young man of good business ability, and as he is industrious and trustworthy, has the promise of a prosperous future.

HARRIS ANSEL CANFIELD, M. D., Bradford, Penn., was born May 1, 1852, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., son of Lewis and Harriet (Huling) Canfield. He early chose the profession of medicine, and after completing a high-school course, began his medical studies. He spent a few months at Sherman, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., with Drs. Osborne & Ames; then entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, took one course there, one course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., returned to Ann Arbor and graduated from the medical department, University of Michigan, in 1877. He then went to Dayton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and began practice; staid there a few months, when the oil excitement broke out in McKean county, Penn., and the Doctor located in the village of Gillmor, McKean county, where he had an extensive and lucrative practice. He was married March 12, 1879, to Miss Flora C., daughter of Wesley and Lovinia (McArthur) Flint. They have at present two children: Clyde C. and Clair C., aged nine and seven years. The Doctor's parents were both born in New York State, and as far as known of purely Anglo-Saxon or Yankee extraction. Mrs. Canfield's father was of same, but her mother was of Scotch extraction. The Doctor's family are not members of any church. The parents of both were of the Baptist faith. In 1887 the Doctor took a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York

City, and removed to Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., in 1889, where, his record as a successful physician having preceded him, he is now established in a good practice. He is a prominent member of the McKean County Medical Society, and was one of the founders of that society. He is also a member of the Masonic and several other fraternal societies. In politics Dr. Canfield has always been a stanch Republican.

C. L. CASTERLINE, dealer in torpedoes and oil producer, Bradford, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., a son of G. S. and Marietta (Moorehouse) Casterline, of German and English descent, respectively, and both deceased. He was reared a farmer, but when he started in life for himself he followed teaming. In 1877 he came to Bradford, embarking in the coal business, and in 1879 began dealing in torpedoes; he also became an oil producer, and has since had the entire oversight of all his interests. He also, in 1886, became interested in a livery stable at Bradford, Penn., which is superintended by his partner, C. S. Corthell; he also engaged in the same business the following spring, at Findlay, Ohio, having several men in his employ at Findlay, and also at Bradford. Mr. Casterline has made his own way in the world, and from a small beginning has become one of the leading citizens of Bradford. He is a Republican in politics. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, one of the worthy representative citizens of Bradford, was born in Erie county, Penn., November 10, 1839, a son of David and Mabel (Nash) Chambers, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. His grandfather located in Erie county in an early day, buying, in company with his brother, several hundred acres of land; and his son David (father of the subject of this sketch) became heir to a part of the property. Here David Chambers died in 1878. He had been twice married, and had a family of ten children, William being a son by the first marriage. William Chambers was reared on his father's farm, where he was taught lessons of thrift and self dependence. When he commenced for himself he embarked in the grocery business, which he continued in until 1868, when he sold out and moved to the lower oil country, where he was employed two years. In 1877 he came to McKean county, where he bought property and began drilling wells for himself, in which he has met with good success. On October 20, 1872, Mr. Chambers married Harriet E. Burgess, a native of Erie county, Penn., daughter of L. A. and Clemanda (Hitchcock) Burgess. In politics Mr. Chambers is a Prohibitionist, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Chambers is an active member of the W. C. T. U., and is president of the county organization; in 1888 she was a delegate to the national convention at New York.

CAPT. W. B. CHAPMAN, attorney at law, Bradford, is one of the oldest practicing lawyers of the bar of McKean county. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 8, 1826, the second of five children of Daniel S. and Margaret (Burt) Chapman. His ancestors were of English and French origin. His paternal grandfather was in the war of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. The latter was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane, but lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, and died May 22, 1882. W. B. Chapman was reared and educated in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and graduated from the academy at Conneaut in 1846. He began the study of law in the office of Gen. Brewster Randall, at Conneaut, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1852, to practice in the supreme courts. He soon won a good clientage, which he held until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, in July, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Light Artillery,

and when the battery was organized was elected first lieutenant, being afterward promoted to captain. He was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, which incapacitated him from further service, and caused his resignation and return home. On his recovery he again took up the practice of law, which he continued in Ohio until 1873, when he came to Pennsylvania, and in 1877 located in Bradford, where he now has a large practice. Mr. Chapman was married October 14, 1847, to Cynthia Olds, a native of Conneaut, Ohio, daughter of Ezekiel Olds. She is one of a family of eight children, two boys and six girls, all of whom are living, the youngest being fifty-six years old, and in 1888 all met together and had a family picture taken. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have five children: Sarah M. (wife of Charles Howard, of Conneaut, Ohio), Phœbe, wife of S. A. Holbrook, of Bradford), Henry W. (of New York City), John B. (an attorney, of Bradford) and Will B. (a student in his father's office). Mr. Chapman was reared in the Whig school of politics, but since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its ranks. He is a strong advocate of temperance, but has always opposed the third party movement. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both of lodge and chapter.

THOMAS CHATTLE, proprietor of the "Hotel Florence," also interested in the production of petroleum at Bradford, Penn., was born in Orange county, N. Y., October 24, 1819, a son of Thomas and Nancy (Pike) Chattle, who were natives of New England. His father was a physician, who practiced many years in the State of New York, and died in 1824, leaving six children, of whom Thomas is the youngest son. Thomas Chattle's first business venture was as a peddler, traveling with a team and selling goods at wholesale. In 1860 he removed to Pennsylvania, and embarked in the lumber business, also conducting a grist-mill in McKean county. He sold his milling interests in 1884, and has since given his attention to his oil interests and to carrying on his hotel in Bradford. Mr. Chattle was married in 1844 to Adaline Corwin, who died in 1855, leaving four children: Augusta (wife of G. Ewen), Garafalia (wife of William A. Harris, of Brooklyn, N. Y.), Amelia R. (wife of W. H. Rogers) and Lulu (since deceased). In 1857 Mr. Chattle married Julia F. Corwin, a sister of his first wife, and she died in 1887; their only son, Harvey C., is a machinist in Bradford. Mr. Chattle is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

DR. H. C. CHESNEY, Custer City, was born in Lawrence county, Penn., in 1862, a son of John and Catherine (Stoner) Chesney, natives of that county, where they are still residing, engaged in farming. He received his education at the public schools and Westmoreland College, read medicine with Dr. J. M. Balph, of Rose Point, Lawrence county, and attended lectures at the Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, graduating from Fort Wayne Medical College in 1883. Dr. Chesney first began to practice at North Liberty, Mercer Co., Penn., and in 1885 came to Custer City, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice. The Doctor is also a professional druggist, and conducts a well-equipped drug store. He is a member of McKean County Medical Association and of the Knights of the Maccabees, Columbian League; is identified with the Republican party, and has served as township clerk two years.

CAPT. ALFRED W. COBURN, oil producer, Bradford, and a pioneer in the oil business in Pennsylvania, has operated in several fields and has been extensively engaged in both the production and refining of oil. He has seen the rise and fall of several towns and cities, and has also seen fortunes made and lost. He has experienced all the varied fortunes of an oil speculator; has seen the time when his check for $100,000 would be honored where-

ever he was known, and then has had his entire fortune swept away. His early life was spent on the water, and during the war of the Rebellion he was a member of an independent company from Titusville, Penn. From 1870 to 1876 he was oil inspector, and in 1876 he became a member of the Oil Exchange at Titusville. In 1878 he removed to Bradford, where for a time he represented the Farrar & Trefts Manufacturing Company; also served one year as superintendent of the Telephone Company, and three years as tax collector. In 1885 he moved to Erie City, Penn., and in 1886 was injured in an accident on the Nickle-Plate Railroad, for which he received $10,000 damages. Capt. Coburn was born in Louisville, Ky., in January, 1838, a son of Henry R. and Eliza (Fosdick) Coburn. He has a family tree that traces his ancestry in the United States to 1636. He was married in 1860 to Huldah Paine, a native of Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph P. Paine, and they have one daughter, Millie C. Mrs. Coburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALLAN COCHRAN, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 1, 1820, a son of John and Grace (Lester) Cochran, former of whom was a physician in Scotland. Allan was the eldest of three children. He learned the boiler-makers' trade after coming to America in 1849, and worked at his trade in New York State until 1865, when he removed to the oil country of Pennsylvania, and lived in Venango county six years. He then bought property, and has been in business for himself, owning at present 200 producing wells. In 1882 he removed to Bradford with the intention of making that his home. He has a neat and substantial residence, is well to do, and his declining years may be spent free from the anxiety and cares of business. He is an unassuming, genial gentleman, and has many friends who deem it a pleasure to spend their spare time in his company. Mr. Cochran was married in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Caggie, a native of Scotland, daughter of Allan and Jean (Keir) Caggie, and they have six children: John, Grace (wife of Samuel Kerr), Jean (wife of Edward Holden), Lizzie (wife of E. E. Northup), Allan and William. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He was a crockery merchant in Glasgow, Scotland, until he came to America.

C. P. CODY, of the firm of C. P. Cody & Bro., general insurance agents, Bradford, was born in Mount Elgin, Canada West (now Ontario), July 19, 1854, a son of Charles G. and Abigail E. Cody. He attended Woodstock Canadian Literary Institute for some time, and after leaving school came to the United States, first going to Virginia, and thence to Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and lastly Pennsylvania. He located in Bradford in 1878, embarking in his present business in 1882, and in 1886 his brother E. V. became associated with him. They represent eighteen leading companies, foreign and domestic, embracing fire, accident and life insurance. They are also engaged in the real estate business, E. V. Cody being treasurer of the Petroleum Real Estate Company. Mr. C. P. Cody was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1882, to Ella, daughter of Elias and Julina Ede. He is a member of the Baptist and his wife of the Episcopal Church. In politics he affiliates with the Prohibition party, his brother being a Republican. He is secretary of the Bradford Board of Trade and treasurer of the Automatic Car Brake Company.

E. V. CODY was born at Mount Elgin, Ontario, Canada, April 30, 1862, a son of Charles G. and Abigail E. Cody. About 1877 he removed with his parents to London, Ontario, and there attended the London Collegiate Institute. In 1882 he came to the United States, locating in Bradford, Penn. For four years he was librarian of the Bradford Library Association. In January,

1886, he became associated with his brother, C. P. Cody, in the insurance business.

S. G. COFFIN, one of the successful and enterprising business men of Bradford, was born in New Hampshire October 17, 1847, the only son of J. M. and Dorothy S. (Gale) Coffin, also natives of New Hampshire, of English descent, former of whom died in his native State in 1887. S. G. Coffin was given good educational advantages, and when he embarked in business for himself went to Brady's Run, Penn., where he opened a flour and feed store, continuing there eighteen months, when he sold out and went to Butler county, where he was in the livery business till 1880, when he again sold out, and, coming to Bradford, engaged in the same business. He is a good business man, and has been successful in his operations. He owns two livery and sale stables in the city and never has less than twenty-five horses, often fifty. He does a general livery business, and also buys, sells and ships horses on a large scale. He is also quite extensively engaged in the oil business. Mr. Coffin was married in Armstrong county, Penn., June 24, 1874, to F. M. Fleming, daughter of A. W. Fleming, and they have three children: Claudie D., George Ralph and Charles J. In politics Mr. Coffin is a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Honor, and several benevolent orders.

PHILIP W. CROAK, general foreman in the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad shops at Bradford, has held this position since 1888. He learned the machinist's trade in his youth at Renovo, Penn., and from 1884 to 1886 he was foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at that place; in the latter year he was transferred to Erie City, and in 1888 came to Bradford. He now has about 130 men under his supervision and there are about forty-five engines to be kept in repair at the shops in Bradford. He is a thorough machinist and understands every detail of his work. Mr. Croak was born in Bradford county, Penn., in March, 1852, a son of Edward and Honora (Mulqueen) Croak, natives of Ireland. He was married in March, 1877, to Miss Mary Jones, a native of Renovo, Penn., of German descent, daughter of David Jones, and they have eight children: William, Edward, Viola, Bessie, Winlan, Philip, Thomas and Sarah. Mr. Croak and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

LEVI M. CROSS, P. O. Kendall Creek, was born in Carrollton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., August 6, 1841, and is a son of Levi and Eliza (Conklin) Cross, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. He was reared in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., from three years of age, and received a common-school education. At the breaking out of the civil war he was engaged in farming and lumbering, but in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth New York Volunteers, and served nine months, when he was discharged on account of disability. In April, 1864, Mr. Cross re-enlisted in Company E, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at Chapin Farm, near Richmond, Va., September 29, 1864. As a result of this wound he lost his left leg at the thigh, and was honorably discharged from the service in March, 1865. Since the war he has made his home in Bradford, this county, and has been engaged in teaming and the oil business. Mr. Cross married, March 21, 1867, Fannie, daughter of David and Amanda (Reynolds) Cornelius, of Bradford, and has two children: Leda M. and Autie V. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and G. A. R., and politically is a Republican.

E. J. CROSS, grocer, Bradford, was born at Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., August 2, 1850, a son of Stephen Oscar and Ruby Ann (Conrey) Cross,

natives of New York, and of English and Irish descent. The father was a prominent farmer, and during the war was a United States marshal; after the war he was appointed United States revenue collector. The mother was a relative of Gen. Putnam, the hero of Bunker Hill. Mr. Cross prepared for college at Fort Edward Institute, and then took a course at Eastman's Business College, Paterson, N. J., from which he graduated in 1873. In 1876 he went to Butler county, Penn., where he carried on a general mercantile business four years, and in 1880 removed to Bradford, where for three years he carried on a wholesale and retail vegetable market. He then embarked in the flour and feed business, to which he has since added groceries. He now owns his place of business, and also a small farm, which is under the supervision of William Tenney, a practical gardener, and is cultivated as a vegetable garden. Mr. Cross was married September 26, 1876, to Alice E. Keith, daughter of Alonzo A. and Alvina (Carter) Keith, and they have three children: Oscar K., Alice E. and Ruby E. Mrs. Cross is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Cross is a Republican.

H. G. CUTTING, farmer, fine stock raiser and oil producer, Bradford, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 22, 1838, a son of D. H. and Jane H. (Barrows) Cutting, former of whom is still living in New York, and is now eighty-six years old. Mr. Cutting was reared on his father's farm, remaining in his native county until 1862, when he came to Pennsylvania, and worked about the oil wells. In 1876 he bought and drilled several wells, and in 1883 purchased 135 acres of land, which he has cultivated; is also extensively engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of horses and cattle, and dealing only in the finest breeds. He devotes his attention to his farm and stock, hiring an overseer for his wells, of which he owns fourteen. Mr. Cutting was married in 1860, to Ellen Blanchard, who died in 1875, leaving three children: Bertha, Blanchard and Algernon. The parents of Mrs. Ellen Cutting were named Orville and Almeda (Newman) Blanchard. In 1877 Mr. Cutting married Miss Amy Gunn, daughter of William and Isabella Harriet (Pond) Gunn, the former a Canadian, of Scotch descent, and the latter an American, of English extraction. They have three children: Hawley G., Malcomb J. and William F. Mrs. Cutting is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Cutting is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the A. O. U. W.

F. W. DAVIS, president of the First National Bank, Bradford, was born near the city of Bradford, Penn., June 8, 1844, the eldest of four children of R. W. and Sarah C. (Moore) Davis, former a native of Vermont, and latter of New York, of English descent. His father was a cabinet-maker by trade, which he followed in Chautauqua county, N. Y., until his removal to Bradford in 1842, where he continued the business until his death in 1876. F. W. Davis attended the common schools until seventeen years of age, at which time the war broke out, and in November, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and rendered faithful service until the close of the war, at which time he held the rank of first lieutenant. He was with his regiment in all its battles and skirmishes. They were on detailed duty the greater part of the time, fighting bushwhackers, and were present at the capture of Fort Harrison, below Richmond. After his return home Mr. Davis was employed as clerk and bookkeeper, taking a regular course at Eastman's Business College, and in 1870 he embarked in the drug business, which he continued until 1878. When the First National Bank of Bradford was organized be became one of the stockholders and a director; in 1887 he was elected vice-president, and in 1888 president. He has been one of the

leading citizens of Bradford, and has built one of the best blocks in the city; is owner of considerable real estate, having devoted a portion of his time to that business. Mr. Davis was married in 1868 to Albina T. Sanford, daughter of George Sanford, of Bradford, and they have one child, Sarah G. Mrs. Davis and her daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat, and he is a member of Union Lodge No. 334, F. & A. M.

F. G. DAVIS, of the firm of Brennan & Davis, jewelers and booksellers, Bradford, is one of the leading business men of the city, where he has spent his life. He became established in his present business in 1883, and as success came to the firm they have gradually increased their stock until it is now unexcelled in variety and quality in the city. Mr. Davis was born in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., August 8, 1851, a son of R. W. and Sarah (Moore) Davis. He was the youngest of three children, and is a brother of F. W. Davis, president of the Bradford National Bank. He was married at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1876, to Eva Cowdrey, who died in 1882. Mr. Davis has one son, Clyde H. Davis.

P. H. DAVITT, proprietor of bottling works, Bradford, is a native of Ireland, born March 14, 1854, a son of John and Nora (Rush) Davitt. In 1866 he came to America with his parents, who settled in Erie county, N. Y., where the father worked at the stone masons' and plasterers' trades, and later became a contractor and builder. In 1878 the subject of our sketch came to Bradford, soon after opened his bottling works, and has built up a good trade in his line. Mr. Davitt was married in New York in 1889 to Miss Ella J., daughter of John Considine. Mr. and Mrs. Davitt are members of the Catholic Church and he is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Association. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as a member of the select council.

ALBERT DEGOLIER, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., June 4, 1831, a son of Abel and Elizabeth (Overhiser) DeGolier, natives of Western New York and descendants of the earliest settlers, the former of French ancestry and the latter of English and Mohawk Dutch. The father moved to McKean county in 1830 and died in 1833 at Smethport, when only thirty-one years old. The mother's health failing, she was obliged to give over her children to the care of others. Albert found a home with Warren Edson, who gave him the benefit of the common schools, and as he grew older he assisted in the work of the farm. He started in life for himself as a farmer, and in 1860 went to Iowa, where he remained six years. In 1866 he returned to McKean county, and embarked in general mercantile trade, which he continued ten years, and in 1876 became interested in the production of oil. Mr. DeGolier was married October 17, 1853, to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Faloon) Hutchinson, natives of Ireland, who came to McKean county in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. DeGolier have had eleven children, seven of whom are living: Charles Fremont, Elmer A., Spencer M., Elizabeth A., Mary A. (Mrs. J. L. Barrett), Margaret L. and Eleanor J. Emma E., Ella O. and John died in infancy; the second son, Albert E., died March 15, 1886. Politically Mr. DeGolier is a Republican. He has served as a member of the school board and also of the common council of Bradford.

D. DEGOLIER, gardener, P. O. Bradford, was born in Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y., July 16, 1820, a son of Samuel and Esther (Olds) DeGolier, natives of Saratoga county, N. Y., and Vermont, respectively. In 1831 Samuel, James, Abel and Nathan DeGolier came to McKean county, and took up land in Bradford township, which is now known as DeGolier settlement or station. James was in the war of 1812; Samuel was an active business man,

and filled various offices in Bradford township, and was a prominent member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1844. His widow married Phineas Hall and died in 1870. Three of the children of Samuel and Esther DeGolier are yet living: R. A., of Northport, Mich.; Esther, wife of Daniel Dikeman, of Bradford township, and the subject of this sketch. D. DeGolier married, in 1842, Miss Dersy C., daughter of Simeon Morris, of Bradford township. She died in 1881, leaving three children: Sylvester B., living at home; Maurice, of Wisconsin; and W. F., of Florida. Mr. DeGolier was next married to Mrs. Lavinda E. Emery, of Erie county, N. Y. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Bradford for five years, and, with this exception, he has always been engaged in farming and market gardening. He had always been identified with the Republican party, and served as justice of the peace of Bradford township for ten years, but since the formation of the Prohibition party has been identified with it. He is a deacon and trustee in the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member fifty-four years.

C. DeHART, superintendent of a district for the New York Pipe Line Company, Bradford, was born in Auburn, N. Y., January 2, 1846, a son of Joseph and Margaret DeHart, natives of New York, and of French descent, former of whom died in 1881. C. DeHart was reared in Titusville, and in his youth began to work at the oil wells. For eighteen years he has worked for pipe line companies, and for sixteen years has been in the employ of the New York company in various capacities, coming to Bradford in 1877. Mr. DeHart was married, in 1871, to Mary, daughter of William Carey, and they have three children: Mabel, Lloyd and Helen. Mrs. DeHart is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. DeHart is a Republican.

R. A. DEMPSEY, ex-mayor of Bradford and capitalist, was born in Venango county, Penn., April 26, 1837, the eldest of three children of Thomas C. and Mary Ann (Arthur) Dempsey, natives of Pennsylvania, former of Venango county, of Irish and German descent, and latter of Warren county, of Scotch and English descent. The father died in 1884, at an advanced age. R. A. Dempsey was reared a farmer, and followed that vocation until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and by promotion finally was commissioned first lieutenant. His regiment participated in many hard fought battles. Near Petersburg, Va., October 1, 1864, he was captured and was held prisoner three months and two weeks at Salisbury. Being detailed to cut wood, he found an opportunity to make his escape, and joined the Union lines in Tennessee. After the close of the war he returned to Pennsylvania, and for a time was engaged in mercantile business, later in oil producing, and since 1871 has owned and conducted an oil refinery. In 1882 he became a member of a manufacturing company at Custer City that has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of high explosives. He is also interested in the cattle business in Kansas, owning a large tract of land. He has been a successful business man, and is now one of the leading citizens of Bradford. He has served as supervisor of Bradford township, also as school director, and in 1886 was elected mayor of the city. He has served two terms as postmaster, one term in Venango county and one in McKean county. He is a member of Bradford Post No. 141, G. A. R., and has held all the important offices in his post. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and encampment, of the Knights of Labor, and of several beneficiary societies. In politics Mr. Dempsey is a Republican. He was married in November, 1859, to Martha E. Campbell, daughter of Joseph Campbell, and they have four children: Mary (wife of Frank Howard), Lizzie, Nora and Lulu. Mrs. Dempsey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. W. DENNIS, a member of the firm of Spence & Dennis, dealers in torpedoes and nitro-glycerine, Bradford, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., October 30, 1853, a son of Joseph W. and Delia (Tolles) Dennis, who were also natives of New York, of English descent. Joseph W. Dennis is still a resident of Buffalo, and is aged sixty-two. Mrs. Delia Dennis died in Detroit in 1858, and in 1867 Mr. Dennis married Lucy M. Newman, of Nunda, N. Y. After his mother's death our subject lived with an aunt, sister of his mother, several years, in Albion and Marion, Ohio; then lived on a farm near Kenosha, Wis., for eight years, and then returned to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1869; he had good educational advantages, and after leaving school clerked for his father, who was a government contractor. In 1877 he came to Bradford and engaged in the oil business, adding the torpedo interest in 1878. In 1883 Spence & Dennis obtained the agency for the Torpedo Company of Delaware, and have met with good success in this line. Mr. Dennis was married January 24, 1883, in Buffalo, to Miss Jennie, a daughter of Capt. James W. Moore. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor, as well as of the Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM H. DENNIS, senior member of the firm of Dennis & Booth, who has been identified with the building up of the city of Bradford from the early days of the oil excitement, was born in England, of English parents, in October, 1852, son of James and Sarah (Stephens) Dennis. Early in life he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he came to Pennsylvania and settled in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, where in 1875 he was married to Maggie C., daughter of David and Charlotte (Farquharson) Andrew, who were natives of Scotland, coming to New York in 1853, and settling in Ontario county, where Maggie C. was born in June, 1854. In 1876 Mr. Dennis entered into partnership with I. S. Jones, and the firm of Jones & Dennis in 1877 moved to Bradford, where C. S. Booth was added, and the firm of Jones, Dennis & Booth did an extensive business both in Bradford and adjoining cities. Among the buildings erected by them are the Producers' Petroleum Exchange, the Central school-building, the Baptist and Methodist Churches, L. Emery, Jr., & Co.'s stores, the residences of George A. Berry, Esq., Senator Emery and many others. In 1886 Mr. Jones withdrew and Dennis & Booth, in addition to their building business, engaged in the production of petroleum, having purchased some valuable oil lands in Foster township, McKean county. From the start this firm have held the position of leaders in the building business, and at the present time employ a large number of skilled workmen. Mr. Dennis also does architectural drawing, furnishing plans and specifications for buildings when desired. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have six children: Lizzie B., Lottie S., Margie A., Marion H., Charles J. and Edith M. Both are members of the Baptist Church, which, in 1878, they took a prominent part in organizing in Bradford and in which he has for years held the office of deacon and church clerk. He is also president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bradford, a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and in politics votes the Prohibition ticket.

DAVID A. DENNISON, managing editor of the *Era*, Bradford, Penn., was born at Cromwell, Conn., in 1856, where his parents had settled after their immigration from Cork, Ireland, about forty-five years ago. The family moved to Pennsylvania before the war of the Rebellion, and in this State the subject of this notice received an elementary education, while assisting on the home farm in Crawford county. In 1878 we find him in the State of Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits, but deeming the hills and valleys of the Keystone State a much happier clime, he returned hither, where he was

engaged in various industries until 1887, in which year he was appointed to a position on the staff of the *Era* at Bradford. From the age of fifteen Mr. Dennison had been a contributor to several publications, and after coming here he acted as correspondent of the Elmira *Sunday Telegram*, and other papers, on oil-field news and other subjects. On July 3, 1889, he was promoted to the managing editorship of the *Era*, *vice* Mr. C. H. Steiger, transferred to the Toledo *Commercial*.

JOHN A. DIETER, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., February 28, 1835, a son of John and Annie C. (Kline) Dieter, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county, Penn., in 1848, and purchased a farm in Bradford township. The father was a stone mason, brick layer and plasterer by trade. In politics he is a Republican, and filled various township offices; although not a member of any church, he was a conscientious Christian man, and his wife was a member of the United Brethren Church for many years. He died in 1857 and his widow in 1881. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom are still living: Barbara J. (wife of William Baker, of Bradford township), Samuel Jackson (of Michigan), Michael K. (of Chautauqua county, N. Y.), John A., Eliza C. (wife of John Mack, of Ohio), Mary C. (wife of Spencer Tibbitts, of Custer City), Martha M. (wife of Henry Hammond, of Colorado) and George W. (of Cattaraugus county, N. Y.) John A. was reared mostly in McKean county, and obtained but a limited education, as he had to assist his father in clearing and improving the farm and attending stone masons. He was married May 2, 1865, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Charles Hayter, of Eden, or Marshburg, McKean county, and they have four children: Charles Stanley, John Franklin, Emma Frances and Henry Joseph, all living at home. Mr. Dieter has been identified with both the Republican and Democratic parties, and of late years has been a strong supporter of the Prohibition party. He has always been a prominent member of the United Brethren Church, and for years has been a licensed exhorter and class leader.

LORENZO DRAKE, farmer and oil producer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Morris county, N. J., September 20, 1819, a son of Silas C. and Sarah (Hamilton) Drake, natives of that State. In 1840 they came to McKean county, Penn., and entered the tract of land in Bradford township now owned by Lorenzo Drake. Silas C. Drake was a captain of the New Jersey State Militia. He was a Whig, afterward a Republican, and filled various township offices. He died in Bradford township in 1858, and his wife in 1862. They reared seven children, three of whom are living: Clarissa, widow of John Rutherford, of Erie county, Penn.; Theodore F., of Great Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; and Lorenzo, the eldest, who removed with his parents from New Jersey to Tioga county, N. Y., when four years of age. He received a common-school education, and has followed the occupation of farming. In 1846 he married Miss Rhoda, daughter of Sheldon Tuttle, of Tioga county, Penn., and to them have been born nine children, named as follows: Silas, Ralph, Leroy, Russell and Guy, all farmers in Nebraska; Charles, civil engineer, at home; Millie, wife of Frank Smith, of Springville, N. Y.; Ida and Sarah A., at home. Mr. Drake is an active Republican.

S. R. DRESSER, manufacturer of oil well and gas well packers, Bradford, was born in Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich., February 1, 1842, a son of Parker and Lydia (Cronkhyte) Dresser, former a native of Massachusetts, of English descent, and latter of New York, of Dutch descent. The father died in 1872. Mr. Dresser, when a young man, went to La Fayette, Ind., where he clerked in a dry goods store, and in 1865 moved to West Virginia, and was there employed in the oil fields. In 1872 he changed his location to Butler county and

for three years continued in the oil business. In 1880, having invented his packer, he began manufacturing, and now has a good business. Mr. Dresser was married in 1864 to Vesta E., daughter of Chauncey Simpson, who died in 1883, and they had a family of five children, two of whom are living: Ione and Robert A. In 1885 Mr. Dresser married Caroline, daughter of Carl Kirsch. Mrs. Dresser is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Dresser is a Republican, and has held various official positions, being a prominent citizen. He is a member of the Masonic lodge of Bradford.

C. A. DURFEY, State oil inspector, oil producer and dealer in real estate, Bradford, is a native of Connecticut, born April 19, 1838, a son of Benjamin and Harmony (Kingsley) Durfey, also natives of Connecticut. His father was a prominent citizen of that State and served as a member of the legislature from New London county. He died in 1874, in the seventy-second year of his age. C. A. Durfey was the second in a family of six children. He learned the blacksmith trade in his youth, and during the Civil war was employed on government work in the armory at Springfield, Mass. In 1865 he came to Pennsylvania as superintendent of the Prescott and Seymour Oil Companies, and made his headquarters in Venango county twelve years. He then removed to Bradford county and worked in the oil fields, where he has since been successful as an oil producer. In 1877 he was appointed State oil inspector, a position he has since held. He has bought considerable real estate in the county, and has sold portions at quite an advance on the purchase price. Among his valuable possessions in the county may be mentioned the Durfey block, on Main street, Bradford, which is one of the handsomest buildings in the city. Mr. Durfey was married in 1864 to Lizzie V. Bowles, who died in 1872, leaving two children: J. W. and Gertrude S. In politics Mr. Durfey is a Democrat, and he has been a member of Bradford city council, and also of the school board.

EDGETT & McALLISTER, real estate, 1, 2 and 3 Bradburn block, 95 Main street, Bradford. The firm of Edgett & McAllister is composed of Roy W. Edgett and R. McAllister. They have been established in their present business only about one year, and in that time, by close application and careful study of values, have succeeded in steadily increasing the number of their transactions, until to-day they are among the leading real estate firms, and engaged in handling some of the very best properties in the country. They have a branch office at 315 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., and handle property all over the United States. In addition, they enjoy facilities for placing loans on most reliable securities. They are always willing and anxious to assist in any laudable effort to build up and maintain enterprises of a useful nature. They hold in the community an enviable position for their liberality and progressive spirit, and are gentlemen of pleasant and courteous manners.

G. C. EDMUNDS, proprietor of a livery stable, Bradford, was born in Warren county, Penn., April 8, 1849, fifth in a family of nine children of Robert and Elizabeth (Caskey) Edmunds, former of whom came from Scotland to America and settled in Warren county, where he spent the last years of his life. G. C. Edmunds was reared in his native county, attending school when a small boy, but in 1862 he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he engaged in business for himself, and for some time dealt extensively in horses. He also bought valuable oil land leases and has been successfully engaged in the oil business. Since 1870 he has been a resident of McKean county, and at present devotes the most of his attention to the livery business, having stables at both Bradford and Kendall. In politics Mr. Edmunds is a Republican, and has held the offices of constable and road commissioner of McKean county. He was married in Tennessee, in 1870, to

Miss Eva, daughter of D. C. Hayes, and they have five children: Ina, Elizabeth, George, Frank and Eva.

LEWIS EMERY, JR., Bradford, was born about two miles from the pretty little village of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., August 10, 1839. In 1842 his father had been engaged constructing a railway near Olean, N. Y., for the old Erie, now the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and lost a great deal of money through the failure of that corporation. After severing his connection with the railroad he secured a contract on one of the levels of the Genesee canal, and when that company defaulted he was again a sufferer, financially; and, becoming disgusted with the state of affairs in the East, determined upon going to the West. In January, 1842, he started, with his family, to drive overland to Janesville, Wis. He was a thorough general mechanic, and an adept in all the varied details of woolen cloth making. When he reached Jonesville, Mich., on his westward journey, the loss of some of his live stock compelled him to make a halt, and the people of the surrounding country, learning of his ability, persuaded him to settle among them, and they agreed to and did build a mill for him, allowing him to pay for it from the profits on his sales. He remained in Jonesville for seven years, during the latter part of which period he built another mill at Hillsdale, the county seat, to which place he moved with his family in 1849.

Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., the subject of this sketch, after spending his early youth learning the trade of his father, and acquiring what rudimentary education the country schools afforded, was sent to Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., where he finished his mental training. At the age of nineteen he engaged to teach the district school of Wheatland township, and continued to do so for two years; after which he resumed work at his father's flour mill, which he continued until he left the State. During his attendance at the Hillsdale College he met with, and formed an attachment for, Miss Elizabeth A. Caldwell, and on December 29, 1863, he married her at the home of her parents, in Vistula, Elkhart Co., Ind. Four children were the result of their marriage: Delevan Emery, born September 26, 1867; Grace Elizabeth Emery, born January 27, 1874; Earle Caldwell Emery, born December 12, 1875, and Lewis Emery, born August 27, 1878. In May, 1864, he went to Southern Illinois and engaged in general merchandising, and also built a mill. The war was brought to a close soon after he went there, and, business coming to a standstill, he concluded to seek other fields, and in August, 1865, started for the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He made his first stop in Pit Hole, Venango county, remaining a short time, and in that memorable year located his first well at Pioneer, that county, and shared the ups and downs of the producers of that period. For the next five years he followed the excitement, so characteristic of the oil country, with all its varied successes and disappointments, until, in 1870, he went to Titusville, Crawford Co., Penn., and was fairly on the way to wealth. He rapidly rose to the top rank among the well-known producers of that field, and by his determination and enterprise, coupled with a strong sense of honor in all business dealings, he soon commanded the respect and confidence of the whole community. Like hundreds of others of the then prosperous producers, the financial panic, precipitated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., of New York, caught him with the floating obligations that could not be quickly enough protected to save him from the desolating ruin that followed, and in the *parlance* of the country he "went to the wall," almost hopelessly ruined. With a recorded debt against him that would have driven a less intrepid man to lunacy or, possibly, to the grave, he, with his characteristic enterprise and confidence in himself, was soon looking about for a way to

recover his lost fortunes. He had often viewed the hills and vales of McKean county, Penn., with a strong suspicion that they held beneath them a vast lake of petroleum, only waiting to yield up its wealth to the pioneer who should tap it. Now, in a spirit of desperation, almost, he determined to test his ideas with the drill. He had leased and purchased about 14,000 acres of territory, without a cent of money. The people had confidence in him, trusted in his ability to pay, and never questioned his honor. He commenced operations in this field July 28, 1875, his first well being at Toad Hollow, on what was known as the Tibbets farm, about two miles south of the city of Bradford. This well opened up at a rate of forty barrels per day, and not only proved of vast financial importance to him, enabling him to wipe out every cent of debt, and accumulate a handsome fortune, but it virtually opened up the greatest oil territory the world has ever seen. His wealth piled up, and each year saw acres of territory falling into his possession, until over 500 wells were pouring their wealth into his store-house. In thus entering such a vast undertaking without money, the firm of Eaton, Cole Burnham Company, of New York, proved great friends to him. They gave him unlimited credit, though he was a bankrupt. They realized that a man who had gone down two or three times, and as often come out of the ordeal with honor unstained, would not long remain down, and so it proved. In 1878 he was elected by the people of McKean county to represent them in the general assembly, where, in the session of 1879, he took such a warm and untiring interest in the wants of the oil country, that the people returned him to the legislature, in 1880, with credentials of a senatorship. During his sitting in the lower house of the legislature, he manifested an independence of spirit in political labor similar to that which had always characterized his action elsewhere. While he did not object to the party caucus, he would follow no leader whom he suspected of packing the caucus, either by purchase or the party lash. He ever advocated the most frank and honest dealing where the rights of the people came into the question; and never could reconcile the mandates of packed caucuses with either frankness, honesty or honor. It was for this reason that he refused to go into the senatorial caucus of 1879. At that time the Republican party was being wielded by and for the interests of a few individuals, and the "gag" rule and caucus packing were two of their favorite instruments to carry on their plans. The continuation of these practices led to the memorable senatorial dead-lock in the legislature in 1881, when fifty-six Republicans remained out of the party caucus, many refusing to be tied to Galusha A. Grow for the United States senatorship, and this action ultimately resulted in the election of Hon. John I. Mitchell, and was followed a year later by the three-cornered fight for the gubernatorial chair, by Hon. John Stewart, Robert E. Pattison and James A. Beaver. He was re-elected to the State senate from the Twenty-fifth district, in 1884, by a largely increased majority. In the same year he was chosen delegate-at-large to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the National Republican Convention, that convened at Chicago, June 19, and was in attendance during the memorable contest which ended in the nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. He was a warm advocate of Mr. Blaine's nomination, and an ardent supporter of him in the election that followed. In 1886 he was a candidate for congress from the Sixteenth district, and again in 1888 from the Twenty-fourth district, but both times was compelled to yield his claim, because of the rotation system so determinedly clung to in that part of the State. During his ten years of public service he was unflagging in his opposition to the tendency of corporate monopolies and trusts to prostitute their rights to private purposes, and the crushing out of fair compe-

tition. In this direction he was the recognized leader of the anti-monopolists, and, though tempted to withdraw his opposition to the monopolists, by prospects of ample financial returns in the way of business facilities, he consistently stuck to his principles, and refused to be cajoled in any manner. In 1879 he went to Europe, and made a thorough investigation of the oil fields of the Baku region in Russia, to learn, if possible, what its competition with American oil would ever attain. In 1881 he made a second visit to Europe, this time traveling through France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Greece, and up the Nile 1,000 miles, as far as the second cataract. He has also traveled extensively in this country, and in the Canadian provinces, and has equipped himself with a vast store of general information as to the needs and capability of the country. While traveling he was always a keen observer and a painstaking student of the men and things he met. He is a man of broad views, a ready reasoner and most determined in execution. His philanthropic work, while it has been very extensive, has been directed in a modest and unostentatious manner, and many are the institutions and private personages who have felt the influence of his quiet beneficence. In his personal habits, as in his public actions, he is plain and unpretentious. His home life is one of domestic peace and happiness, and furnishes him a harbor from the labors of business and public service, to which he always hies with pleasure unfeigned. His public spirit, coupled with a firm conviction that the rights of the common people must be sustained against the encroachment of individual or corporate gain, has made him an object of admiration among the people, and one to whom they have always shown a readiness to entrust their welfare. He is now engaged in the production and refining of petroleum on a very extensive scale in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn.; merchant flour-milling in Three Rivers, Mich.; has large wheat land interests in Northern Dakota, and is lumber milling in Farmers, Rowan Co., Ky., and is owner of a large oil well and general supply store in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn.

J. B. FARREL, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 8, 1844, a son of Robert and Mary (Wells) Farrel, natives also of the Empire State, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He remained at home until after the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged in 1863 on account of wounds received in battle, which incapacitated him for active service. Soon after his return home he came to the lower oil fields of Pennsylvania, and drilled wells at Petroleum Centre, remaining in that vicinity until 1876, when he removed to Bradford, where he has since lived, owning a number of wells near the city. He has been a successful business man, is one of the leading citizens of Bradford, and has served as a member of the select council. He is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH FISCHER, of the firm of L. A. Fischer & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, Bradford, is a native of Alsace, Germany, born February 18, 1857, the youngest of seven children of Anthony and Catherine Fischer, former of whom died in 1869; latter still living on the old homestead in Germany. Joseph was reared in his native country, and there received a good common-school education. After coming to America he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Buffalo, N. Y. In 1880 he came to Bradford and clerked for his brother in a wholesale and retail grocery business, continuing in that capacity until 1884, when he was admitted to the firm as a partner. This firm have a large retail trade, giving employment to thirteen men and three delivery wagons. Mr. Fischer was married in Buffalo, April 11, 1888, to Miss Lucy A. Diebolt, daughter of George A. Diebolt, a

prominent boot and shoe merchant of Buffalo. In politics Mr. Fischer is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and he is treasurer of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

JOHN FLANAGAN, dealer in oil well supplies, Bradford, Penn., was born in Ireland, in 1850, a son of John and Bridget (Kelly) Flanagan. His parents came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Armstrong county, Penn., where the father died April 7, 1864, and where the mother still lives. Left fatherless at an early age, the subject of our sketch was obliged to rely on his own exertions, and began working in the mines, which he continued until 1883. He then came to Bradford, where for a few months he worked at plumbing; then opened a junk shop, and has been successful in that line of trade, also handling a full line of oil well supplies. Mr. Flanagan was married April 24, 1873, at Brady's Bend, Penn., to Anna, daughter of Manasseh Boyle, and they have eight children: Anna, Mary, John, James, M. J., Rosella, Stephen and William. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican.

LEONARD SAMPSON FOSTER, deceased, was a native of Townsend, Mass., born March 25, 1792. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and he a soldier in the war of 1812. He was one of a family of twelve children, who were noted for their longevity. His mother lived to be over one hundred years old, and two brothers lived to be ninety, and one sister to the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Foster moved with his family to McKean county, Penn., in 1827, and settled in what was afterward Foster township, the same having been named in his honor. He first embarked in the lumber business, but afterward devoted his attention to agriculture. He died at his residence at Foster Brook, June 13, 1882, in the ninety-first year of his age. March 27, 1817, he married, at Watertown, N. Y., Miss Betsy Hinds, and they spent together a happy married life of over sixty-five years. They had a family of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. One son, A. G., laid down his life for his country during the war of the Rebellion. Seven of their children and over thirty grandchildren are now living.

HON. C. H. FOSTER, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., September 5, 1826, a son of L. S. and Betsy (Hinds) Foster, his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Vermont, of English descent. In 1827 his parents moved to McKean county and made this their home the rest of their lives. The father died June 13, 1882. He was a prominent man in the county, and Foster Brook and Foster township were named in his honor. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. C. H. Foster was the third born in his parents' family. He was reared on his father's farm, attending the district school, and early in life embarked in the lumber business on his own account, which he continued until 1872, and since then has been largely engaged in the oil producing business. In 1845 Mr. Foster married Miss Euphemia Snider, daughter of William Snider. She died in 1867, leaving five children: Charles C., C. M. (of Michigan), C. H. (of Findlay, Ohio), Effie (wife of Otis Kingsbury) and Emma E. (wife of L. A. Smith.) In 1870 he married Evaline A., daughter of John F. Melvin. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics and has held different positions of trust. He has served his town as school director and treasurer, his county as treasurer one term of three years, and as auditor one term of three years, and in 1877 and 1878 was a member of the State legislature. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His brother, Capt. A. G. Foster, was a member of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment during the war of the Rebellion, and after a service of three years and three days was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

A. T. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., February 28, 1841. His father, Ephraim Foster, was a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., and married Miss Lydia Bliss, who was born in the State of Vermont, Orange county, but moved to New York State with her parents when a child. About 1836 they came to McKean county and purchased a farm in Bradford township and engaged in farming and lumbering. The father and mother are still residing in Bradford township, although retired from active life. Ten children were reared by them, eight of whom are still living: David B. (of California), Mary Etta (wife of Patrick Shady, of Panama, N. Y.), Noah (of Chautauqua county, N. Y.), A. T., Ulissa (wife of A. J. Brooks, of Guffey, Penn.), Willard G. (of Bradford township), Augustus (of Michigan) and Eugene (of Bradford township). A. T. Foster received a common-school education, and has principally followed farming and lumbering. In 1861 he married Miss Ellen R., daughter of G. W. Watrous, of Lafayette township, and to them have been born eight children: Elvira (wife of G. W. Dieter, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y.), Alice (wife of Donald Kidd, of Potter county, Penn.), Alida, Elmer, Lulu, Laura, Charles and Olive. Mr. Foster has always been identified with the Republican party. He and family are members of the United Brethren Church.

NELSON M. FRANCIS, oil producer, Custer City, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 8, 1836. His father, Paul Francis, was a native of England and a currier by trade. He immigrated to America in 1830 and married, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Mrs. Polly Willoughby, formerly Miss Polly Boss; he was married three times. He died in 1887. Nelson was the only child reared to maturity. He was educated in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and remained there until eighteen years of age. In 1854 he went to Bellevue, Wis., where he taught school during the winter and worked on a farm during the summer, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin, Company H, served thirteen months, and on account of sickness was honorably discharged. He then located near Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming and dairying until 1869, and then for one and one-half years followed the butter and cheese business at the same place. In 1871 he went to Petroleum Centre, and in partnership with Mr. J. Hurlbert purchased the McClintock House, which they conducted for about two years. Since that time Mr. Francis has been engaged in oil producing in Venango county, Penn. In 1877 he came to McKean county and has since resided at Custer City, operating from twelve to thirty-five wells most of the time. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Bradford Rock Glycerine Company, is a member of the Ohio Rock Glycerine Company, of Lima, Ohio, and is also a member of the firm known as the Western Drilling Company. In 1858 he married Miss Tyrella M., daughter of Edward and Tyrella (Blair) Durand, of Ohio, and they have four children: Edward Paul, Nelson Thornton, Egbert Earl and Grace Louise. Mr. Francis is a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 152, F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. of Custer City, also of Post 141, G. A. R., and Iron Hall of Custer City; politically he is a Democrat, and for nine years has been school director of Bradford township.

D. U. FRASER, watchman for the Erie Railroad at the Elm street crossing, Bradford, is the oldest railroad man in the employ of the Erie Road at Bradford. He carried the chain in the survey of the road, then worked on its construction, and when the road was completed was appointed baggage master at Bradford, holding that position until 1887, when he resigned and was appointed watchman at Elm street. This is a post of great responsibility, and one that few could fill, even if they desired it. Mr. Fraser has been in the

employ of the Erie Company for over a quarter of a century, and is one of their most reliable men. He was born in Scotland in 1832, a son of Alexander B. and Margaret Fraser, being the eldest of six children. When twenty-four years old (in 1856) he left his native country, and as the ship that brought them across the ocean was leaving port, the bells were ringing in the town and the people were rejoicing at the glad tidings of the close of the Crimean war, and the proclamation of peace. He landed in New York City, where he remained a few months, and in 1857 came to Bradford. Mr. Fraser was married at Forestville, N. Y., in 1858, to Ann McKenzie, a native of Scotland, and they have one child, Margaret. Mr. Fraser is a Republican in his political views.

F. F. FRENCH, dealer in nitro-glycerine and torpedoes, Bradford, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., September 4, 1854, a son of Sanford and Usley (Holdridge) French, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. He remained in his native county until 1876, when he came to Bradford and was here employed in the oil fields. Later he bought a lease and began to operate for himself. In 1878 he became associated with Mr. Gormley, and has since been engaged in his present business. In politics he votes with the Democratic party, but is in no sense a politician, devoting his entire attention to his business interests.

G. GARDELLA, restaurateur, Bradford, is the proprieter of a first-class fruit and confectionery establishment. He started in business in Bradford in 1878 in a small way, has been successful and now carries a good stock, and well merits the patronage he receives. Mr. Gardella was born in sunny Italy, March 10, 1849, a son of Stephen Gardella, and on his father's farm he spent his youth. On coming to the United States he located in New York City, and the same year went to Cincinnati, Ohio, but remained there only a short time. Returning to New York City, he was employed for a time on the Brooklyn bridge, and then began business for himself by keeping a fruit stand. In 1873 he went to Middletown, Conn., where he continued in the fruit business until his removal to Bradford. Mr. Gardella was married in Italy to Mary Gardella, and they have five children: Rosa Ella, Amelia, Anna, Andrew and Lewis. In politics Mr. Gardella is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHAUNCEY W. GARDNER, chief train dispatcher for the Erie Railroad at Bradford, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., March 13, 1838, a son of Warren and Clarissa (Cooley) Gardner, who were of Scotch and English descent, respectively. His father, who was a contractor and bridge builder, lost his life on the Erie Railroad in 1859, leaving a family of two sons and one daughter. Chauncey W. Gardner was reared in his native county, and was given a good education. Early in life he learned telegraphy, and then went into a railroad office as telegraph operator and clerk, and by the faithful performance of his duties was steadily promoted until he became superintendent of the Susquehanna, Buffalo & Rochester Divisions of the Erie Railroad. He later became interested in the oil business, and in 1877 removed to Bradford, where he invested in property, to which he devoted his attention until 1888, when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Gardner was married in June, 1859, in Delaware county, N. Y., to Miss Thelinda V. Lord, daughter of John Lord, and they have two children, Charles H. and Chauncey W., Jr., both employed by the Erie Railroad Company at Bradford. Mr. Gardner in his political affiliations is a Democrat. He is a Knight Templar, and Consistory Mason, and an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, being a member of the choir. His son Chauncey is a member of the Methodist Church.

T. M. GRIFFITH, of the firm of T. M. Griffith & Son, dealers in hardware, Bradford, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., May 22, 1841, a son of Richard and Caroline (Lewis) Griffith, former a native of Wales, and latter of New York, of Dutch and English descent, respectively. He remained at home until 1870, when he came to Pennsylvania and located at Petroleum Centre, where he was employed at drilling oil wells for some time, and then removed to Bradford. In 1878 he embarked in the livery business, which he followed two years, and in 1880 went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where for four years he was in the hardware trade, and in 1884 moved his business to Bradford, where he also does considerable business as an oil contractor. Mr Griffith was married January 14, 1869, at Petroleum Centre, to Alveretta Smawley, born in Peoria, Ill., June 7, 1852, and a daughter of Ausbury and Mary L. Smawley, of English and Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have four children: W. H., E. M., R. A. and C. E. In politics Mr. Griffith is a Republican. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

J. K. HAFFEY, deceased, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, April 27, 1830, and moved to Canada with his parents in 1844. He attended the colleges of Ireland, and afterward his own efforts procured him a fine education. At an early age he came to the United States, and for a time taught in the public schools of New York State. He afterward was ordained a minister, and in 1851 was given charge of the Bradford Baptist Church. He soon resigned the charge, and accepted the agency of the American Bible Union Society, which position he held for many years. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Diantha E. DeGolier, and took up his residence on a farm in Bradford township, following the occupation of a surveyor, geologist, clerk, etc. In 1861 he enlisted under Col. Kane in the Forty-second "Bucktail" Regiment, Company I, and held the position of sergeant. After serving two years his health failed, during the Seven Days' fight near Richmond, and he was honorably discharged. He was afterward appointed major by Gov. Hartranft, and later promoted to colonel and aid-de-camp. After the close of the war he spent ten years in Philadelphia and New Jersey. He was a stanch Republican; was a notary for many years. He died November 7, 1881. His widow still survives him and lives on the homestead farm in Bradford township; also three children, viz.: George M. (of Colorado, who married Miss Maggie Higgins), John Nathan (brakeman on the Erie Railroad), and Zillah (now teaching). Mrs. Haffey's parents were Nathan DeGolier, who was born near Saratoga, N. Y., March 25, 1801, and Rhoda Ackley, who was born in Addison county, Vt., January 8, 1801. About 1831 they came to McKean county, Penn., and took up a tract of land in Bradford township. He was a millwright by trade, and erected the first saw and grist-mill at DeGolier, which was named in honor of him. He was also the first postmaster of the place. He was a supporter of the Republican party, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died December 2, 1871, and his wife July 11, 1874. Three children were born to their union: Hannah Maria (wife of Truman Sherman, of Bradford township), Diantha E. (now Mrs. Haffey), and James Nelson (who died February 14, 1878).

L. E. HAMSHER, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., near the city of Dansville, December 31, 1843, the eldest of four children of Reuben and Martha (White) Hamsher, former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and latter of New York, of English descent. His mother died in 1880, and his father now lives in Elkhart county, Ind. L. E. Hamsher was reared in Elkhart county, where his parents moved when he was a child,

and in his boyhood began clerking for merchants in Bristol. He enlisted, August 9, 1862, in Company I, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, for three years, but was discharged in about six months. In 1867 he embarked in the hardware business on his own account, which he continued three years, and in 1870 came to Pennsylvania, where he worked at the oil wells two years. In 1872 he bought property in Clarion county, and began drilling for oil, since when he has had the varying fortune of an oil operator, although in the main he has been successful. In 1876 he located in Bradford, and became a member of the firm of Hamsher & Weaver, which has merged into the Emery Oil Company. Mr. Hamsher was married at Bristol, Ind., to Miss Sarah G. Caldwell, daughter of William Caldwell. In politics Mr. Hamsher is a Republican, and is serving the city of Bradford in the common council. He is a F. & A. M. of 32°.

JOHN M. HART, contractor and builder, Bradford, was born in Montreal, Canada, April 11, 1846, a son of John and Anorah (Battles) Hart, natives of Ireland, former of whom died in Canada in 1886. John M. Hart learned the carpenter's trade in Canada, and worked as a journeyman several years. He came to the United States, making Oil City, Penn., his home until 1880, when he removed to Bradford, where he now has a good business, having from six to ten men in his employ the greater part of the time. Mr. Hart enlisted in the defense of the United States Government in 1862, and was assigned to Company I, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was soon transferred to the quartermaster's department, where he served until the close of the war. He was married, May 30, 1875, to Miss B. Gallagher, a native of Ireland, and they have six children: Gertrude E., Catherine Mary, Charles E., John M., Bertha J. and Theodore Thomas. In politics Mr. Hart is a Democrat. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JUDSON E. HASKELL, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., September 22, 1844, a son of Andrew L. and Catherine (Stowe) Haskell, former a native of Vermont, latter of New York, and both of English descent. His father is now a farmer in Erie county, Penn., where he settled in 1852. Judson E. is the eldest in a family of seven children. His youth was spent on a farm in Erie county, where he attended the common schools, and also Waterford Academy. He graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864, and soon after was employed in the freight office of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at Corry, where he remained a year. From 1865 to 1873 he was employed by the firm of Vandergrift & Foreman, oil dealers; in 1873 he became connected with the Titusville Pipe Line Company, and in 1876 was given charge of the purchasing agency of the Standard Oil Company, under J. A. Boswick, in Bradford, where he now has his office; he is also owner of several wells in the Bradford oil fields. Mr. Haskell was married in Erie county, April 1, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Kibbe, daughter of Levi Kibbe, and they have four children: Florence, Kate, Jessie and Fred. In politics Mr. Haskell is a Republican, and has served in the select council of Bradford. He is a prominent Freemason, and is past master of Pleasantville Lodge No. 501; a member of Aaron Chapter No. 207, of Titusville; Occidental Council, of Titusville; Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Bradford, and Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg. He is a noble of the Mystic Shrine, Syria Temple, of Pittsburgh. Since 1887 Mr. Haskell has been president of the Keystone Land Company, which owns 6,000 acres in Dakota, 4,000 acres of which are cultivated in wheat.

BENJAMIN C. HAVEN, farmer, P. O. Custer City, is a son of Luther and Jemima (Colegrove) Haven, natives of Connecticut. In 1819 they came

to McKean county and located on a tract of land in Norwich township, near Smethport, on Potato creek. They lived there thirty-five years, then moved to Illinois, where they both died. Mr. Haven was prominent in politics and filled various township offices, and he and wife were prominent members of the Baptist Church. Benjamin C. Haven was born in Connecticut, January 2, 1819, and came to McKean county with his parents in the same year. He received but a limited education, and engaged in manufacturing lumber, shingles, etc. He has lived at Custer City since he was twenty years of age, with the exception of ten years spent in Bradford as foreman in a lumber-mill. In 1846 he married Miss Elnora, daughter of Ebenezer Calkins, of Crawford county, Penn., and two of their children are living: William with his father, and Martin, of Bradford township, who married Ida, daughter of Erastus Turner and has two children, Erastus and Benjamin C. Mr. Haven has four oil wells on his farm. He has always been identified with the Republican party, served as constable and collector of Bradford township when a young man, and has also served as school director and supervisor for five years. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Norwich township. B. C. Haven is one of a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, who are all living at present.

BENJAMIN F. HAZELTON, lumberman, Bradford. The subject of this sketch was born at Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 26, 1847, being the fourth son of O. J. Hazelton and wife, of that place. When he was six years of age, his parents moved to a farm near Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., where they resided for about nine years, his father keeping a large stock of horses, cattle and sheep, also being engaged in the lumbering business. Here young Hazelton's time was occupied in caring for the stock, and helping his father and elder brother about the farm and lumbering. At the age of eight years he was given a team to drive, and hauled lumber from the mills to Erie City, a distance of sixteen miles, making a trip daily during the greater part of the summer. Shortly after this the oil excitement on Oil Creek broke out, and he went to what was then known as the Buchanan farm, but later as Rouseville, where he was engaged in helping to drill oil wells by horse power. He was present when the famous Rouse well was struck, and when it was burned. It was here that Mr. Rouse lost his life. Young Hazelton remained on Oil Creek, drilling wells and driving team, hauling oil from the wells to Titusville, until the winter of 1861–62, when, though not fifteen years old, and too young to enlist, he joined the army. He was in the battle of Shiloh, where his regiment went in eleven hundred strong and came out with less than three hundred men. After this battle he was sent as nurse, with hospital boats, to Pittsburgh, Penn., which place he left for his home at Waterford, Penn., and afterward went back to Oil Creek. The summer of 1863 his parents moved to Oconomowoc, Wis., he himself following the next winter. The succeeding spring he purchased a meat market in the then village of Oconomowoc, giving only his word for the whole purchase price. In this business he succeeded in paying for his shop and fixtures, and accumulated several hundred dollars, but feeling the need of an education, of which, up to this time, he had been deprived, he decided to go to school, and entered a preparatory school at Horicon, Wis., where he remained one year, and then entered the preparatory department of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. He was now seventeen years old, and having no help was obliged to teach district school in winter and keep up his studies with his class, and during the summer vacation he worked in the harvest field. At the age of nineteen he entered the University proper, but, from overwork, was taken sick with typhoid fever, and his physi-

cian forbade his going to school again for a year. That spring his mother died, and he remained at home, taking charge of the farm while his father made a trip to his old home in the East. That fall he went to Madison, Wis., taking a business course in the Worthington Commercial College. It was here he made the acquaintance of Miss Clarissa Florence Purple, daughter of Assistant State Treasurer C. H. Purple, and the following year, 1869, she became his wife. Although the combined years of the young couple were but thirty-eight, they started out in life to make a success of it, and while they were met by the various disappointments incident to folk of their years, they overcame every difficulty, and can look back to their small beginning with pride. At twenty-four years of age Mr. Hazelton had charge of heavy grading and rock work on the Madison Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and upon the completion of that division he was given a train, but resigned to accept a position with the lumber firm of J. W. Woodruff & Co., Green Bay. It was here that he first acquired an insight into the business he chose as his own, and in which he has been so successful. He remained with J. W. Woodruff & Co. until the summer of 1878, when he moved to Bradford, accepting a position as foreman at the Bradford Oil Company's mill on the West Branch, and within a few months he and a brother, A. L. Hazelton, had secured the mill property of said firm, and for several years they enjoyed a large local business. About this time Mr. A. L. Hazelton sold his interest to E. E. Wheeler, and Hazelton & Wheeler were kept busy for the next few years supplying the demand for rig lumber in the Bradford field. In January, 1884, Mr. Hazelton purchased Mr. Wheeler's interest, and at once set about increasing the business, and acquiring better facilities for handling the stock and placing it in the large markets of the North and East. He purchased large blocks of timber, built another mill on the West Branch, was largely interested in and had charge of the construction and management of the West Branch Railroad, until its purchase by the Erie Railroad Company. Each year his business has increased, and he and his lumber are known in most of the markets of the East. He has lately purchased a large amount of timber lands in Elk county, on the Clarion river, where he has built one of the finest mills in the State, a hotel, shops, etc., for operations in that locality. He has platted out the new village of Glen Hazel, and has built the necessary railroad to connect it with the Erie system, and to convey his logs to the mill, and the product to the market. He has in his employ, at the various seasons of the year, from 150 to 300 men, besides contract work, and, as his headquarters have always been at Bradford, which has been largely benefited, his employes all purchasing their supplies of the various merchants in that thriving city. In addition to his mills and yards he has lately purchased the Bradford furniture plant, and has converted it into a planing-mill to surface and dress lumber for the various markets. Although these enterprises take up the greater portion of his time, and all requires his personal attention, Mr. Hazelton has still found time to do much for the improvement of draught horses in this section of the country. Using many teams, and knowing the value of first-class draught stock where heavy loads are to be moved, together with a natural love for fine horses, he was led to make purchases of this class of horses both in this country and in Scotland. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph Garfield, of Jamestown, N. Y., for the purpose of importing and breeding stock, and already the stock farm of Garfield & Hazelton is favorably known to all lovers of choice high-bred horses. There, and at Mr. Hazelton's barns in Bradford, may be seen prize winners in the various classes, from the 200-pound Shetland pony to the Clydesdale of a ton weight, one of which, Sir

Herbert, has just taken first premium at the New York State Fair. So much for the business energy displayed by Mr. Hazelton. Socially, he is a gentleman of retiring manners, and, while most of his hours of recreation are enjoyed with his family, he is always willing, by his presence or means, to contribute to the enjoyment of others. He and his wife being both members of the Bradford Methodist Church and Sabbath-school, of the latter of which he is superintendent, not a little of their time is devoted to various interests connected with these organizations. Their family circle includes a son, Frank, aged seventeen, now in his last year in the high school, another son, Courtney, aged twelve, a little daughter, Bessie, aged eight, and Bennie F., an infant. Lumbermen being noted for large-heartedness and an appreciation of good things, Mr. Hazelton is no exception to the rule. He is a good liver, a liberal giver, and is well liked by those having business or social intercourse with him. He has always voted the Republican ticket, believes in protection, fair profits, good wages, and better advantages to the wage workers. Were we asked to point an example of what energy, patience self-denial, honesty and strict attention to business could accomplish, we would not have to look beyond the subject of this sketch, who, hardly at the prime of life, has already accumulated a very handsome property in McKean and Elk counties. While not one of the old settlers of the county, he has nevertheless taken a deep interest in its welfare, and has done what he could to develop some of its natural resources.

A. N. HEARD, insurance agent, Bradford, was born in Mercer county, Penn., November 30, 1834, a son of William and Anna Heard. When he was fourteen years old he worked for a short time in a nail factory, and then began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship. He soon after went West, where he worked on a railroad a year and a half, and then returned to Mercer county. Five years later he removed to Petroleum Centre, where for a year and a half he was engaged in the grocery trade, which he sold out, and then built a hotel at Rouseville, which was afterward burned. His next move was to Turkey City, where he followed mercantile trade until again burned out, when he came to McKean county and lived in Duke Centre five years, becoming while there a solicitor for a fire insurance company. In 1886 he removed to Bradford, where he continues the insurance business, representing the Providence Fund of New York, and the manufacturers of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Heard takes an active interest in the order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and has spent considerable time in organizing lodges. He has also passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. and Royal Templars of Temperance. Mr. Heard was a soldier in the defense of his country, during the war of the Rebellion, as a member of Company K, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the time of his discharge was second sergeant of his company. He is now a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is sergeant-major of his Post. Mr. Heard was married in 1861 to Adelaide L., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Newkirk, and they have had three children, two of whom are living: C. M. and Lillian; a daughter, Edna, died at the age of seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Heard and their daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB HECKEL, proprietor of the meat market, 62 Corydon street, Bradford, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, November 4, 1857, a son of Jacob and Barbara Heckel, both natives of Germany. He is the youngest of six children, four sons and two daughters. All the brothers came to America, where they now reside, but their two sisters still remain in Germany. Our subject was reared in his native country, and there served an apprenticeship to

a butcher. In 1873 he came to America and worked at his trade in Chicago, Ill., until 1875, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1877. Learning of the new oil field he moved to Bradford, then a hamlet but now a thriving city, known all over the world, where he embarked in business for himself. In 1881 he made a flying visit to his native country. After returning to Bradford he was married, in 1881, in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Mary Mollath, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Mollath, and born in Wiesbaden, Germany. In 1883 he sold his business here and started west "to grow up with the country," but, not being contented there, returned in a short time and embarked in the same business at his present location, where he is now carrying on his business successfully. He has three children: Gustav, Mary and Gretchen. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, of the order of the Equitable League of America, of the order of the Golden Chain, and is also an active member of the Bradford Fire Department.

S. D. HEFFNER, coroner of McKean county, Bradford, was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., December 16, 1843, a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Leichenteller) Heffner, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and German descent, respectively. He was reared on a farm and was given good educational advantages. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until August 30, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in twenty-two battles, among which were Gettysburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. His regiment went into the battle of Gettysburg after marching thirty-six miles without stopping for rest, coming in on the relief. He was wounded at Mine Run. After the war he returned to his native county and learned the miller's trade, working at it until 1867, when he took charge of the Franklin Hotel, which he carried on two years, and since 1869 he has been in the oil business. In 1879 he removed to Parker's Landing, and later to Bradford. In politics Mr. Heffner is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being senior vice-commander of his post, No. 141, of the Union Veteran Legion, of which he was commander, and of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in McConnellstown, Huntingdon Co., Penn., in the spring of 1868 to Mary J., daughter of Henry Peightel, and they have two children: Daisy May and Henry Clay. Mrs. Heffner is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM HELENBRECHT, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 4, 1844. His parents were natives of Germany, his father serving twelve years in the French army and two years in the Mexican war, drawing a pension. In 1873 William married Miss Julia M. Morris, of Bradford township, and they have seven children: Ella, Roy, Ray, Ivy, Ralph, Pauline and Ruth.

J. W. HICKOK, liveryman, and dealer in horses, buggies and carriages, Bradford, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., November 2, 1856, a son of David and Mary J. (Russell) Hickok, now of Bradford, Penn., but natives of New York, and of Irish and English descent, respectively. He remained in his native county until 1876, when he came to Bradford and became established in the livery business, which he has since continued. He has a large, well-stocked stable, keeping on hand from six to twenty horses and a fine line of buggies and carriages. He also buys and sells horses and carriages, having a good trade in this branch of his business. Mr. Hickok was married in Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1879, to Miss Maggie Hawkins, a native of that county, daughter of James Hawkins. They have two children: Lena Belle and Maggie. Mr. Hickok is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

LEROY L. HIGGINS, hotel proprietor, Bradford, was born in Beaver county, Penn., June 21, 1849, a son of Richard L. and Elizabeth J. (Hammond) Higgins, former a native of the Eastern States, and latter of Pennsylvania. LeRoy L. was given a business education, attending Duff's College, at Pittsburgh, where he graduated in 1869. His father being a merchant, his spare time had from a boy been spent in the store, and he acquired a practical knowledge of business. After leaving school, he obtained a situation as book-keeper, which he retained until 1872, when he removed to Oil City and worked in the oil fields. The same year he changed his location to Rouseville, where he carried on a hotel until 1879, and then removed to Bradford, where he was again employed as book-keeper and clerk until 1882, in which year he established the Higgins Hotel. This structure was destroyed by fire November 11, 1889, but Mr. Higgins immediately set to work to erect a new building, to be opened to the public March 1, 1890. Mr. Higgins was married in Ohio, in 1871, to Miss Laura Carrollton, a native of Vermont. She died in 1886, leaving one child, Richard L. In politics Mr. Higgins is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Red Men, also of the A. O. U. W. and the Equitable League of America.

F. P. HOLLEY, proprietor of the Riddell House, Bradford, was born in Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 24, 1855, a son of John C. and Phoebe (Linderman) Holley, natives of New York, of English descent. His father, who was a hotel keeper in early life, and later a merchant, died in 1868. F. P. Holley was reared in his native State, and when a boy clerked in his father's store. In 1879 he went to Port Jervis, N. Y., where for five years he was in general mercantile business. In 1884 he sold out and came to Pennsylvania, where he became proprietor of the Hyde House, at Ridgway, Elk county, but in 1885 removed to Bradford, and, in company with W. Anderson, took charge of the well-known Riddell House. In 1887 he bought Mr. Anderson's interest, and has since conducted the hotel alone. The Riddell House is first-class in every respect, fitted with all modern conveniences, and under the able management of Mr. Holley is well patronized, being favorably known by the traveling public. Mr. Holley was married in June, 1877, at Port Jervis, N. Y., to Ada Geraghty, daughter of Frank Geraghty, and they have two children: George M. and Earl. In politics Mr. Holley is a Democrat.

J. F. HUBBARD, proprietor of a meat market, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 15, 1847, a son of Nehemiah and Harriet Hubbard, now dead. After reaching maturity he engaged in farming in his native county until 1873, when he began butchering, which he continued until 1876, when he came to Bradford, and, with the exception of about two years and a half, when he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of oil well packers, has carried on a meat market in which he has been successful. He is also one of the largest stockholders in the Bradford Paint Company, and was treasurer of its first organization. He has charge of the Ohio territory, and has appointed his son a salesman. This enterprise promises to be successful. Mr. Hubbard and wife are members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the Equitable Aid Union. Mr. Hubbard is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and the Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association. He was married in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1868, to Lodeska A. Eggleston, daughter of Rolf and Patty Eggleston, and born in 1845 in Chautauqua county, N. Y. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 13, auxiliary to the G. A. R., and of the last named she is now the president. They are

the parents of three children: Levant, Lavern and Sadie Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

CAPTAIN J. C. HUGHES, grocer, Bradford, was born in Northumberland county, Penn., December 2, 1831, a son of Morgan and Martha (Corey) Hughes, of Welsh and English descent, respectively, former of whom died in 1861. Mr. Hughes began business for himself at Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y., as a druggist, continuing there until 1877, when he removed to Bradford, and became established in the grocery business. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1862, in the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant of his company. After the battle of Cold Harbor, he was promoted to first lieutenant and later to captain. He was slightly wounded once, but did not leave the battle-field until the enemy was defeated. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican. Capt. Hughes was married in 1857 to Miss Maria Louden, daughter of James and Ordella (Jacobs) Louden, natives of New York, of English ancestry, and they have one son, J. C., Jr.

MAYNARD INGALSBY, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1827, a son of John and Amanda (Chapin) Ingalsby. His father was born at Black River, New York State, his mother in Massachusetts. In 1843 they moved to McKean county, Penn., and located on the present farm of Maynard Ingalsby, in Bradford township, where they lived and died. The father took an active part in politics, and filled various township offices. He was a deacon in the Bradford Congregational Church for many years, and died April 18, 1865; his widow died in 1866.

Maynard Ingalsby moved from Steuben county, N. Y., to Warren county, Penn., when about two years of age, and since coming to McKean county has lived on his present farm. In 1854 he married Miss Melinda, daughter of Edward Freeman, of Bradford township, and they have one child, Maynard Ingalsby, Jr., who is living with his father and studying for the ministry. He married Miss Minnie Wright, of Potter county, Penn. Mr. Ingalsby, Sr., is Republican in politics, with Prohibition proclivities. He has filled the office of assessor, auditor, etc. He is one of the trustees and is superintendent of the Sunday-school in the DeGolier United Brethren Church. In 1861 he enlisted in Battery H, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war; is now a member of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R.

I. G. JACKSON, oil producer, Bradford, was born in the State of Wisconsin, February, 27, 1844, a son of George and Mary (Clark) Jackson, who were natives of Utica, N. Y. His father, who was a commission merchant, became a pioneer of Wisconsin, and afterward moved to Coldwater, Mich., which city he took a prominent part in building up. He was twice married, and had three children by his first wife: S. D. Jackson, superintendent of the Security Trust Company of New York City; L. A. Jackson, cashier of the Coldwater National Bank, and I. G. Jackson, our subject, who received a high-school education at Coldwater, Mich., and for a number of years held a position in the banks of that city. In 1866 he moved to Titusville, Penn., where he was assistant cashier in the First National Bank for some years; later, he held the same position in the City Savings Bank, and after that he was cashier of the Citizen's Bank for some years. In 1876 he came to Bradford, where he has since been engaged in oil producing. He has been a member of the Bradford Oil Exchange for six years. In 1867 he married at Highland, on the Hudson river, Miss Mary E., daughter of Dr. DeWitt and Phœbe Hosbrook, of Ulster county, N. Y., and of French Huguenot descent. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have

three children: Frank D. (of Cornell University), Edith and Eugene (of the Bradford high school). Mr. Jackson attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Republican.

T. C. JAMES, M. D., Bradford, was born in Wales, March 21, 1852, a son of Rev. Daniel C. and Elizabeth (Lewis) James, natives of England. In 1856 they came to America, residing in Pittsburgh, Penn., three years, and in 1859 moved to Armstrong county. The father was an Episcopal clergyman, and was engaged in ministerial work until his death in 1875. T. C. James attended the schools of Pittsburgh and Dayton, Penn.; began the study of medicine at Pittsburgh, and completed his course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1876. He began his practice at Pittsburgh, remaining there two years, and then for three years was in Butler and Armstrong counties; in 1881 he came to McKean county, but remained only a short time, going to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he remained until 1889, when he again located at Bradford. He is examining surgeon of several insurance companies and beneficiary associations. He is a member of Cattaraugus County (N. Y.) Medical Society, and also of McKean County Medical Society. He is a diligent student, devoting his time to his profession, and he has been successful. In politics Dr. James is a Republican. He is a Knight Templar. He was married in June, 1881, to Jennie Louise, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Garner) Dixon, and a native of Canada, of English descent. The doctor and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

SHELDON JEWETT, farmer, P. O. Custer City, is a son of Benjamin Jewett, who was born in the State of Vermont about 1800. Benjamin married in Tioga county, Penn., Miss Lucinda Tuttle, and moved to McKean county, Penn., about 1826 or 1827. He purchased a farm in Bradford township which is now the present site of Custer City. The farm was covered with a dense forest, and Mr. Jewett cleared and improved the same. He was a member of the Democratic party, and filled various township offices; also a member of the Baptist Church. He died in Custer City in 1883; his widow died on the homestead July 27, 1889, aged seventy-six years. Eight children were reared by them, four of whom are still living: Sheldon; Hiram, of Ohio; Albert, of Wisconsin; and Lydia, wife of Henry Bremen, of Elk county. Sheldon, our subject, the eldest of the living children, was born in Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., December 2, 1840. He received a common-school education, and has been principally engaged in farming, although for eight years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Custer City. The whole of Custer City is built on Mr. Jewett's farm, and he pays taxes on every building in the town. He also has a good oil production, securing a royalty on twenty-five wells. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Olivia, daughter of John Ingalsby, of Custer City, and they have two children: Blanche and Grace. In 1861 Mr. Jewett enlisted in Company I, First Pennsylvania "Bucktails," and served three and one-half years. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bethesda Church, near Cold Harbor, and confined in Andersonville prison for six months. He is a member of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R., is an active supporter of the Republican party, and is postmaster of Custer City at the present time.

F. S. JOHNSON, Bradford, was born in Madison County, N. Y., December 5, 1840, a son of Franklin and Marietta (Spencer) Johnson, who were of English and Irish descent, respectively, former of whom died in 1868. Mr. Johnson was reared in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he received good educational advantages, and in 1858 graduated from the Hudson River Institute,

where he won the prize for scholarship. Early in life he worked in a cotton factory in New York, and in 1860 engaged in business with his father in the manufacture of and dealing in oils. In 1862 he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad, to take charge of their oil warehouses, in Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining with the company six years. He then engaged in the lighterage business until 1873, when he removed to Warren county, Penn., and was employed in the oil fields. In 1875 he moved from Warren county to Bradford, and began operating for oil on his own account, and was one of the first to assist in developing McKean county's rich oil basin. From 1877 until 1880 he was one of the purchasing agents for the Standard Oil Company in the Bradford oil fields, and since then has bought and shipped oil on his own account. In 1877 Mr. Johnson was elected a member of the town council, being a member when Bradford was incorporated as a city, and in 1880 he was re-elected. In 1882 he was elected a county commissioner, and in 1886 was elected by the Republican party a member of the State legislature, where he had the honor of introducing the bill which gave the first appropriation to the Bradford Hospital. Mr. Johnson was married in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1886, to Miss Nettie M. Butler, daughter of John C. Butler, and they have one child, F. S., Jr. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FRANK M. JOHNSTON, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Westfield, N. Y., June 25, 1850, a son of Samuel and Margaret (McKee) Johnston, natives of County Down, Ireland, who came to America in 1832 and settled at Westfield, where the father still lives. The subject of these lines graduated from the commercial school at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1868, and afterward studied telegraphy, at which he worked three years. He then was employed as a bookkeeper until 1878, when he came to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and drilled wells in what is known as the lower fields. In 1881 he came to Bradford, and bought an interest in several producing wells, being associated for a time with J. Kemp Bartlett, of Baltimore, but since 1885 has operated alone. He now owns ninety producing wells, and is still adding to his possessions, having been quite fortunate in all his speculations. Mr. Johnston was married at St. Petersburg, Penn., in May, 1881, to Josie A., daughter of Sampson and Maria Kerr, of England. In politics Mr. Johnston is a Republican. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH T. JONES, Bradford, one of the largest oil producers in the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 11, 1842, a son of Albauns A. and Jane (Thomas) Jones, former a native of Philadelphia, of English descent. The father died early in 1843, leaving the widowed mother with two children, a daughter who now lives in Philadelphia, and Joseph T., who was reared in his native city, and attended school until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. September 10, 1861, when he was only nineteen years old, he enlisted, and was assigned to Company H, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served just two weeks over three years. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, thirteen of which were among the most noted battles of the war, prominent among them being Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg. At the last-named battle he had command of the picket guard in front of the summit of Round Top. On July 2, at the battle of the Wilderness, he received a slight wound; at Cold Harbor he was wounded in both feet, from the effects of which he has never thoroughly recovered. At Alexandria, Va., he was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, afterward to second lieutenant, and later to captain. At the time of receiving his last wounds he was in command of two companies. After his discharge he returned to Philadelphia, and soon thereafter went to Oil Creek, Venango Co.,

this State, where he began drilling for oil. The first thirteen wells drilled proved worthless, and by this time his funds were gone. Being crippled, as a result of his wounds, and scarcely able to do hard manual labor, he became now very much discouraged. However, he continued to try again, and from that time his fortune changed, his wells having proved successful almost without exception. He is now by far the most extensive individual producer in the Bradford oil fields, owning nearly 500 producing wells and having territory for at least 200 more. Capt. Jones is the owner of the Bradford, the Mitchell & Jones, and the Post & Jones Oil Companies. He moved to Bradford in 1877, and was at that time a stockholder in the Atlantic Pipe Line Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Bradford Oil Company, and has since become its sole owner. Capt. Jones is a public-spirited man, and a liberal supporter of all measures of benefit to the community. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1888 was appointed one of the Presidential electors from Pennsylvania. He was married in Venango county, Penn., October 15, 1876, to Miss Lou E. Blackmarr, daughter of Rev. R. L. Blackmarr, a minister of the M. E. Church, and they have two children: Joseph Albert and Grace.

R. B. JONES, owner and proprietor of the Eagle Brass foundry, Bradford, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 28, 1850, a son of Robert and Margaret E. (Hill) Jones. His father dying in 1866, from that time he was obliged to rely on himself, and, with the exception of a short time he was in the livery business, has worked at the molder's trade. He located at Bradford in 1879, and in 1880 became established in business for himself, being now at the head of one of the important industries of the city. Mr. Jones was married in 1873 to Luella Fulkenson, daughter of Cornelius Fulkenson. Mrs. Jones died in 1882, leaving three children: Arthur, Laura and Robert. Mr. Jones is vice-regent of the Royal Arcanum, is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the O. U. A. M.

WILL F. JORDAN, of the Harrisburg *Telegram*, was born in Bedford, Bedford Co., Penn., June 26, 1848, and is a son of Hon. Francis and Louise (Farquhar) Jordan. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother a native of Maryland, and they were of Scotch-Irish and English descent, respectively. His mother died in August, 1862. His father was for many years a prominent politician, having served the State in the capacity of senator, secretary of the commonwealth, military agent, paymaster in the army, and chairman of the Republican State central committee for nine years. Will F. Jordan was educated in the common schools, graduating at Hyatt's Military Academy, West Chester, Penn. During his term at the latter institution he ran away and joined the military forces at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, at the time of the Gettysburg emergency, and the rebel invasion into Pennsylvania. After passing several years at St. Louis, Mo., and York, Penn., he accepted a position with George K. Anderson, the then oil king of the world, and located at Pleasantville, Penn. Soon realizing that the oil regions required men to assert their individuality, he resigned his position and went into oil operations and dealing in oil, with Col. A. C. Hawkins. This partnership continued for several years, when Mr. Jordan branched out, went to Parker's Landing, and associated himself with some of the live spirits and oil pioneers in that imperfectly developed country. He took many leases, and speculated heavily and successfully in oil and oil lands. In 1874 he disposed of most of his producing interests, and invested in an agency controlled by the Standard Oil Company, for the manufacture and sale of refined oil, gasoline, benzine and lubricating oil, in the counties of Clarion, Armstrong and Butler, remaining in that business until 1877, when he made a sale to the Standard, some of

whose agents desired him to devote his entire time to the reorganization and perfecting of a newspaper bureau throughout the oil country. To secure this end, he purchased the *Daily Derrick*, of Oil City, the *Breeze* and *Era* of Bradford, all daily papers, also the *Sunday Herald* of the latter city, and subsequently he became owner of the *Sunday News* and *Evening Star*. The subject of this sketch was too modest to detail his part in the exciting scenes which such purchases involved. Suffice to say that the work he performed was in no sense popular, as the oil regions, *en masse*, have never taken kindly to corporations, notwithstanding the fact that all the successful and leading business men in that part of the State have made their fortunes by or through combines or corporate investments. On July 14, 1887, Mr. Jordan bade adieu to oil region journalism, selling his entire interest to the Standard Oil Company, who have since that time added the Toledo *Commercial* to their oil region plant. Mr. Jordan has owned half interest in the Harrisburg *Telegram* since 1885, and purchased the other half January 1, 1890. Politically, Mr. Jordan has taken quite an active part, although always under protest, in the politics of Northwestern Pennsylvania, directly, and indirectly, in those of the State and Nation at large. He is one who has invariably preferred to create, assist and cater to the ambitions of others, to whom he could render service in a journalistic sense, rather than hold offices himself, although he was, in 1874, persuaded to run for burgess of Petrolia, and for mayor of Bradford in 1881, to both of which offices he was elected by overwhelming majorities, despite the opposition that was wielded against him, on account of his connection with corporations. In January, 1890, Mr. Jordan associated himself with Mr. J. J. McLaurin, in the management and control of the Harrisburg *Telegram*, the largest weekly paper in Pennsylvania, outside Philadelphia, having a sworn circulation of over 50,000.

C. E. JUDD, attorney at law, Bradford, was born in Russell, Geauga Co., Ohio, March 9, 1856, a son of Lucius and Harriet (Cole) Judd, natives of Ohio and of English descent, their ancestors having been among the early settlers of Eastern Massachusetts. C. E. Judd is the second of four children, but two of whom are living. He was a student at Chester Seminary, from which he graduated in 1877, having taught prior to his graduation. After leaving school, he again was engaged in teaching, and in 1879 came to Bradford, where for a time he was engaged in the oil business; also studied law with Henry McSweeney. He was admitted to the bar at Smethport in 1884, and has since built up a good practice. He was married in October, 1887, to Miss Mary L. Haggerty, daughter of John Haggerty, and they have one child, Margaret Louise. In politics Mr. Judd is a Republican.

DAVID KIRK, president of the McCalmont Oil Company, Bradford, has been engaged in the oil business since 1860, when he drilled a well at Franklin, and for two years devoted his attention to the production of oil. In 1862 he built a refinery, which he conducted eight years, and also in the meantime opened the first yard for the storage of oil. In 1870 his business was ruined by the Standard Oil Company, and since then he has been engaged in the development of oil wells. In 1880 he organized the company he now represents, which operates extensively in the lower oil fields. Mr. Kirk was born in Scotland, February 18, 1831, a son of Arthur and Marion (Smith) Kirk, who came to America in 1839, and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn., where they reared a family of six sons and six daughters, David being the fourth child. Early in life he was put to work in a cotton factory, and later learned the carpenter's trade, but followed it only a short time, when he went to Allegheny City, where he found employment in a grocery. In 1856 he embarked in business

for himself, continuing it until 1860. Mr. Kirk has always taken an interest in the community in which he lives, and while in Pittsburgh was nominated for congress by the Greenback party, but was defeated by a small majority, although he ran 5,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1880 he was nominated by the Greenback and Democratic parties to represent the Sixteenth Congressional District in congress, but was defeated by 500 votes. In politics Mr. Kirk is now a Republican. He was married in 1856 to Miss Ellen Baldwin, a native of Allegheny City, Penn., and to them were born eight children, four sons and four daughters: W. M. Kirk, Charles Kirk, Mrs. Mary Bell Davidson, Mrs. Ella Bovard, Elizabeth Kirk, David Kirk, Jr., Clara Kirk and Albert E. Kirk. Mrs. Kirk died in 1885.

W. K. LANEY, oil producer and contractor, Bradford, was born in Germany in October, 1844. When he was an infant his father died, and when he was about six years old his mother came to the United States and settled in Venango county, Penn. He remained with his mother until shortly after his thirteenth birthday, when he left home and has since made his own way in the world. He worked in the oil fields in the summer, saved his earnings and attended school in the winter, and in this way obtained his education. He has lived in Bradford many years, and in addition to owning several wells has also engaged in drilling oil, gas and water wells, having had extensive contracts in different States. In 1862 Mr. Laney enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-Second PennsylvaniaVolunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in many severe battles, among which may be mentioned Chancellorsville, Antietam and Gettysburg. He was captured on the first day of the last-named battle, but, being shortly after released, he rejoined his company and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. He is now an active member of the United Veteran Legion, and has served as lieutenant-colonel of Bradford Post. He is also a member of the Masonic order, lodge, chapter, council and commandery. Mr. Laney was married in Meadville, Penn., in July, 1870, to Flora, daughter of Charles Huntley, and they have three children: Ada, Grace and Charles. Mrs. Laney and her daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church of Bradford. In politics Mr. Laney is a Republican.

L. B. LOCKARD, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, January 2, 1838, the third of nine children of William and Sarah (McBride) Lockard, former a native of Ireland and latter of Ohio, of Irish descent. He was given good educational advantages, attending the common and high schools of his native county, then took up the study of law at New Lisbon, and was admitted to the bar. He had but just commenced his practice when the Civil war broke out, and he immediately enlisted in the service of the government, and was assigned to duty in the arsenal at Pittsburgh, where he served until the close of the war. He then returned to Ohio and embarked in the dry goods business at Salem, being subsequently interested in various manufacturing enterprises, and while there served five consecutive terms as mayor. In 1875 he moved into the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he invested in property; in 1879 he came to Bradford, and until 1881 operated in the lower fields. He then bought in the Bradford oil fields, and has since made his home in the city of Bradford. Mr. Lockard was married October 25, 1859, to Miss Phœbe, daughter of Rev. I. Archbold, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they have six children: Vesta, Charles, Fannie, John, Lorenzo and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Lockard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Lockard is a Democrat. He is supreme vice-protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and grand protector of the State; has served the order as grand secretary; represented

Pennsylvania in the Supreme Lodge at Chicago in 1885, and again in 1887, and at Philadelphia was unanimously chosen to his present position.

DENNIS LUNDERGAN, passenger and freight agent for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at Bradford, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., March 27, 1853, the eldest of five children of Martin and Catherine (Ryan) Lundergan, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1851, and settled in New York. Dennis, being the eldest son, naturally drifted into the railroad business, as his father was for many years employed by different companies. When a small boy he began to learn telegraphy, and when thirteen years old was employed as an operator by the Erie Railroad Company, holding a position with them seven years, and for two years, from 1873 to 1875, he was both operator and station agent at Fosterville, N. Y. In 1875 he came to Bradford, and was clerk and agent for the Erie Company until 1882, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Lundergan was married in New York, in 1875, to Julia, daughter of Thomas Welsh. In politics be is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. McALPINE, D. D. S., Bradford, was born in Welland county, Ontario, Canada, a son of Volney and Lavinia (Chapman) McAlpine, who were also natives of Canada, and of Scotch and English descent. His father is a dentist, and is still in practice in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. McAlpine was reared in Ontario, and choosing dentistry as his profession took a course at the Dental College of Baltimore, Md., from which he graduated. He practiced at Oil City and Petrolia, Penn., and in 1879 located at Bradford, where he has met with success, and has built up a good practice. He was married in October, 1881, to Luella, daughter of L. Mitchell, and they have four children: John, Ethel, Archie and Evelyn. Mrs. McAlpine is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Dr. McAlpine is a Republican. He was second lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment, P. N. G., five years. He is president of the Bradford Bicycle Association.

GEORGE BYRON McCALMONT, attorney at law, Bradford, was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, September 4, 1845, a son of Robert and Parthena (Sage) McCalmont, natives of Venango county, Penn., and of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively. He was given a good education, graduating in 1864 from Westminster College, and then began the study of law in Venango county, Penn.; was admitted to the bar in 1869, and for five years practiced in Butler, Butler Co., Penn. He came to Bradford in 1878, and has here built up a good practice. For eight years he has served as city solicitor, and was admitted to the supreme court of the United States in 1885. He was a Democrat in politics until 1888, when he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. He was sent to New York by the central committee in favor of protective tariff, and for two weeks was in New York City, and two months in the State. He was married March 26, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of John Redmond.

JOSEPH M. McCLURE, attorney at law, a member of the firm of Mullin & McClure, Bradford, was born in Perry county, Penn., December 28, 1838, the sixth of ten children of James and Rachel Oliver (Patterson) McClure, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom died in 1865. In his boyhood Joseph M. had but limited educational advantages, attending in the winter the district schools. He served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, and after mastering the main details served two years in the currier and roller department. Although his time was so much taken up, his thirst for knowledge induced him to study in all his spare moments, and when he was twenty years old he accepted a position to teach, and

successfully taught the higher department of a graded school. The next year he entered Tuscarora Academy, where he prepared for college, and in the autumn of 1862 he was able to enter the freshman class at Yale College, where he graduated in 1866 in a class of ninety-six. He then took up the study of law at Mifflintown, Penn., completing his course in Chambersburg with the Hon. John Stewart, who is now president judge of Franklin county. He was admitted to the bar in Franklin county in 1867, and in 1868 moved to Harrisburg. In 1869 he was appointed assistant State librarian, and in the fall of 1869 was appointed deputy attorney-general of the State. In 1873 he went to Doylestown, Bucks county, where he edited and managed English and German weekly newspapers. In 1875 he again resumed the practice of his profession at Allentown, and in 1879 removed to Bradford. He was admitted to the supreme court in 1869, and also to the United States Court. In politics he is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in the cause of education, and has served as a member of the Bradford school board, of which for a time he was president. He was married in Philadelphia November 27, 1867, to Alice Hamersly, daughter of George W. Hamersly, and they have five children: Mary L., Margaretta D., Robert, Kenneth and Donald. Mrs. McClure is a member of the Episcopal Church.

J. W. McCRAY, of the firm of McCray Brothers, oil producers, Bradford, was born in Crawford county, Penn., February 6, 1840, a son of J. F. and Margaret (Allen) McCray, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. Mr. McCray started in business for himself, in 1865, at Titusville, Penn., and has since that time been interested in the production of petroleum, locating at Bradford in 1880. He has been in the main successful (although in one year he put down nine dry wells), and has been associated with his brother, T. E. McCray, since 1871. They are energetic, industrious men, recognized as being among the leading oil men of the vicinity. Mr. J. W. McCray was married in Clarion county, Penn., in 1879, to Miss Laura Boland, a native of Rockland township, Venango Co., Penn., and a daughter of Andrew and Mary Boland, and they have one child, Fenton A. In politics Mr. McCray is a Republican, and has served as a member of the council of Bradford. He is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Mr. McCray's grandfather, James McCray, was a British soldier, but deserted, and came from Canada to the United States, where he afterward made his home. Mr. and Mrs. McCray are regular attendants of the Methodist Church, but are not members of that denomination.

T. E. McCREA, chief of police, Bradford, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., April 2, 1848, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Coyle) McCrea, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. He was reared and educated in Butler county, Penn., remaining at home until twenty years of age, when he went to Petroleum Centre, and there worked at the oil wells. For two years he was superintendent for an oil company. In 1875 and 1876 he was constable and assessor and collector of taxes in Donegal township, Butler Co., Penn. In 1877 he removed to Bradford, and was here engaged in the oil business for some time, and still retains an interest in that industry. For two years he was in the employ of a gas company as inspector; for nine years has been on the police force, and for two years has been chief of the department. Mr. McCrea was married at St. John's Church, Clearfield township, Butler Co., Penn., February 17, 1874, to Miss Margaret Duff, a native of Butler county, Penn., and of Irish descent, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Dugan) Duff, and they have three children: Harry, Rose and Albinas. Mr. McCrea and his family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

D. F. H. McDOWELL, senior member of the firm of McDowell Brothers, merchants, Bradford, was born in Mercer county, Penn., May 10, 1859, a son of W. D. and Sarah (Barnes) McDowell, who were both of Scotch descent. He received his literary education in the common schools, and acquired his business knowledge in his father's store at Rouseville, Venango Co., Penn. In 1880 he came to Bradford and entered the employ of a wholesale grocery house. The following year he embarked in the retail grocery business on his own account, in which he retained his interest until 1885, although for two years during this period he was in the employ of the McCalmont Oil Company. In the year named (1885) he bought a half interest in what is now the firm of McDowell Brothers, at present one of the leading grocery firms in the city of Bradford, his associate being C. J. C. McDowell. The firm deals in groceries, provisions, crockery, flour, feed, hay, corn, oats, etc., and supplies its customers with the best articles to be found in the trade. In politics Mr. McDowell is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He is still unmarried.

J. C. McKENNA, superintendent of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua and the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroads, at Bradford, was born in Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., April 23, 1858, a son of John and Adelaide C. (Wheeler) McKenna, former a native of Ireland, and latter of New York, of English descent. For six years Mr. McKenna was employed as a clerk in the freight office of the New York Central Railroad Company at Buffalo, and then for a year was clerk for the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad. In 1880 he was appointed general freight agent for the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua, and the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba lines, and in 1885 was elected to his present position. Mr. McKenna was married in Buffalo, April 23, 1884, to Miss Mary A. Seymour, daughter of John A. Seymour, and they have two children: David Allen and John Wheeler. Mr. McKenna is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Regents of Honor. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

M. McMAHON, contractor, Bradford, was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 24, 1834, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (McCarty) McMahon, natives of Ireland. He learned the carriage maker's trade in his youth, and carried on that business fourteen years. In 1864 he enlisted in defense of the Union, was commissioned lieutenant and appointed recruiting officer. He recruited and organized the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, of which his brother was colonel until promoted to brigadier-general. After the war he and his brother came to Pennsylvania and worked in the oil fields near Pit Hole until 1876, when they began contracting for oil and gas lines. They also took the contracts of putting in water-works, and have been very successful from the start. In 1889 they completed the reservoir and water-works at Ridgway, the county seat of Elk county. In politics Mr. McMahon is a Democrat, and was the first assessor of Bradford, a position he held sixteen years, and is the present assessor of the county. He has filled all the chairs and is past commander of the C. M. B. A. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., to Miss Mary A. Sugru. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon are members of the Catholic Church, and Mrs. McMahon is a member of the Aid Society.

J. C. McMULLEN, one of the publishers of *The Petroleum Age* and one of the editors and publishers of the *Daily Oil News*, died at the age of thirty-seven years, January 31, 1888. A. R. Crum calls him one of the famous oil scouts, and writing of him, says: "His conscientious accuracy was frequently noted during the time he lived in the shadows of the towering hemlocks of Cherry Grove, on Cooper Hill and at Balltown. When others telegraphed rumors and guesses, he staid up all night secretly to run the

gauge pole in mystery tanks. When no important well was drilled in, his tireless energy was expended in mapping important locations, compiling statistics and getting geological records. He was not always first in the mad rush to the telegraph office for he never telegraphed anything until he knew it to be right. The last field work he did illustrated the integrity that actuated him. A week before his death he started out to collect the data for the monthly report of operations. There were conflicting reports regarding the Pittsburgh Manufacturers' Gas Company's well at Cannonsburg, and to settle all doubts Mr. McMullen went to the well to get a gauge. He was sick then. Other fieldmen went out from Pittsburgh with him. When they reached the well, they were told it had just made a flow, and would probably not make another until the afternoon. They were told what the well was doing. This was good 'hearsay,' evidence, and as the thermometer stood several degrees below zero, the other fieldmen went away satisfied with it. Not so with 'Mac.' There had been false reports about the well and he must know the truth. For more than six hours he waited there, chilled to the very marrow, until the well flowed again and he had gauged the flow. Then he went back to Pittsburgh sick. But he did not give up. He must complete his oil report, and he did, though the pain he suffered was terrible. The data he brought home with him, and dictated to his loving wife from his death-bed, was as accurate and reliable as any ever gathered."

H. L. McMULLEN, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Ireland, December, 12, 1846, a son of James and Susan (Sands) McMullen. His parents came to the United States in 1848 and located at Warren, Penn., where he was reared, and in his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. His father subsequently became one of the pioneers in the drilling of wells and the production of petroleum. H. L. McMullen was associated with his father at Oil Creek, and later in other oil fields until 1878, when he removed to Bradford. He is now in partnership with C. S. Whitney, and the firm of Whitney & McMullen do a large business. In addition to their oil interests, they established the Bradford Chemical Works in 1886, where they employ about thirty men. Mr. McMullen was married in February, 1869, to Miss Lucie M. Hall, of Worcester, Mass., daughter of Lowell Hall, and they have five children: Maud Alice, James Arthur, Clifton Adair, Hugh Theron and Edith. In politics Mr. McMullen is a Democrat. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

EDWARD McSWEENEY, member of the firm of McSweeney & Byles, attorneys at law, Bradford, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., February 24, 1853, a son of John and Elizabeth (Quinn) McSweeney, the former a native of Ireland, the latter a native of Armstrong county, Penn., of Irish and German descent, and both now reside in Oil City, Penn. Of their family of six children the subject of these lines is the eldest. He was reared in Armstrong county and in Oil City, Penn., and, his father being a school-teacher, was given good educational advantages. He studied law in Butler, Penn., in the office of Kennedy & Marshall, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1878 he came to McKean county, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Bradford. In 1881 he was elected district attorney by the largest majority that was ever given to any Democratic office holder in McKean county, the county being at that time reliably Republican, and served one term. The present partnership of McSweeney & Byles was formed in 1885, and the firm are transacting a successful law business. In the spring of 1889 Mr. McSweeney was elected mayor of Bradford for a term of two years, but the terms of all holding city offices were shortened by the passage of an act of the assembly, approved May 23, 1889, providing for a new election in the spring of 1890, under which a new

set of officials were elected for a term of three years. Mr. McSweeney is a member of Bradford Tent No. 4, K. O. T. M., and also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

C. F. MADISON, foreman of A. Watson's manufacturing establishment, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 17, 1845, a son of Charles A. and Hannah (Winegar) Madison, natives of Washington county, N. Y., of German and English descent, respectively. He was reared in his native county and in Warren county, Penn., and in 1860 went to the oil fields at Titusville, where he worked, as well as in Butler county. In 1879 he came to Bradford, and was employed at different oil wells until 1883, when he entered the employ of A. Watson. Mr. Madison was married in Union City, Penn., in 1873 to Jennie Gross, a native of Erie county, Penn., and daughter of David and Olive (Hulburt) Gross, and they have three children: Archie, Ernest and Ollie. Mr. and Mrs. Madison are members of the United Brethren Church; he is a member of the K. O. T. M., also of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and in politics is a Republican.

L. O. MADISON, of the firm of Madison & Blossom, grocers, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 22, 1848, a son of C. A. and Hannah A. (Winegar) Madison. Mrs. Hannah A. Madison died September 5, 1887, and C. A. Madison January 14, 1890, both deaths occurring in Bradford. When a boy L. O. Madison began working about the oil wells, and as soon as old enough began taking contracts for drilling wells, and has worked in all the principal oil fields in the United States. In 1885 he became established in the grocery business at Bradford, which he has since continued. He was married in Venango county, Penn., May 21, 1872, to Miss Maggie E. Loveless, and they have two children: Clara Pearl and Florence Ethel. Mrs. Maggie E. Madison was born at Deerfield, Warren Co., Penn., August 4, 1855, daughter of Nathan A. and Mary A. Loveless. Nathan A. Loveless died in 1862, at Harrison's Landing, W. Va., while serving as sergeant of Company F, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers; his widow, Mary A. (Walker) Loveless died December 7, 1885. Mrs. Madison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Madison is a Republican, and has served as a member of the common council of Bradford. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., Knights of Pythias and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

L. E. MALLORY, one of the representative oil producers of Bradford, was born in Cambridge, Erie Co., Penn., April 6, 1849, the eldest of six children born to Truman and Charlotte (Phelps) Mallory, who still live in Erie county, where the father is a prominent citizen. L. E. was reared on his father's farm, attending the district schools in his boyhood. When fifteen years old he began working in the oil fields as driller, and was subsequently employed in different capacities until 1869, when he embarked in business for himself at Oil City. He afterward went to Titusville, and from there came, in 1876, to Bradford, where he has since been operating most of the time. He now owns an interest in about two hundred oil-producing wells, a large number being in the Bradford oil fields. He has been an industrious man, always at work, and his success is the result of his energy and good management. He has, since his residence in Bradford, taken an interest in the prosperity of the town, and has always been ready to give of his means or of his time to the advancement of any enterprise of public benefit. He now owns a neat and substantial residence in the town, where he and his worthy wife dispense hospitality with an open hand. Mr. Mallory was married January 1, 1873, to Miss Emma Crawford, daughter of Eben and Elizabeth (Wilson) Crawford, who are of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory have two children: Lewis E. and Nellie. Mr. Mallory is a Repub-

lican in politics. He has taken the thirty-second degree in Freemasonry, and is a deputy grand master of Bradford Council. Mrs. Mallory is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LOUIS MARCK, oil producer, and lately owner and proprietor of the "Union Hotel," Bradford, is a native of Mulhouse, Alsace, France [now Germany], born October 19, 1849, a son of Francois L. and Eve (Eisenzimer) Marck. His father was in early life a cotton spinner, but during the French war was a soldier serving in Algiers, Africa; while there he studied surgery, and after leaving the army devoted his attention to his profession. He came to America in 1880, and is still a resident of Pennsylvania. Louis Marck is the eldest of a family of five children, was given good educational advantages, and after leaving college learned the trade of landscape gardener and florist, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and subsequently became chief gardener for one Albert Taschare, one of the senators of France. In 1870 he came to America, and settled first at Buffalo, N. Y. Being in a strange country and the winter being unusually severe, he was unable to obtain employment at his own trade; consequently he began working at the barber's trade, which he followed three years. He then took employment as a florist until 1878, when he removed to Bradford and engaged in the hotel business. He has met with success, also with misfortune, and recently has embarked in the oil-producing industry. Mr. Marck was married in January, 1872, to Maria Stuller, a native of Bavaria, Germany, daughter of John Stuller, and they have had three children, but one of whom, Louis A., is living. They are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Marck is a Republican, and has served two years as a poormaster.

A. M. MAYER, senior member of the firm of A. Mayer & Co., wholesale dealers in wines, liquors, cigars, tobaccos, and wholesale agents of Bartholomay's Rochester lager beer, at Bradford, is a native of Germany, born January 23, 1836, second son of Gabriel and Elizabeth Mayer, both parents being dead, the mother having died in 1876 at the age of sixty-five years, and the father, April 4, 1889, at the mature age of nearly ninety years; both died at Oil City, Penn. A. M. Mayer landed in New York City in the year 1853 at the age of seventeen; he engaged in the dry goods trade, principally, until 1872, locating at Oil City; thence moved to Millerstown, Butler county, where he remained until the fall of 1878, when the above firm started in the above-named business at Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., where, under his able management, the firm has attained the highest rank in the business community. Mr. Mayer has held various positions of honor in said city, such as member of the common council, director of the board of trade, and is now a member of the board of school control, also one of the executive board of the Bradford hospital. He also holds the position of president of the Hebrew Reform congregation. He was married in New York City April 10, 1871, to Miss Adelheit Rolland, daughter of Leopold and Babeth Rolland, the parents residing then in Germany, but both now dead. This union is blessed with a family of five daughters—ranging from six to seventeen years of age—namely, Ray, Belle, Flora, Estelle and Selma.

JOHN F. MELVIN (deceased) was a pioneer of McKean county, Penn., having come here from the State of New York about 1826. He was born in Chester, N. H., December 2, 1802, the second in a family of three children of John and Susanna (Richardson) Melvin, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Melvin was a prominent man in the early days of the county, a pioneer merchant, and an extensive lumber dealer. He also was a large land owner, and in connection with his other

work carried on farming. Probably no man did more to develop the country about Bradford than Mr. Melvin. He owned extensive landed interests, which, since his death, have developed into the extensive Bradford oil fields. Mr. Melvin was married July 12, 1828, to Lucretia Farr, who was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., October 11, 1810, a daughter of Isaac and Pantha (Clark) Farr, who were also of Scotch-Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Melvin were born ten children, but four of whom are living: C. C.; Adaline E., wife of Judge Loyal Ward; Evaline A., wife of Hon. C. H. Foster, and Thomas J. One son, John S., was killed in the war of the Rebellion; a daughter, Mary L., was the wife of A. L. Smith, and died in Dunkirk, N. Y.; four children died in infancy. Mr. Melvin was a Democrat of the old school. He died in 1858.

C. C. MELVIN, oil producer, Bradford, is a native of Bradford, Penn., born April 15, 1833, and is the eldest son of John F. and Lucretia (Farr) Melvin, the former of whom was for many years a prominent citizen of McKean county, whose name is well known in business circles. C. C. Melvin was reared and educated in his native city, and has been closely identified with her business prosperity. In 1876 he became interested in the production of oil, and has since been very successful in that line. He has taken an active part in promoting the development of Bradford, especially in the advancement of her educational and religious interests. He was married December 26, 1874, to Miss Lina Loomis, daughter of E. R. Loomis, and they have two children: Lucretia and Carroll. Mr. Melvin is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter.

THOMAS J. MELVIN, oil producer, Bradford, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of McKean county. He was born in Bradford township August 18, 1847, a son of John F. and Lucretia (Farr) Melvin. He was reared in Bradford, where he had good educational advantages, and later attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Buffalo. He then found employment as a clerk, which vocation he filled until 1869, when he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account, continuing in that line until 1876, when he became interested in the oil business. Mr. Melvin was married September 28, 1869, to Miss Marion B. Parker, daughter of Nelson Parker, who are of Scotch-Irish and English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin have four children, all boys: John P., Charles C., Milton F. and Thomas J., Jr. In politics Mr. Melvin is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Knight Templar degree.

JOHN K. MERRIAM, a well-known business man, and proprietor of meat market, Bradford, was born in Franklin county, N. Y., January 9, 1840, the second in a family of six children of John and Lurey (Keeler) Merriam, natives of Vermont, but now residents of New York. He was reared on his father's farm in Franklin county, attending school in his youth, and when a young man began teaching, a vocation he followed six years. In 1868 he moved to Pennsylvania, first locating at Shamburgh three years, then at Titusville, all the time in the market and oil business, and in 1877 settled in Bradford, where he opened a meat market, which is now one of the largest in the city. During the time of the oil boom in this section his sales in his market amounted to nearly $200,000 per year. In the oil trade he has also been successful. He was married in 1873 to Mrs. Mary (Harney) Reed, widow of Capt. Reed, who lost his life in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are active workers in all that pertains to either church or Sunday-school. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. V. MERRICK, superintendent of the Bradford division of the New York,

Lake Erie & Western Railroad, Bradford, was born in Canton, Bradford Co., Penn., June 17, 1848, a son of J. Q. Merrick, and was reared in Potter county, whither his parents had moved when he was a child. He attended the district schools, and by close application to his studies was able, when a young man, to obtain a teacher's certificate, and thus earned the money to pay his expenses at the State normal school, from which he graduated in 1871. He then taught a year in the village of Knoxville, Penn., and in 1872 obtained a situation with the company he now represents at Addison, where he remained two years; in the meantime he learned telegraphy, and was promoted to night operator at a small station near Elmira, N. Y., and a year later was given the same position at Elmira, where he remained four and a half years. In the meantime he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was next promoted to assistant train dispatcher, and then to train dispatcher at Elmira. January 1, 1888, he was transferred to his present position. Mr. Merrick was married in 1878 to Miss Dell, daughter of T. V. Willow. In politics Mr. Merrick is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MEYERS, wholesale and retail dealer in leather, and manufacturer of uppers for shoes, Bradford, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 16, 1842, a son of John and Anna Barbara (Miller) Meyers, natives of Bavaria, the father coming to America in 1835, and locating in Buffalo. John was reared on a farm, but in early life learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until 1878, when he removed to Bradford, and soon after became established in his present business. Mr. Meyers was married in New York, in 1872, to Margaret Sproul, a native of that city and daughter of Andrew Sproul, who came from Scotland; they have two children: George and Ida. Mrs. Meyers is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Meyers is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment.

C. G. MILLIGAN, of the firm of Sterns & Milligan, wholesale produce and commission merchants, Bradford, was born in Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y., December 23, 1849, a son of David and Rhoda (Strain) Milligan, natives of Massachusetts, of Scotch-Irish descent, who now reside in Georgia, where the father is engaged in farming. C. G. Milligan is the third in a family of four children. He was reared on a farm, but not liking agricultural pursuits, obtained a situation as clerk in a store, which he continued until 1881, when the present firm of Sterns & Milligan was formed. In politics Mr. Milligan is a Republican.

GEORGE H. MILLS, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Bradford, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 11, 1857, a son of George and Mary (Lee) Mills, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1844, and settled at Buffalo. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and since sixteen years of age has been employed in a bank, commencing as a messenger boy, from which he has worked his way up to his present position. He came to Bradford in 1880, and was book-keeper for the First National Bank one year, and in 1881 was appointed teller, and in 1886, assistant cashier. Mr. Mills was married September 22, 1886, to Miss Lena F. Bittles, a native of Newbury, Ohio, of English descent, daughter of C. H. and Flora E. Bittles. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have one son, George Charles. In politics the subject of these lines is a Republican; he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Independent Order of Heptasophs. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

F. A. MOORE, farmer and oil producer, Bradford, was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 8, 1822, a son of Amos and Cynthia (Gardner) Moore, natives of Massachusetts, who moved to McKean county, Penn., in 1839, where

the mother died in 1844, and the father in 1845. F. A. remained with his parents until after his father's death, and then succeeded him in the ownership of the farm. He owns 236 acres of land on which are several oil wells, which have been the source of considerable revenue. In 1888 Mr. Moore built a handsome residence in Bradford, which is now his home. In addition to his other interests he has dealt extensively in lumber, and for ten years was manager for a coal company in Bradford and Lafayette. He was married in March, 1844, to Miss Edith, a native of Gates county, N. Y., and a daughter of Abraham and Dorothy (Vanderhoff) Vandine, the former born in New York, the latter in New Jersey, and both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children, Amos F. and Anna, former being a prominent merchant of Bradford, married to Amanda Potter, of Friendship, N. Y. They have two children, Charles and Lillian Maude. In politics Mr. Moore is a Republican.

J. L. MORRIS, farmer and oil producer, P. O. Custer City, is a son of William S. Morris, and a grandson of Simeon M. Morris, a native of New England and a settler in Madison county, N. Y. Simeon M. Morris came to McKean county when a young man, and first located on a tract of land near Eldred. About 1812 he married Miss Louisa McCrea, second cousin of Jennie McCrea of Revolutionary fame, and about 1828 moved his family to Bradford township, where he purchased a farm at $1 per acre. He participated in the war of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. He was a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His family consisted of four children: William S., deceased; Emeline, wife of Lyman Imus, of Bradford township; Dersy, deceased wife of David DeGolier, and Sarah, who died when young. William S. Morris was born near Ceres township, in McKean county, October 15, 1815, and obtained a good education for that early day. In 1843 he married Miss Eliza P., daughter of Jonathan Seaman, of Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn. He was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and rafted lumber and shingles down the river. He started in life poor, but by hard labor and frugal habits met with fair success financially. He was identified with the Whig party, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1859; his widow still resides on the homestead. Six of their children are still living: Emma, wife of John A. Bell, of Bradford township; J. L.; Robert, of Stillwater, Mont.; Julia, wife of William Helenbrook, of Bradford township; Charles, of Bradford township; Adeline, wife of I. H. Burton, of Bradford township. J. L. Morris was born on his present farm January 1, 1846. He received the advantages of a limited education, and remained with his parents until twenty-six years of age. Since then he has been principally engaged in farming and lumbering, also in producing oil. In 1876 he married Miss Alice, daughter of John Helenbrook, of Olean, N. Y., and to them have been born five children: William, Minnie, George, Earl and Claud. Mr. Morris is an active member of the Republican party, and has filled various township offices. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Tununguant Lodge, No. 111, Bradford.

EUGENE MULLIN, attorney at law, Bradford, a member of the firm of Mullin & Mullin, is one of the most able criminal lawyers in the county of McKean. He is a native of the Empire State, born in Monroe county, a son of Timothy and Catherine (Wallace) Mullin, natives of Ireland, where they were married. Of their seven children, all save one daughter, were born in America. They came to the United States, and first located in Monroe county, N. Y.; then in 1846 moved to McKean county, Penn., and settled in Annin township, where they still live. Mr. Eugene Mullin was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the schools at Turtle Point, in Annin township. His first occupation for his own account was teaching, but having

chosen the profession of law, he entered the office of John C. Backus, at Smethport, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar at that place. He first opened an office at Port Allegany, but removed to Bradford, where he has since lived. He has met with marked success in criminal cases. He makes an able plea before a jury, stating the case with such clearness and force as to generally carry the jury with him. His arguments are convincing, and his own conviction of the justice of his client's claims makes him, for the time, oblivious of all else but the point at issue. Mr. Mullin was married in Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1864, to Mary C. Harding, a native of Canada, of Scotch descent, daughter of John Harding, and they have a family of five children: T. F. Mullin, John, Wallace, Edward and Francis. Mr. Mullin and his family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

P. MULQUEEN, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Bradford, was born in Ireland in 1848, a son of Thomas and Jane (Hennessy) Mulqueen, also natives of Erin. In 1865 he came to America, learning and working at the boiler maker's trade at Titusville, Penn. He subsequently went to New York State and opened a hotel at Hornellsville, where he remained until 1875, when he came to McKean county and carried on a hotel at Tarport, six years, and in 1877 removed to Bradford, where he has since conducted the United States Hotel, and is, besides, the owner of thirteen producing oil wells. Mr. Mulqueen was married, November 18, 1873, to Miss Rose A. Biggins, and they have had nine children, two of whom are dead. Mr. Mulqueen and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

S. A. MUNDY, of the firm of W. S. Weed & Co., dealers in lumber, Bradford, was born in Bradford county, Penn., May 3, 1858, a son of H. F. and Adelaide (Curtis) Mundy, former a native of Broome county, N. Y., and latter of Connecticut. He was reared and educated at Williamsport, and when eighteen years old entered the employ of an extensive lumber firm at Buffalo, N. Y., being their purchasing agent until 1884, when he became associated with the firm of W. S. Weed & Co., in Broome county, N. Y. Having large interests in McKean county, it became necessary to establish an office in Bradford, and in 1888 Mr. Mundy was appointed to represent the firm. They own 18,000 acres of land in McKean county, and give employment to 400 men the year round. Mr. Mundy was married, in 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of John F. Swartz, and they have two children: Willie A. and Bessie S. Mrs. Mundy is a member of the German Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Mundy is a Republican.

FRANK H. MURDOCH, M. D., Bradford, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born March 5, 1846, a son of John A. and Jean (Hall) Murdoch, natives of Scotland. His father was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to Canada in the employ of the government, becoming ultimately superintendent of public instruction in Lanark county. He died in Canada in 1868. Frank H. Murdoch was reared in Canada, and for a time, after the usual common-school training, attended the collegiate institute at Woodstock, Ontario, then taught school four years. In 1871 he entered the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1873 graduated from the medical department of same, when he at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Parker City, Penn. In 1878 he removed to Bradford, where he has become established in a lucrative practice. In 1884 he took a post-graduate course at Post Graduate School, New York City, and then spent several months in Europe, visiting the London, Glasgow and Edinburgh hospitals. Dr. Murdoch is a member of the State, County and American Medical Associations, and is president of the county medical society. He is medical examiner

for several insurance companies, and also for the Royal Arcanum, of which he is a member. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES MURTY, proprietor of the Capital restaurant, Bradford, was born in Union county, Penn., in 1853, a son of Owen and Harriet (Conrad) Murty, of German ancestry, former of whom died in Union county in 1878. Mr. Murty came to Bradford in 1878, and from that time until 1884 was employed as clerk in a restaurant; in the latter year he commenced business for himself, locating at No. 42 Main street, where he has met with good success. Mr. Murty was married in 1879 to Nellie Shields, and they have one child, Charles. Mr. Murty is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

W. O. NEELY, druggist, Bradford, was born November 2, 1858, in Columbiana county, Ohio, a son of Dr. William and Eliza (Black) Neely, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. Mr. Neely's father, who is a physician, now lives in Kansas. W. O. Neely, who was given a good education, graduated from the high school of Stark county, Ohio, in 1877, and in the regular classical course from Mount Union College, in 1880. He then began the study of medicine, and took one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and coming to Bradford in 1883, he here, in 1886, embarked in the drug business, and at the same time continued his medical studies. He keeps a full line of drugs, giving especial attention to filling physicians' prescriptions.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM NEWELL was born at Newton, Mass., October 9, 1832, the eldest of the nine children of Artemus and Martha (McIntosh) Newell, former of whom died, in 1873, in Massachusetts, where he had spent his life. His ancestors in this country were among the first settlers of Massachusetts, coming from England in 1642. They have for generations been farmers, never having aspired to political distinction, but in an early day one was appointed magistrate under George III, and for five generations this office has been held by some member of the family. Both great-grandfathers of Mr. Newell were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. A. W. Newell attended school at Brookline, Mass., until thirteen years of age, when he began to learn civil engineering, and from that time he has made his own way in the world. While studying his profession he clerked for two years in the office of his father (who was a magistrate), and while there acquired the habit of exactness. He had from a child a thirst for knowledge and decided literary tastes, and here he had some opportunity to gratify them. After leaving his father's office he was employed four years as clerk for different railroad companies, among others being the Boston & Maine, the Erie, and the Atlantic & Great Western. His uncle, Daniel Kingsbury, had bought the property of the United States Land Company, which embraced 200,000 acres of land in McKean and adjoining counties, and when he was twenty years old Mr. Newell gave the money he had saved to his uncle to invest in land in McKean county, and two years later took up his residence in Bradford. He was for thirty-five years a civil engineer, and was in the employ of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, when the line was built through Bradford. His uncle, Daniel Kingsbury, already referred to, was president of and a large stockholder in this company. When the company went into bankruptcy, and stopped running their cars, he could not get his pay, and he finally conceived the idea of hiring an engine and running a train himself. Having obtained permission to do this, he hired a man, and together they mowed the track, with old-fashioned scythes, from Bradford to Carrollton, a distance of twelve miles. He

then hired an engine and commenced railroading. He was fireman, engineer, conductor and brakeman, doing all the work himself. He soon made enough to pay the company's indebtedness to him, and here was laid the foundation of his own fortune. The enterprise was also very beneficial to the prosperity of Bradford. What money he had accumulated he invested in lands, and thus began his extensive real-estate business. Since Bradford has become the great oil town and railroad center, he has sold his land, which was laid out in town lots, at a great advance on the purchase price. He still owns 200 town lots, and fifty or sixty dwelling houses in the city, besides other valuable real-estate. Mr. Newell was married February 17, 1861, to Anna M. Haynes, who died in 1864, leaving one child, Frederick Haynes Newell, who is now a promising young man in the employ of the United States Government as mining engineer. In 1877 Mr. Newell married Miss Phœbe Lewis, and they have three children: Lewis, Henry Foster and Augustus William. Mr. Newell, though not an aspirant for political honors, has served the public in various relations. His knowledge of engineering enabled him to render important services to the city in organizing a system of water-works, and for eight years he has been a member of the board of water commissioners. He has also filled the office of school director, and was postmaster at Bradford under Lincoln's administration. He was a commissioner from the State of Pennsylvania, by appointment of Gov. Beaver, to the late International Exposition at Paris. He is a member of the American Association of Engineers, and accompanied its excursion to Europe in 1889, where the party was received under the auspices of the English and French engineers, and banqueted in Guildhall, London, and on the Eiffel Tower, Paris. Upon his return home, the Pompelon Club, a permanent intellectual association of Bradford, afforded an opportunity for social welcome by giving a formal reception and banquet in his honor. Mr. Newell has been a member and director of the Bradford board of trade from the date of its organization, and scarcely any public enterprise of importance has been undertaken without his assistance. In measures for fostering the growth of the city his policy has, as in private life, been generous, but discriminating and quite independent of popular clamor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was the first member initiated in the oldest lodge of Bradford, No. 334. For eleven years he has served as a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. W. OAKES, in the real estate business at Bradford, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 5, 1848, a son of Nichols and Mary (Rich) Oakes, natives of Massachusetts, former of German and latter of English descent. His father settled in Western New York in 1824, residing there until his death in 1884, after a married life of sixty years. Of his family of ten children, eight grew to maturity. L. W. Oakes obtained a good education, attending Griffith Institute, Erie county, N. Y. His first occupation was that of school-teacher, which he continued two years, when he began to learn the printer's trade at Little Valley, N. Y., and after completing his apprenticeship worked at same, either as compositor or editor, seven years. In 1876 he came to Bradford in the employ of Ferrin & Weber, and assisted in establishing the Bradford *Era*. He subsequently went to Salamanca, N. Y., and acted as local editor of the Cattaraugus County *Republican* for one year, and then engaged in mercantile business until coming to Bradford. In 1879 Mr. Oakes was married at Jamestown, N. Y., to Miss Georgina C. Newell, a daughter of A. T. and Caroline (Rogers) Newell, early settlers of McKean county. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes have three children: Bertha Newell, Jessie Nelson and Ida Beatrice. In politics Mr. Oakes is a Republican. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

P. O'BRIEN, repairer of steam-boilers etc., Bradford, is a native of Canada, born January 7, 1854, a son of Martin and Kate (Leary) O'Brien, former a native of Canada, of Irish parentage, latter a native of Ireland. The subject of these lines learned the trade of a machinist in Canada, although he never served an apprenticeship. Being a natural mechanic, he gradually acquired a knowledge of the business. In 1876 he came to the United States, and worked in repair shops until 1884, when he began business for himself in Bradford, and now has a good trade, making a specialty of repairing steam-boilers. He is a self-made man, and has by hard work and energy been successful in business. He is not allied to any church or any political party, but is an independent thinker on all subjects.

THOMAS OSBORNE, constable and tax collector, Bradford, was born in Newark, N. J., May 3, 1852, a son of John and Mary (Smith) Osborne, natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1841. Thomas learned the trade of lathing and plastering in his native city, and followed that occupation until 1880, when he became interested in the production of oil in the Bradford field. In 1881 he was elected city assessor of Bradford, and in 1883 was elected constable and collector of State and county taxes, which position he holds to this day; in 1885 he was elected county auditor, and served McKean county in that position for three years. He is a prominent member of the Bradford fire department, and has been, from its organization, holding several offices in the department from time to time; he is now director and first assistant foreman of the Exempt Fireman's Association of Bradford. In politics he is a Democrat, and was chairman of the Democratic county committee during the years 1887 and 1888. In 1887 he was married to Miss Sophie H. Reilly, daughter of Patrick and Sophie Reilly, both now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have one child, Florence, three years old. They are members of the Catholic Church.

ENOS PARSONS, dealer in real estate, one of Bradford's early settlers, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., April 22, 1818, the fifth of ten children of Reuben and Matilda (Morton) Parsons. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and in attending the district school, later becoming a student at Homer College. After leaving school he invested a little money in clocks, which he sold in the country districts, being employed in this way during the Harrison campaign of 1840. In 1846 he came to McKean county, and in 1847 to Bradford, where for eight years he carried on the "Bradford Hotel." He then engaged in mercantile business, also in real estate, and was one of the prime movers in the building of the street car line from Bradford to Tarport, of which he now owns the most of the stock, his son, Newell B., being superintendent. He is one of the largest real estate owners in the city, and now devotes the most of his attention to that business. Mr. Parsons was married in 1849 to Mary Blair, and they have three children: Newell B., Charles and Grace. Mrs. Parsons is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Parsons is a Republican, and in 1858 he served McKean county as treasurer.

B. D. PATE, painter and paper-hanger, Bradford, was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 22, 1842, a son of William and Maria (Hellen) Pate, natives of Ohio, of Irish and English descent, respectively. He was reared in his native county, remaining with his mother (his father having died in 1859) till 1863, when he enlisted, in the defense of his country, in Company F, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward transferred to Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He then returned to

Ohio, and soon after went to Cleveland, where he learned the trade of a painter and paper-hanger. In 1877 he moved to Pittsburgh, and same year to the lower oil fields, thence, in 1879, to Bradford, where he has built up a good business. Mr. Pate was married in 1867 to Miss Maria Henderson, and they have three children: Hattie, Florence and Lulu. Mr. Pate is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Bradford Post, G. A. R. The family are members of the Baptist church.

GEORGE W. PIKE, farmer, P. O. Bradford, was born in Bradford township, this county, April 13, 1840, a son of Barnabas and Mary Ann (Colegrove) Pike, natives of Massachusetts, who came to McKean county, about 1828, and located on a farm in Bradford township, where they resided until their death. Barnabas Pike was a supporter of the Democratic party; he was a prominent member of the Universalist Church, helping to build the same. George W. Pike received a common-school education, and remained at home until twenty years of age. He then engaged in lumbering, and for a number of years rafted lumber down the river. In 1874 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Peter Fox, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and they have one child, May Virginia. In 1875 they settled on their present farm of 100 acres, and also have a fine oil production. Mr. Pike is a Democrat.

HARLOW B. PIKE, farmer and oil producer, Bradford, was born in Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., May 12, 1843, a son of Barnabas and Mary Ann (Colgrove) Pike. The father came to McKean county from Massachusetts in 1829, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Harlow B., where he died in 1880, aged eighty-five years. Harlow B. Pike was reared a farmer, attending school until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three months; then enlisted in the three-years' service, and participated in some of the most severe battles of the war, including Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. Since the war he has lived in Bradford, with the exception of six years spent in the West. He was married in 1878 to Miss E. R. Beckwith, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Palmer) Beckwith, and they have three children: Daisy, Bertha and Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Pike are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Union Veteran Legion and of the Knights of the Maccabees.

T. J. POWERS, treasurer of the Bradford Oil Company, Bradford, was born in Erie county, N. Y., November 2, 1835, a son of P. W. and Esther (Huntley) Powers, former of whom died in 1887, at the age of seventy-three years. Our subject is the younger of two children, his brother (R. F.) being a farmer of Erie county. T. J. Powers was given a good education, and taught school in his early days, for six years serving as superintendent of public instruction in Erie county. In 1876 he came to Bradford, but in 1887 he removed his family to the homestead farm in Erie county. He has been treasurer of the Bradford Oil Company since 1881, and has served six years as a member of the select council of Bradford, being president of the board. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; was a member of the Ninety-eighth New York National Guards, and was in active service five months at Elmira, N. Y. In politics Mr. Powers is a Republican. He was married in Fredonia, N. Y., in 1858, to Miss Frances M., daughter of A. F. Taylor, and they have four children: Willis H., Robert E., Helen E. and Fitch T. Mr. Powers and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

EDWARD QUIGLEY, of the firm of Connors, Quigley & Granger, plumbers, Bradford, was born in Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 8, 1857,

a son of Edward and Bridget (McVey) Quigley, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in their childhood, and were married in the State of New York. Edward is the second of a family of nine children, and, his father being in limited circumstances, he was obliged when quite young to work for his own support. He was employed as a farm hand until 1878, when he came to Bradford and worked about the oil wells. For a time he was foreman of men employed by Wheeler & Whitney, oil producers, remaining with them until 1888, when the firm of Connors, Quigley & Granger, plumbers, was formed. They contract for all styles of plumbing and gas fitting, and also general repairing. Mr. Quigley was married in Wayne county, N. Y., to Mary McVey, daughter of John McVey, and they have two children: Edward and William. Mr. Quigley and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and is vice-president of the order in Bradford.

CHARLES H. REED, M. D., Bradford, was born in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., January 17, 1851, a son of Ebenezer and Mabel (Snyder) Reed, the former a native of Vermont, of French descent, and the latter of New York, of German descent. He was desirous of obtaining a good, solid education, and when fifteen years old taught a term of school in order to obtain money to defray his expenses for further education, finally graduating from the Lockport high school. He then taught nearly five years, and in the meantime began the study of medicine. In 1873 he took a course of lectures at Buffalo, and in 1876 graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He began his practice at Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y., remaining there three years, and in 1879 he moved to McKean county, Penn., first locating at Eldred, where he remained five years. In 1884 he took a special course on the eye and ear at Wills Eye and Ear College and Philadelphia Dispensary, since when he has made a specialty of the treatment of the diseases of those organs, and stands at the head of his profession in that branch of the practice. His headquarters are now at Bradford, but his fame extends to all the surrounding towns, and even counties. Dr. Reed was married in Niagara county, N. Y., January 9, 1878, to Ada M., daughter of Sylvester and D. M. (Wilson) Parsons, the former of whom is a prominent attorney of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Reed died in 1887, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Reed is a Democrat in politics, and is past master of Eldred Lodge, No. 560, F. & A. M. He is a member of McKean County (Penn.) Medical Society, and also of Niagara County (N. Y.) Medical Society.

MOSES REIS, of the firm of Wagner & Reis, theatrical managers, Bradford, was born in New York City, June 20, 1851, a son of Samuel and Caroline (Bear) Reis, who were natives of Germany. Mr. Reis removed with his parents to Titusville, Penn., in 1863, remaining there until 1876, when he came to Bradford. He was engaged in the grocery business, both in Titusville and Bradford, until 1877, in which year he and Mr. Martin W. Wagner became associated in theatrical management. In politics Mr. Reis is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Freemason, also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

T. W. ROBERTS, manufacturer of wooden oil tanks at Bradford, was born in Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., June 6, 1847, a son of William and Jane (Evans) Roberts, natives of Wales, former of whom came to this country in 1839, locating in Lewis county, N. Y., June 2 of that year. Mr. Roberts' mother died when he was but an infant, and from that time until he was eleven years old he had his home with Robert Morris. In 1871 he came to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and drove a team for his brother, who was in business at

Parker's Landing, subsequently becoming a partner. In 1878 he removed to Bradford, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He was married in his native county in 1877 to Miss Winnie Jones, a native of Lewis county, N. Y., daughter of John E. and Mary (Perry) Jones, who were natives of Wales. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Roberts is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of the firm of Robertson & Son, manufacturers of oil-well tools, Bradford, was born near Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, September 29, 1822, a son of William and Isabella (Fergusson) Robertson, both born within two miles of the town named. He was reared and educated in his native county, and there learned the blacksmith's trade. When twenty years of age he went to England, where for eleven years he worked at his trade, being in the employ of railroad companies or contractors for the same. His first railroad work was on the Lancaster & Carlisle, at Kendall, Westmoreland, for Brassey, McKenzie & Stevenson; he next went to Shiffnal, Shropshire, where he had charge of the shops on the Shrewsbury & Birmingham Railroad; then went to Grantham, Lincolnshire, and took charge of the shops on the London & York Railroad; thence moved to Bacup, and was engaged on the East Lancashire Railroad; from there he went to the Canada Works, Birkenhead, and for some time worked for Jackson, Peto, Brassey & Betts, and was by them engaged in 1852 to go to Canada to take charge of the shops on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Thither he went in 1853, and was manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad shops there for a few years, then left on his own account and was in business for himself in Stratford, county of Perth, Ontario, for some years, remaining in Canada a period of about ten years. In about the last year of the war of the Rebellion he came to the United States, and has been in the oil region of Pennsylvania ever since the Pithole excitement began until the present time. For the first six years after his arrival in the States, he was engaged in the manufacture of oil-well tools at Pithole City and Petrolia, and in 1880 came to Bradford, where he has since carried on the same business most successfully in partnership with his son, Daniel W. The marriage of Mr. Robertson took place in Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, in 1848, to Miss Harriet Guy, who was born near Wellington, Shropshire, England, and six children were born to the union, of whom only two are living: Maggie and Dan W. Mrs. Robertson and the youngest child died in Petrolia in 1880, and are interred side by side at that place; two of the children died at birth. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his son, Dan W., is a Knight Templar. In politics Mr. Robertson is a Republican, and while at Petrolia served as a member of the town council.

E. W. ROLFE, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Concord, N. H., August 12, 1849, a son of H. M. Rolfe, an iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh, Penn., where E. W. was reared. The first business experience of our subject was as clerk in his father's office, and in 1869 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad, being the first to fill that position. He continued with the railroad company two years, and in 1872 located in Elk county, Penn., where he embarked in the lumber trade, and for eleven years conducted an extensive business, having in his employ from 300 to 400 men. A town was established near the place of his operations, which still bears his name. In 1883 he sold his lumber interests, moved to Bradford and began operating in oil. His first experience in that line of business was while clerking for his father, at which time he bought land near Parker's Landing, Penn., and had several wells drilled. He now has interests in the oil fields of

Washington, Allegheny and Butler counties, and also in the lower oil fields. He is an active business man, and is a member of the oil exchange. He has served as a member of the board of health of Bradford, four years, from 1884 to 1888. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Rolfe was married in 1870 to Elizabeth Davis, and they have four children: Herman, Margaret, Emma and Mary. Mrs. Rolfe is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

D. H. ROOK, funeral director and undertaker, Bradford, was born in Centre county, Penn., October 31, 1842, a son of William and Sophia (Woomer) Rook. William Rook was born in the town of Chambersburg, Md., January 4, 1816, and Sophia Woomer, his wife, was born near Bald Eagle, Penn., January 1, 1816. They were both of German origin, and were married July 13, 1837. William Rook was a forgeman by trade, which he followed until 1840, when he abandoned it and engaged in lumbering and various other pursuits until his death in June, 1874, his wife having died some years previously. The children born to the marriage of William and Sophia Rook were nine in number, and named, respectively: Susan, Decatur, Martin G., David H., Caroline E., Eliza, George W., William G. and Mariah J. The eldest of these, Susan Rook, born April 14, 1838, was married to Richard Phillips, of English origin, and became the mother of two sons and four daughters; she died in October, 1865, and her husband a few years later. Decatur Rook, born October 7, 1839, died at the age of about two years. Martin G. Rook, born November 1, 1840, married Miss Nettie Gearhart, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and to this union have been born six children, all living but one; the family reside in Clearfield, Penn., where Martin G. is engaged in the clothing business. Caroline E. Rook, born October 25, 1844, was married to Abednego Woomer, of German extraction, and has borne four children, all girls; the parents and children are still living. Eliza Rook was born April 14, 1846, and died April 3, 1852, aged five years, eleven months and nineteen days. George W. Rook was born April 12, 1848, and died April 5, 1852, at the age of three years, eleven months and twenty-three days. William G. Rook was born September 27, 1850, and married Miss Anna E. Erb, of German extraction, and to this union have been born three sons and one daughter, but the eldest child, a son, died in August, 1889; the remainder of the family now live in Berwick, Penn., where Mr. Rook is conducting an extensive livery business. Mariah J. Rook, born March 25, 1853, was but a few months old when her mother died; she was reared and cared for by her aunt, Mrs. Betsey Goss, until her marriage with Jacob Moyer, of German origin, and settlement near Kylertown, Penn.

David H. Rook, the fourth child and third son of his parents, was born at the date and in the county named at the opening of this sketch, at Allegheny Forge, located on the Phillipsburg and Bellefonte turnpike, Rush township, in which forge his father was employed. The family soon moved to Phillipsburg, and a year later, when about six years of age, our subject was placed in charge of Henry Baughman, a cousin, residing on a farm in Samburn settlement, Clearfield county, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age, assisting on the farm for his board and clothes. He then returned to his father, who at that time lived about two miles from Phillipsburg on the old Erie Pike (the mother being then deceased), and went to work with him and an elder brother at lumbering, to the almost entire neglect of his education, the advantages for which were very limited. In the spring of 1860 he went to Phillipsburg and engaged at small wages with John Morgan, a cabinet-maker and undertaker as well as carpenter; a year and a half later he went to work for William McClelland, who was then running a muley saw-mill, but afterward

put up the first and largest steam-mill in Centre county, on what was then known as Bear Run, and here Mr. Rook gained a fair knowledge of the millwright trade, which, in conjunction with carpenter work, he followed for some years. In the spring of 1864 he went to Port Matilda, Centre county, where he went to work for John I. Thompson, in the lumber business. Here, in a short time, he made the acquaintance of Miss Margaret Griffiths Jones, youngest daughter of John H. Jones, a native of Wales, who came to America when a boy, and about 1816 married Mrs. Mary Tombelson, by whom he became the father of twelve children, viz.: John G., Eliza G. (deceased), Marshall W. (deceased), Edward P., Ann P., Levie, Elizabeth (deceased), Edie R., Johnston (deceased), Margaret G., George T. and Ellen (the last-named also deceased). September 10, 1864, Mr. Rook took to wife Miss M. G. Jones aforesaid, the ceremony taking place in the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, and the officiating clergyman being Rev. H. M. Ash, who then had charge of the denomination at Port Matilda. April 11, 1865, the young couple began house-keeping, and in October they found themselves in a snug little home of their own, with workshop and wareroom attached, ready for the undertaking business, which Mr. Rook then began and has continued ever since, a period of about twenty-eight years. In October, 1865, Mr. Rook united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife a few years later; subsequently, in 1868, he donated $150 toward the erection of a new church edifice, the former one having been destroyed by fire. In 1873 he bought a site, and built an extensive planing-mill, with new machinery, and in 1876 purchased the Jones farm, on which his wife had been born and reared, and on which he erected a handsome new building and an extensive new barn, and other necessary outbuildings. In 1878 he sold his then prosperous planing-mill to Hoover, Hughes & Company, but for two years was retained by that firm as its manager, when, finding his shop and farm demands increasing, he resigned and devoted his entire attention to these interests. In 1884 failing strength caused him to relinquish his farm and shop at Port Matilda, both of which he sold, together with his dwelling, and then took his family to Curwensville, Clearfield county, where he bought a new home, engaged in mercantile business, and continued undertaking until November 1, 1885, when he came to Bradford, his present place of residence, and bought out the Webster Undertaking Company, which he still continues to manage. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rook have been born nine children as follows: Harry H. (married to Emma E. Evey, and the father of one son), George M. (deceased), Benner T. (deceased), Mary E. (married to Merritt E. Starr, and the mother of one son and one daughter, the daughter now deceased), Eliza T. (deceased), Edith A. (deceased), Chauncey B., David F. and Cambridge G. Mr. Rook is a member in good standing of the the following secret societies: A. O. U. W., Knights of St. John and Malta, Royal Templars of Temperance, E. A. U., Iron Hall, S. K. of A. O. U. W., Improved Order of Red Men, F. & A. M. and the S. T. M. R. A.

HENRY SAALFIELD, proprietor of the "Arlington Hotel," Bradford, was born in Germany, December 8, 1854, a son of John C. and Margaret S. (Plogfhoft) Saalfield, also natives of Germany. He left his native country for the United States in 1870, landing in New York City, and soon after removed to Titusville, Penn., where for a time he clerked in the "American House." He then went to Petrolia, Butler county, where he engaged in business for himself. In 1872 he moved to Lancaster, Penn., thence to Armstrong county, same State, and then again to Petrolia, where he conducted the "Griffin House" a time. In 1878 he formed a partnership with George R. Griffin in the production of oil, which he has since continued, and they are

also partners in the hotel business, Mr. Griffin having charge of the oil interests and Mr. Saalfield of the hotel. Mr. Saalfield was married, in 1883, to Mary, daughter of James H. Lewis of Meadville, and they had three children: John S., Florence M., and Charles H. (who died at the age of one year). Mrs. Saalfield is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Saalfield in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the thirty-second degree.

CHARLES SAMUELS, dry goods merchant, Bradford, is a native of Germany, where he lived till manhood, receiving a collegiate education. In 1868 he came to America, and soon after located at Union City, Penn., where he engaged in the dry goods business. He has moved several times, but finally, in 1879, located in Bradford, where he has since lived, and is now carrying on an extensive dry goods, carpet, and millinery trade. He aims to keep a complete and varied stock of goods to please all tastes, and his store, which is well fitted up, is one of the best in its line of trade in the city. Mr. Samuels was married in 1881 to Miss Clara Rosenstein, and they have two children: Lillie and Rosa. He has three sons by a former marriage: Israel, Moses and Abraham. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Samuels are Israelites. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE SANFORD, retired, Bradford, is one of the few men now living in that city who have watched the development of McKean county from a wilderness to its present state of thriving villages and towns. In the early days he cut logs, rolled them into the creek at Bradford, and took them thence to the river, and so on to Cincinnati, Ohio, having made thirty trips to and from that city on such business. He was born in Columbia county, N. Y., January 23, 1810, a son of John and Hannah (Hicks) Sanford, natives of New York, of English descent. He was reared a farmer, but after he attained his majority learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in addition to farming. He came to McKean county in 1838, and here bought considerable land (a part of which was afterward within the corporation limits of Bradford), which, at the time of the oil boom, he leased for several years, and several good producing wells were drilled on his land. He has sold a number of lots, but still owns twelve acres within the city limits. Mr. Sanford was married July 21, 1841, to Lavantia Whitaker, a native of Rochester, N. Y., daughter of Jonathan and Betsy (Lafferty) Whitaker. They have two children: Albina T. (wife of F. W. Davis) and Emily R. (wife of Frank P. Wentworth). In politics Mr. Sanford is a Republican.

CHARLES E. SCHEANCK, wholesale produce merchant, Bradford, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., March 31, 1864, a son of W. C. and Polly M. (Ellsworth) Scheanck, natives of that county, and who still reside there. His father is a mechanic by profession, and politically a strong supporter of the Prohibition party. Charles E. was educated at the public schools, and learned the trade of a paper maker, which he followed for five years. In 1886 he came to Bradford, and engaged in his present business, the firm being then Russell & Scheanck, formerly Madison, Russell & Co., and during last year Mr. Scheanck purchased the entire business which he now conducts at 19 Kennedy street. In 1887 he married Miss Nellie, daughter of William Davidson, of Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. Scheanck is a member of Angelica Lodge, A. O. U. W., and the Bradford Tribe of the Maccabees He is a strong supporter of the Prohibition party.

O. F. SCHONBLOM, president of the Bradford National Bank, Bradford, is a native of Prussia, born September 26, 1838, a son of John P. and Elizabeth (Schutz) Schonblom. He is the eldest of a family of six

children. His parents came to the United States when he was a child, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was reared. He has lived in Bradford since 1879, and is one of the leading business men of the place. Mr. Schonblom was married in Erie county, N. Y., in 1864, to Miss Christine Burkhalter, a native of New York, of French descent, and they have three children: Anna (wife of Thomas H. Kennedy), Clara and Harry. In politics Mr. Schonblom is a Republican. He is a Knight Templar.

J. L. SEYFANG, of the firm of Bovaird & Seyfang, manufacturers, Bradford, was born in Germany May 3, 1844, a son of George and Mary B. (Heim) Seyfang. His father died in Germany in 1849, and in 1850 his mother came to America with her three children, J. L. being the eldest, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Seyfang was reared in Buffalo, where for a time he attended the graded schools, but in his youth learned the machinist's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. He then worked at his trade in Buffalo two years, and in 1868 moved to Petroleum Centre, where he was employed at the oil wells five months, and then returned to Buffalo, and worked at his trade a year. Early in 1869 he came to Shamburg, Venango county; in 1875 he removed to Titusville, Crawford county, and in 1879 established his present business on a small scale. His trade has constantly increased from the start, and is now the largest manufacturing establishment in the city, giving employment to 200 men. In 1875 he admitted David Bovaird as a partner, who has charge of the outside work, Mr. Seyfang being manager and general superintendent of the factory. They manufacture steam-engines, boilers, drilling tools, and all kinds of special machinery. Mr. Seyfang was married in July, 1869, to Miss C. T. Montgomery, a native of Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., a descendant of the old Dutch colonists. They have six children: Kittie A., M. M., John E., Charles F. Clarence L. and Herbert C. Mr. and Mrs. Seyfang are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and was president of the common council of Bradford.

P. M. SHANNON, oil producer, Bradford, was born September 2, 1846, in Shannondale, Clarion Co., Penn., a son of C. S. and Martha (McFarland) Shannon, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish and English descent. He was reared in his native town, and had just entered on his college course, when, January 1, 1862, in response to the President's call for more men to assist in suppressing the Rebellion, he enlisted, and being of manly appearance was able to deceive the enrolling officer as to his age. He was assigned to Company C, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Samuel W. Black, of Pittsburgh. He served with his regiment in the army of the Potomac, until the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., where he was wounded in his right foot, and thus being disabled for further service he was discharged and returned home, and after his recovery was employed in Pittsburgh, Penn., as a traveling salesman. While visiting Parker City, Armstrong Co., Penn., in 1870, he became interested in the workings of an oil well, and immediately turned his attention to that business which he has since followed. He was one of the pioneers of Millerstown, Butler county, operating extensively in that section, as well as in most of the lower oil fields. He removed to Bradford in 1879, where he has since made his home, and has here been associated with some of the largest operators. Mr. Shannon has taken an active interest in politics in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1873 he was elected burgess of Millerstown, and in 1876 he was nominated on the Republican ticket to represent his district in the Legislature, but on account of a strong feeling against the oil men the vote of the oil portion of the county was thrown out of the convention,

thereby defeating him. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Bradford, and being firm in his convictions in favor of morality and in enforcing the law, he gained considerable popularity and credit for such successful administration. His brother, ex-sheriff Irwin M. Shannon, of Clarion county, is as strongly Democratic as he is Republican. Mr. Shannon married June 18, 1881, Miss Hattie M. McIntosh, daughter of George W. and Anna (Evans) McIntosh, and they have one child, Hazel M., born May 28, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are members of the Episcopal Church congregation, of which church he has been a vestryman seven years at Bradford. Mr. Shannon is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is member of Union Lodge No. 334, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M.; member of Bradford Council, No. 43; past eminent commander of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., all of these bodies located at Bradford; he is also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, sitting in the Valley of Pittsburgh, Penn., of the N. M. J., U. S. A.

S. R. SHEAKLEY, superintendent of the Forest Oil Company, Bradford, was born in Butler county, Penn., July 14, 1846, a son of John and Catherine (Keep) Sheakley, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His father died in 1852, leaving a family of seven children, of whom S. R. was the fourth. He was reared on a farm and was given good educational advantages, attending Dayton College in Armstrong county, and Union Academy, from which he graduated in 1866. He then went to Kentucky, where he was engaged in the oil business. From there he proceeded to West Virginia, thence to Ohio, and from there to McKean county, Penn., in 1877. Mr. Sheakley was married in November, 1882, to Nellie C. Cameron, daughter of John Cameron, and they have two children: John C. and Fannie. Mrs. Sheakley is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Sheakley is a Republican, and he is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

W. P. SHOEMAKER, M. D. (deceased), was born in Armstrong county, Penn., June 6, 1848, a son of Jesse and Susan (Brubaker) Shoemaker, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, former of whom died, in 1856, in Armstrong county, where he spent his entire life. Dr. Shoemaker was the seventh in a family of nine children, of whom the three youngest were physicians. He was given fair educational advantages, attending for a time the State normal school at Millersville, Penn. Choosing the profession of medicine, he began its study, and finally graduated in 1874 from the Michigan University (Department of Medicine) at Ann Arbor. He first located in Ontario, Canada, where he remained three years, when he returned to his native State, settling in the oil regions. In 1880 he came to Bradford, McKean county, where he soon had a good practice. He afterward took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and in 1884 went to England, where for a year he practiced in the London hospitals. Returning to Bradford in 1885, he was for some time surgeon for the Erie, the New York & Pittsburgh, and the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroads. He was a member of the State and County Medical Societies (being president at one time of the latter), and also of the American and International Association. He was a Knight Templar. Dr. Shoemaker was generous in the bestowal of his charities, and left at his death a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

HENRY J. SIEGFRIED, druggist, Bradford, was born in Mercer county, Penn., March 5, 1853, the eldest son of Daniel M. and Anna (Myers) Siegfried, natives of Berks county, Penn., of German and English ancestry, who now live in Dakota. After leaving school Mr. Siegfried began clerking in a drug store at Franklin, Penn., and later took up the study of pharmacy. In

1880 he removed to Bradford, where he became established in business for himself, and has built up a large trade. He makes a specialty of compounding physicians' prescriptions, and has a goodly share of that branch in the drug business in the city. He is recognized as a careful and reliable pharmacist, and his honorable and upright dealings with his customers have gained the confidence of the community. Mr. Siegfried was married August 11, 1885, to Miss Marion Baker, daughter of Daniel Baker, of Allegheny City, Penn. Mr. Siegfried is a member of the German Reformed Church; his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Siegfried is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. E. SLOCUM, agent for the United States Express Company, Bradford, was born in Troy, N. Y., October 5, 1847, a son of H. C. and Mary (Hyde) Slocum. He was well educated, having attended school in Washington county, N. Y., and also in Chautauqua county, N. Y. When a young man he was cashier for his father, who controlled the stock yards in Tioga county, N. Y., near Owego, the present home of his parents; later he went south, and finally to Chicago, where he remained until 1871, carrying on a farm and dairy near the city until about the time of the great fire. He then obtained a situation with the United States Express Company as messenger on the night line of the Erie Railroad, between Dunkirk and Elmira, N. Y. In 1884 he was appointed agent at Owego, and in 1886 was transferred to Bradford, Penn. Mr. Slocum was married in Owego, N. Y., February 4, 1873, to Miss Viola A. Goodrich, a native of Delaware county, N. Y., of Holland-Dutch ancestry, daughter of David Goodrich. and they have one child, May E. Mr. and Mrs. Slocum are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Slocum is a member of the W. C. T. U., and takes a great interest in the workings of that association. In politics Mr. Slocum is a Republican.

B. P. SMITH, carriage manufacturer, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 26, 1854, the youngest son of Pliny and Fannie (Rhinehart) Smith, and is a member of the fifth generation from Henry Smith, one of the Puritan fathers. He was given a good education, attending the normal school at Fredonia, N. Y., and then taught two years. He afterward began to learn the carriage maker's trade, which he has since followed. He came to Bradford in 1882, and in 1887 embarked in business for himself. He is a prominent citizen of the city, and is serving his third term as a member of the council, representing the third ward. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Smith was married at Brockton, N. Y., in 1875, to Miss Sophia N. Fay, and they have one child, Viola F. The parents of Mrs. Sophia N. Smith are O. N. and Emeline Fay, the latter deceased. Pliny and Fannie Smith were both born in New York State, and are residents of Fredonia. Mrs. Sophia N. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

S. H. SMITH, a member of the firm of Smith & Bro., grocers, Bradford, was born in Northeast, Erie Co., Penn., June 18, 1856, a son of S. C. and J. A. (Valentine) Smith, former a native of Erie county, Penn., and latter of Michigan, both of English descent. Mr. Smith was given good educational advantages, and for a time taught in the schools of his native county. He then came to Bradford and became a member of the firm of Willis & Smith, and three years later bought his partner's interest, continuing the business alone until 1884, when he admitted his brother as a partner. The firm does an extensive business, both wholesale and retail, giving employment to six men, and keeping two delivery wagons busy all the time. The Smith Bros. are young men of good business ability, and their fair prices and accommodating ways have built them up a large custom. S. H. Smith is also associated with

B. F. Williams in the oil business. Mr. Smith was married in 1883 to Mary Hagerty, a native of Hornellsville, N. Y. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M.; Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., and of Council, No. 43; he is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, Bradford.

ALFRED L. SNELL, editor and associate manager of the Bradford *Era*, was born at St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., October 20, 1854. His parents were natives of that county, of which their ancestors were pioneers. Mr. Snell received a liberal education in the public schools, and passed three years at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. From 1877 to 1880 he was engaged in mercantile business in his native town, but university life and the great oil stampede suggested to him a different vocation, and on July 1, 1880, we find him enrolled on the list of the true Bohemians of the Pennsylvania oil fields as reporter and oil statistician for the *Derrick*. He, assisted by J. C. McMullen, compiled the elaborate report of wells and well owners in McKean county in 1881, and later reports of production for the producers' committee from July, 1881, to March, 1882. Afterward he became reporter for the *Evening Star*, but during the summer and fall of 1882 he was among the oil scouts at Cherry Grove, Balltown and the Cooper tract. Subsequently he served as a broker's clerk in the Bradford Oil Exchange; in 1882–83 he was clerk in the clearing house and member of Producers' Oil Exchange, and in August, 1883, with J. C. McMullen and W. C. Armor, he purchased the *Petroleum Age*, with which he was connected until December, 1887, when he was appointed editor and associate manager of the *Era*. On June 20, 1883, Mr. Snell married Mary L. Horn, of St. Johnsville, N. Y.

HENRY SONDHEIM, one of the well-known merchants of Bradford, is a native of Germany, born July 22, 1832. When he was four years old his parents came to America and settled in New York City, where, when he was a boy, he obtained a situation as clerk in a dry-goods house. In 1852 he went to California, returning to New York in 1859. In 1863 he began business for himself in Rochester, N. H., and in 1868 removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1878, when he moved his stock to Bradford, Penn. He carries a large and well-assorted stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., his being one of the best stores in the city. Mr. Sondheim is a public-spirited citizen, and one of the leading business men of Bradford. He was married November 10, 1861, in the city of New York, to Miss Alice Kahn, and has four children: Solomon, Philip, Ray and Sophia. In politics Mr. Sondheim is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a past worthy chancellor; has also passed all the chairs of the I. O. B. B.; he is also a member of the K. S. B., the I. O. F. S. of I., and of the Iron Hall fraternities. He and his family are members of the Hebrew Reformed Temple, Beth Zion. His parents, Simon and Rachel Sondheim, are both deceased.

H. S. SOUTHARD, Bradford, Penn., was born in St. Louis, January 9, 1841, a son of Allen and Jane (Hughes) Southard, the former a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., of English descent, the latter a native of Wales. His father was a sea captain who spent most of his life on the ocean and the great lakes. Mr. Southard was reared in Pennsylvania, was married in the spring of 1865 to Sarah Rose Mizener, of Mifflinburg, Penn., daughter of Rev. D. Mizener, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one son, H. S., Jr. While quite a young man, not yet of age, Mr. Southard became one of the pioneers in the oil business, putting down his first well on the Blood farm on Oil Creek, and from this on was an active operator in oil stocks in New York,

and at the same time a producer of oil, shipping the oil at that early date, in flat boats to Pittsburgh, down the Allegheny river, in all of which enterprises he met with good success. During the years from 1867 to 1870 he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods and notion business, under the firm name of Southard, Crawford & McCord, in the city of Erie. His health failing, he was obliged to leave the lake shore for a time and go west. While in Minneapolis he organized the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, and gave his attention to real-estate, making some valuable investments. Returning to Pennsylvania he engaged again in the oil business, and he is now largely identified also in the lumbering interests of McKean county. He laid out the town of Bordell, the post-office of which bears his name, and organized the Bordell & Rew City Plank Road Company. As a resident of Bradford he is a member of the common council, and president of the Bradford Building and Loan Association.

C. SPANGLER, proprietor of a meat market, Bradford, was born in Germany, January 15, 1835, a son of George and Rachel Spangler. His parents came to America in 1838, and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn., where the father died in 1878, and the mother in 1874. Mr. C. Spangler began clerking in a meat market in his youth, and has made that his business thus far through life. In 1865 he located at Oil City, Penn., and established a market, removing thence to Bradford in 1880. Mr. Spangler was married in Allegheny City, Penn., in 1859, to Dora Dune, a daughter of George Dune, who is of German descent, and they have nine children: Charles, Emma, Ida, Caroline, George W., Alfred, Arthur, Howard and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the E. A. U., also of the Protected Home Circle, and is president of both the latter organizations.

H. M. SPENCE, of the firm of Spence & Dennis, dealers in torpedoes and nitro glycerine, Bradford, was born in Paterson, N. J., June 24, 1852, a son of Archibald and Mary Spence, former of whom was a native of Scotland, and latter of New York, of German descent. He remained at home with his parents, who had removed to Michigan, until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Chicago and worked for the Chicago City Street Railway Company for two years. In 1876 he became interested in the account of the Pennsylvania oil fields, and accordingly moved to Bradford, where he engaged in the oil producing business two years, and in 1878 became established in his present business. Mr. Spence was married October 4, 1886, to Miss Dora Davis, daughter of Col. U. L. Davis. In politics Mr. Spence is a Republican, and is a member of the county central committee. He has served one term on the city school board, and is at present a member of the select council of Bradford City. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is past regent. Mrs. Spence's father, Col. Davis, is a resident of his native State, New York. He was born October 27, 1812, a son of Stephen and Sally (Frisbee) Davis, who were of Welsh and English descent, respectively, and a grandson of Capt. John Davis of the Revolutionary war. Col. Davis has in his possession three commissions granted to his grandfather, the oldest bearing the date of 1762. Imbued with true military spirit, and inheriting the patriotism of his grandsire, when the war of the Rebellion was declared Col. Davis raised the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served as its colonel until obliged to resign on account of ill health in 1862. He has recently received the old sword he carried while in the service, and which was captured by the Confederates. He has been a prominent citizen of his county (Allegany), and has served as sheriff of the same. Politically he is a Republican. He has been married three times, and has three children, two by the first and one by the second marriage, viz.:

Helen R.; E. F., who was lieutenant in the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service in 1862, and Dora S., now Mrs. H. M. Spence.

L. M. STERNS, of the firm of Sterns & Milligan, wholesale produce and commission merchants, Bradford, was born in Lake county, Ohio, November 3, 1844, a son of Ziba and Eliza (Emerson) Sterns, also natives of Ohio, of English descent. His parents still live on the farm near Madison, where he spent his childhood. After leaving the common schools of his native county Mr. Sterns started in life for himself, his first business venture being in the produce line. In 1878 he moved to Bradford and became established in his present business, conducting it alone until 1881, when Mr. Milligan was admitted as a partner, and their business increased. Mr. Sterns was married May 29, 1866, to Elma D. Hodges, daughter of S. S. Hodges, and they have three children: Mattie, Harry and Eva. Mrs. Sterns is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Sterns is a Republican; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

RUFUS BARRETT STONE, counselor at law, Bradford, was born in the town of Groton, Mass., November 24, 1847. He is the son of Warren Fay and Mary (Williams) Stone, the former of English and the latter of Welsh descent. His maternal great-grandfather, Jacob Williams, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his first American ancestor, Thomas Williams, was one of the original proprietors of the town of Groton, which was settled in 1655, and a reputed relative of Roger Williams, founder of the Rhode Island colony. Mr. Stone's paternal ancestry was intermarried with the families of Warren, Prescott and Green, of heroic Revolutionary fame, and is traced directly to Simon Stone, who came to this country in the ship "Increase," in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass. His early descendants were engaged in the Indian wars, a garrison having been established at the house of Deacon John Stone, in Groton, in the year 1691, known in the early records as "Stone's Garrison." Just a hundred years later, and yet as early as 1790, a school kept at his house took the name of a lineal descendant, Jonas Stone. Of the same lineage was Rev. Thomas T. Stone, the oldest living Unitarian minister, the friend of Emerson and Alcott, and a contributor to the *Dial*. Mr. Stone's father followed the trade of a carpenter. He was an anti-slavery Republican, and at the presidential election of 1856 was chosen to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature. He had three children now living: Charles Warren Stone, of Warren, ex-lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, and at present secretary of the commonwealth; George Fisher Stone, late city superintendent of public instruction of Bradford, now engaged in the practice of law at Southport, N. C., and Rufus Barrett Stone, the subject of this sketch, of intermediate age. The latter, who was but ten years old at his father's death, was reared on his grandfather's farm, which the three sons cultivated during their minority. At the outbreak of the Civil war the lad applied for the position of powder-boy on a man-of-war, but was rejected. He has had the honor since the war to become a member of the famous Massachusetts Sixth Regiment. He attended the district school, high school and Lawrence Academy, where he graduated in the classical department. Subsequently he took a special course at Williams College in the junior year of the class of 1869, from which he was recalled by domestic bereavement. In the latter year he entered the United States Internal Revenue service as chief clerk of the assessor of the third district of Mississippi; and later as assistant assessor and deputy collector, he passed through the experiences incident to the performance of such official duties, including the capture of illicit border distilleries

during the days of Southern reconstruction. While so engaged he took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1872 at Hernando, De Soto Co., Miss., before the courts of that district, and later in the supreme court of the State. Having resigned from the revenue service he entered upon the practice of law at Okolona, Miss., in copartnership with F. S. Pate, Esq., a native of the State and formerly district attorney for the county. In the ensuing year Mr. Stone held the appointment of United States commissioner for the northern district of Mississippi. In 1873 he was appointed chancellor of the seventeenth chancery district, composed of the counties of Scott, Simpson, Smith and Covington, and six months later was unanimously confirmed by the senate, including Democratic senators representing the district. Of his decisions only one was reversed, although several were mooted in the newspapers and published at length, especially one relating to Confederate money as a contract consideration, and another relating to the statute of limitations as affected by the Civil war. In 1876 he resigned and removed to Bradford, Penn. During his residence in Mississippi Mr. Stone was deeply interested in the progress of reconstruction, and his active espousal of the policy of the Republican party rendered him obnoxious to the lawless element of the opposition. He was repeatedly assaulted, shot at, hung in effigy and made the recipient of death notices. He went to the State while it was a department of the fourth military district, and accepted an appointment under Gen. Ames as one of the registrars of the ensuing election in Chickasaw county. He was subsequently made chairman of the Republican county committee, and repeatedly sent as a delegate to political conventions. He not only took part in public speaking during several campaigns, and often before riotous assemblies with one hand resting upon his revolver, but also contributed editorial articles to the *Mississippi Pilot*, the State Republican organ published at the capital, and temporarily edited the *Prairie News*. published at Okolona. The constitutionality of a State revenue act, separating the offices of sheriff and tax collector, having been denied in a legal opinion published editorially by ex-Representative Watson, of the Confederate congress, and accepted with much demonstration by the Democratic press of the State, Mr. Stone controverted the position in a series of articles which, published over an initial signature, were commonly attributed to ex-Attorney Gen. Morris.

While a resident of Mississippi Mr. Stone became acquainted with Margaret Sarah Baldwin, a native of Ashfield, Mass., but then a resident of Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penn., to whom he was married at the home of her uncle, P. H. Porter, in Newark, N. J., April 18, 1872, her father, Rev. Burr Baldwin, officiating, assisted by Rev. Jonathan Stearns, D. D., a brother-in-law of Sargent S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, the favorite orator and famous Southern statesman.

Life in the South, with its vigils and dangers, had not been without attraction hitherto. But a bullet-hole over the mantel, a shattered shutter, the head-gear of a Ku-Klux, and an array of deadly weapons, were rather grim relics to constitute the bric-a-brac of a honeymoon. Right bravely the gentle wife bore the sight of an armed mob, the occasional news of neighborhood assassination, the duty of midnight entertainment to a vigilance committee. And Mr. Stone, with the quiet sympathy of the best people of the community, still sought among his neighbors to revive the broken confidence of the people in our national form of government, to encourage faith in its administration, and to commend the Republican policy as a just basis of mutual trust between the races. But public opinion seemed rigid, the future of the South locked up in sullen hatred, and the time far off when it could become a congenial and in-

spiring home for people of Northern birth. Upon his removal to Bradford Mr. Stone lost no degree of interest in the cause of his political party. Upon the organization of a Republican club he became its president, and was twice re-elected. In 1878 he was made chairman of the county committee, and subsequently a member of the State committee. In 1882 he received a unanimous Republican nomination for mayor of Bradford, and was barely defeated by the intervention of an independent candidate. He has taken part in every campaign, speaking in his own county and occasionally in other neighboring counties. The *Evening Star*, a daily Republican newspaper published at Bradford, was founded with his aid in 1879, and soon after he became its sole proprietor and publisher. Having conducted it at an average loss for several years, he at length disposed of it. The paper passed through subsequent stages of ownership until finally it reached the Star Publishing Company, its present corporate proprietor, of which Mr. Stone is a director. While engaged in its publication he conducted its editorial department, and in periods of especial public interest wrote its leading articles. Thus, during the controversy between Conkling and Garfield, he sustained the position of the New York senators throughout, as in accord with the ideas of Franklin and Madison, and justified by custom and by the clearest views of public policy. Certain of these articles, having fallen under the eye of Mr. Conkling, received his graceful acknowledgment. In the New York campaign which followed the senatorial election the *Star* took earnest ground against the re-election of State Senator Sessions from the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, and its editorials were reprinted and posted on the dead walls and fences throughout the district. Sessions was defeated. The *Star* resisted the Independent movement in Pennsylvania under Wolfe and Stewart, against strong local influence and loss of patronage. It made successful opposition to the adherents of the Greenback theory when, under the remarkable leadership of David Kirk, they sought for him a seat in congress. Notwithstanding a threatened suit for libel in a season of great excitement among oil producers, it opposed the right of "mystery" owners to play with the fortunes of small producers by the publication or tacit sanction of false reports. In respect to municipal affairs, its criticism of the administration of Treasurer Critchlow for disbursing indiscriminately from distinct funds resulted in his defeat as a candidate for re-election. Its influence was exerted against the adoption of the Holly system of water-works, and in favor of the present gravity system, which it supported with diagrams and engineers' reports prepared under its direction. In 1879 Mr. Stone made an elaborate but ineffectual argument before the common council in favor of the seating of F. S. Johnson, a contestant, and in 1885 successfully conducted an investigation and trial before the same body, which resulted in unseating one of its members. Soon after his arrival in Bradford Mr. Stone became interested in the petroleum business, and served for a number of years as chairman of a limited co-partnership, which operated successfully as a pioneer company of Knapp's creek. He has since been continuously engaged in oil operations, with varying success, and his interests have extended to the counties of Washington and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, and into the fields of Ohio, West Virginia and New York. In 1879, at a mass meeting of oil producers held at Bradford, he was chosen as a member of a committee to oppose the taxation of oil before a legislative revenue commission, and at the request of the committee prepared an argument which was submitted to the commission and supplied to members of the legislature. The measure was not afterward pressed. He subsequently drafted a bill, which in modified form became a law, requiring abandoned oil wells to be plugged. Mr. Stone is a corporator

and officer in several natural gas companies, and in like manner engaged in certain railroad enterprises. In 1884 he went to Leadville, Colo., as the president of the Muncie Mining Company, and the year previous visited the Pacific coast. At home Mr. Stone has exhibited marked interest in the growth and prosperity of Bradford. He drafted the charter and by-laws of the board of trade, aided conspicuously in its organization, and, as its vice-president and member of the board of directors, helped to shape its policy of encouragement to manufacturers, and conducted the negotiations which resulted in the location and erection at Bradford of the repair shops of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. He was a member and afterward treasurer of the Bradford Hotel Company, limited, which erected the St. James Hotel; a corporator and afterward president of the Bradford Manufacturing Company, which erected the furniture factory now occupied by B. F. Hazelton, and a corporator and treasurer of the Bradford Glass Works, which erected the works now conducted by the Bradford Glass Company, limited. He was a corporator and director of the Bradford, Smethport & DeGolier Railroad Company, which was merged in the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company, under an agreement that the line should be extended to Smethport; and a corporator and trustee of the Bradford Hospital, whose charter and by-laws he prepared. At the organization, in 1880, of the State Hospital for the Insane for the northwestern district, comprising the counties of Cameron, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Mercer, Venango and Warren, he was appointed a member of the board of trustees, and in 1888 he was elected president of the board. Upon various public occasions he has not infrequently been called upon to preside or to respond. He has made reported remarks at a celebration of the Irish Land League; at the dedication of the Bradford City Hospital; at a stated meeting of the Temperance Rescue Corps; at the dedication of the McKean county court-house, on the event of the death of Garfield, and upon numerous other occasions, but these are sufficient to show the breadth of his sympathies and public spirit. His published addresses include one delivered at the dedication of Armory Hall; a speech under the title "The Republican Idea," delivered at Rixford, in 1884; Memorial Day addresses delivered at Eldred, at Olean, N. Y., and at Bradford; an address of welcome to the survivors of the "Bucktail Regiment," and a lecture on political economy before the Bradford Business College. Comprehending the future growth of Bradford, and regarding it as his permanent home, he purchased at an early date desirable sites for his dwelling and office. The former is an attractive cottage in the foot-hills, and the latter a brick building of pleasing architectural design, which he christened "Pompelon Hall," adopting the name of a noted Spanish city because it was borne by the tract or warrant, as originally granted, on which the city of Bradford is situated. A society known as the Pompelon Club, comprising a membership of about 200, meets in this building weekly, and has attained celebrity in this section for its discussions of important public topics. Upon his arrival in Bradford Mr. Stone at once resumed the practice of his profession, and at length formed a partnership with A. Leo Weil, Esq., with whom he subsequently opened a branch office in Pittsburgh, when that city had become an oil metropolis, attracting their clientage, and there Mr. Weil is now separately engaged in practice. Mr. Stone discovering that his professional business at Bradford demanded more exclusive attention than he could give to it without hazarding other business, which he had undertaken, the partnership with Mr. Weil was succeeded by the association of Hon. Wallace W. Brown (lately representing the district in congress) and George A. Sturgeon, Esq. (since elected district attorney for the county), under the firm

name of Stone, Brown & Sturgeon. Mr. Brown having temporarily retired from practice in 1889, the association with Mr. Sturgeon still continues. Mr. Stone is admitted to practice in the district and supreme courts of the State, the circuit and district and supreme courts of the United States, and his practice has extended to each of these courts.

R. J. STRAIGHT, one of the most extensive oil producers in the Bradford oil fields, has lived in Bradford since 1876. He began working in the oil fields when sixteen years old, being first employed in Venango county. He had charge of the famous Noble well on the Ferris farm, the output of which, from its beginning to its close, was over 442,000 barrels. He also worked for a time at the oil refining business, and while at this began drilling wells for himself. He went to Tidioute, Warren county, where he operated until he came to Bradford, and since coming here has been one of the heaviest producers in this section. Since beginning his career as an oil producer Mr. Straight has drilled over 1,000 wells, the output of which has been enormous. He is an active member of the Producers' Protective Association, which was organized in 1887. Mr. Straight is a native of Crawford county, Penn., a son of Randall and Maria C. (Clark) Straight, and a brother of Dr. A. M. Straight. He was married in 1870 to Miss Augusta Shirley, daughter of Alfred Shirley, of Niagara county, N. Y. Mrs. Straight died, a member of the Presbyterian Church, in 1876, leaving two children: Edith and Herbert. Mr. Straight is a Democrat.

A. M. STRAIGHT, M. D., one of the most successful physicians of Bradford, was born in Crawford county, Penn., August 5, 1847, the third of five children of Randall and Maria C. (Clark) Straight, who were natives of New York, the father of Madison county and the mother of Cattaraugus county, and both of English descent. The father died in 1879, in Warren county, Penn., where he had lived a number of years. A. M. Straight was reared and received his rudimentary education in his native county, later taking a course at Oberlin College. Choosing medicine as his profession he entered the Western Reserve Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. Wishing to be still more thoroughly versed in his profession he then attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York City, from which he graduated in 1875. He then located at Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., where he remained until 1885, when he moved to Bradford. His office is in the Berry block. Dr. Straight is an untiring student of his profession, and keeps himself well informed on all subjects of interest and benefit to the fraternity. He has met with remarkable success in his practice, which is large and constantly increasing. He is an active member of the county medical society, which he has served as president, and is also a member of the State, American and International organization. For sixteen years Dr. Straight was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; since 1885 he has been surgeon for the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Rochester Railroad Company. He is also secretary of the United States Examining Board for Pensions. Dr. Straight was married in September, 1873, to Miss Minnie Preston, daughter of A. B. Preston, and they have four children: Preston, Grace, Anna and Persis. Mrs. Straight is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor, in politics, affiliates with the Democratic party.

GEORGE A. STURGEON, lawyer, and district attorney for the county of McKean, was born near Girard, in the county of Erie, Penn., June 1, 1852. He is a son of Andrew and Eliza J. (Caughey) Sturgeon, the former being a native of Erie county, N. Y., and the latter a native of Erie county, Penn., both of Scotch-Irish lineage. The family name is distinguished in the history of the State by Daniel Sturgeon, who, as a colleague of Simon Cameron and his successor, James Buchanan, held the office of United States senator from 1839

to 1851. George A. Sturgeon was reared upon his father's farm near Girard, which was quite extensive, and took his part in its cultivation. He attended Girard Academy and completed his education under private tuition. He sought employment as a teacher, and while so engaged began the study of law, and finished his course under the instruction of J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., an older brother, who had been the district attorney for the county of Erie. From 1876 to 1878 Mr. Sturgeon served as deputy United States marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He came to Bradford in January, 1878, and there completed his studies, and in the following year was admitted to the bar of McKean county, where he has since continued in active practice. He is also admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State, and in the circuit and district courts of the United States. He has been associated with Hon. W. W. Brown, who represented the district in congress, and R. B. Stone, and is now the junior member of the law firm of Stone & Sturgeon. In 1887, as the candidate of the Republican party, to which he belongs, Mr. Sturgeon was elected by a large popular majority to the office of district attorney for the term of three years. In the practice of his profession Mr. Sturgeon is distinguished for care and unswerving fidelity, which have won for him a reliable clientage, as well as the esteem of the bar and the court. His services are frequently sought in the execution of trusts and administration of estates. His quick comprehension of mechanical devices, and aptitude in their explanation, are appreciated by inventors and patentees. It is not unlikely that this gift of genius is shared as a family heritage, since William Sturgeon, of Lancashire, England, is noted as one of the earlier inventors in electro-magnetism, and as a lecturer on science in the Royal Victoria Gallery at Manchester. Mr. Sturgeon was married November 10, 1881, to Miss Mary L. Davis, daughter of Charles Davis, a prominent citizen of Friendship, N. Y., and they have two children: Clara C. and Bertha L. The family attend the services of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Sturgeon is a member. Their home, in a desirable quarter of the city, is spacious and attractive.

MOSES SULLIVAN, attorney at law, Bradford and Butler, Penn., is a lawyer of superior ability, and has a large practice both in McKean and Butler counties. He is well educated, being a graduate in a regular classical course from Westchester University, class of 1866, and prior to his attendance there he was a student at the Moravian Boarding School at Nazareth, Penn. After leaving college he studied law with the Hon. E. McJunkin, of Butler, Penn., was admitted to the bar, and began his practice in that city. He opened his office in Bradford in 1880. Mr. Sullivan was born in Butler, Penn., March 28, 1848, the second of five children of Charles C. and Susan C. (Seltzer) Sullivan, who were of German and Irish descent, respectively. His father died in 1860. Mr. Sullivan is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Butler Lodge, F. & A. M. He is also an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. C. SWAIN, agent for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Bradford, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, April 23, 1855, a son of Silas and Martha (Coffin) Swain, natives of Nantucket Island, Mass. He was educated at Ravenna, Ohio, and there learned the art of telegraphy. He came to Bradford in 1876, and in 1884 he was there employed as train dispatcher, serving in that position four years. He then went to Salamanca, N. Y., where he was clerk in the freight office until 1888, when he was transferred to his present position at Bradford. Mr. Swain was married in 1883, at Bradford, to Miss Mary A. Ringle, daughter of John Ringle, who was of Swiss descent, and they have one child, William E. Mrs. Swain is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Swain is independent.

H. H. TAGGART, conductor on a passenger train of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., April 14, 1842, a son of Washington and Mary Ann (Havens) Taggart, former a native of Pennsylvania, and latter of New York, of English descent. His father dying when he was in his childhood, he was reared by relatives, living in his native State until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, known as the First Pennsylvania "Bucktails," as a drummer, and participated in many hard-fought battles, among others Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. At the close of his term of service he went to Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Penn., where he remained but a short time, going from there to Erie, Penn., where he was employed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad until 1872, when he accepted a position as conductor on the B., N. Y. & P. R. R., now known as the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, and in 1881 he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Taggart was married in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1869, to Fannie Clark, daughter of George R. and Caroline E. (Howard) Clark, and they have one daughter, Emma Henrietta. Mrs. Taggart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Taggart is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Union Veteran Legion, and was the first chaplain of the Bradford Legion. He is also a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 4, E. O. M. A., of Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN A. THEETGE, of the firm of McIntyre & Theetge, proprietors of a meat market, Bradford, was born in Chemung, Chemung Co., N. Y., in October, 1844, a son of Oliver and Polly (Robberts) Theetge, former a native of New Hampshire, and latter of Maine. He remained in his native county until he was twenty-four years old, and when thirteen years of age began the carpenter's trade, working at same seven years and six months before reaching his majority. He came to McKean county in 1868, and commenced working for the Lafayette Coal Company as foreman under Gen. N. J. Jackson; was superintendent for the same company until 1872, and then lived in Elmira, N. Y., until 1876, when he located in Bradford, where he worked at his trade four years, or until 1880, when he went to Custer City, same county, where he kept the Custer City Hotel seven years. Returning to Bradford in 1887, he became associated with Mr. McIntyre in the meat market business, and they have built up a good trade, having one of the best markets in the city. Mr. Theetge was married in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1872, to Ellen, a native of East Randolph, that county, and daughter of M. and Mary (Curns) Callahan, and they have two children: S. L. and Gracie G. In politics Mr. Theetge is a Democrat. He is a past noble grand in the I. O. O. F. His parents are still living in Chemung county, N. Y., at the ages of seventy-seven and seventy-nine years, respectively, but the parents of Mrs. Theetge are both deceased.

MYRON ALLEN TODD, M. D., was born at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., February 11, 1847. His parents moved to Angelica, N. Y., in the year 1848, where he received his academic education. At an early age he ably filled the position as manager in his father's store, consisting of drugs and general merchandise. In May, 1873, he commenced the study of medicine under his father, attended lectures at the university of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the latter February 16, 1876. He was associated afterward with his father in general practice at Angelica, N. Y., until May 1, 1878, when he located at Bradford, Penn. January 3, 1879, he was elected health officer and city physician of Bradford, Penn., was re-elected May 22, 1880, and June 14, 1881, and served

continuously till August 8, 1882. The Doctor is a member of the board of surgeons of the Bradford City Hospital, and medical examiner for the following secret orders: K. of P., K. of H., I. O. H., K. & L. of H., O. G. C., A. O. U. W., R. T. of T., S. K. of A. O. U. W., I. O. S. of B., I. O. R. M., I. O. F. S. of I., besides several regular and accidental insurance companies. He has confined himself exclusively to homœopathy and is considered one of the representative men of the city. The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Anna Helena, daughter of J. O. Akerlind, of Trade Lake, Wis., January 6, 1873. His father, who successfully practiced medicine at Angelica, N. Y., thirty-seven years, was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 12, 1819. His only brother, Dr. W. S. Todd, Jr., located at Belfast, N. Y., is a practitioner of the same medical school. In politics the Doctor is a strong believer in the Democratic principles as far as they pertain to the government of the country.

CHARLES E. TUCKER, oil producer and manufacturer of ladies' and misses' fine shoes, Bradford, was born at Bath, Me., December 26, 1848, a son of George W. and Mary (Read) Tucker, descendants of early settlers of Maine. He was educated for the Universalist ministry, attending the St. Lawrence Theological University, and after completing his course entered the ministry, for thirteen years following his calling in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. He received a call to the church of Titusville in 1875, and four years later was called to Aurora, Ill., where he remained two years, and in 1881 he retired from the ministry to attend to his old interests. He then moved to Bradford, Penn., where he has ever since been actively engaged in business; he is also a member of the firm of Tucker & Marvin, Jamestown, N. Y. He was married in 1874 to Mary D. Drullard, daughter of Solomon Drullard, a wealthy iron manufacturer, of Buffalo, and now have four children: Charles M., Edwin D., Alice M. and Solomon D. In politics Mr. Tucker is a Prohibitionist.

W. N. VALENTINE, agent for the American Express Company at Bradford, was born in Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., January 5, 1854, a son of Peter and Eliza (Van Slyke) Valentine, natives of New York, and of German descent. When W. N. Valentine was a child his parents moved to Erie City, Penn., where he lived till manhood. His first work was as clerk in a grocery store, and then he went west, and for two years clerked in a hotel. He has been in the employ of the American Express Company since 1879, first as porter, and by promotion has finally reached his present position. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

MARTIN W. WAGNER, owner and manager of the Wagner Opera House, Bradford, and also a member of the firm of Wagner & Reis, who have the management of eleven theaters in towns in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., November 28, 1844, a son of H. and Eleanor (Sears) Wagner. Early in life he learned the carriage-makers' trade, at which he worked until 1862, when he went to Venango county, Penn., and became interested in the production of oil. Later he opened a hotel in Pithole, Penn., and also dealt in coal and lumber. In 1866 he removed to Bradford, where he built the Wagner Opera House in 1876, which he enlarged in 1879, making it one of the best houses for dramatic, operatic and other entertainments in the State. He became associated in 1879 with Mr. Moses Reis, and they have made a success of their business above mentioned. Mr. Reis gives his entire time to procuring talent for and managing their various theaters, while Mr. Wagner gives part of his attention to his farm, on which he now lives, near Limestone, N. Y. Mr. Wagner was married in 1868 to Miss

Mary D. Frank, and they have three children: Frank M. (who is local manager of the theater at Olean, N. Y.), Fred W. and Charles A. In politics Mr. Wagner is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

T. L. V. WAGNER, farmer, P. O. Bradford, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., April 19, 1822, a son of John and Sarah (Van Alstine) Wagner, who moved to Steuben county, N. Y., in 1827, and engaged in farming there until their death. T. L. V. Wagner remained on the homestead until 1843, when he married Miss Eliza, daughter of James Slocum, of the town of Pultney, Steuben Co., N. Y. In 1844 they came to McKean county, Penn., overland, bringing all their goods and chattels on a sled drawn by two teams of horses. They purchased a farm in Bradford township, and after living on it for some years and clearing and improving it, they traded for their present farm, where they have since resided. They were among the early settlers of Bradford township, there being but three houses in the present city of Bradford on their arrival in the township. Eleven children were born to their union, seven of whom are living: John, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; Diantha, wife of Joseph Story, in Bradford township; Albert, Arthur, Frank, in Bradford; Isabella and Della, at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. WALDO, wholesale and retail dealer in flour and feed, hay, straw, oats, corn meal, etc., Bradford, was born in Portage county, Ohio, May 17, 1843, a son of H. A. and Christiana (Kilpatrick) Waldo, former a native of New York, and latter of Vermont, of Irish and Welsh descent, respectively. J. A. Waldo learned the carpenter's trade with his father, working at it until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, June 13, 1861, he enlisted and was assigned to the First Ohio Artillery. He participated in many hard-fought battles, among the more important being Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing. He was discharged in 1863 on account of disability, and returned home. He soon after came to Pennsylvania, first to Corry and then to Bradford, of which place he has been one of the leading citizens, and has served as a member of the select council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Malta. In politics he is a Republican. When a boy at home in Ohio, his Sunday-school teacher was James A. Garfield, afterward president of the United States. Mr. Waldo was married January 3, 1864, to Eunice Johnson, daughter of Anson Johnson, and they have two children: Anson S. and Delia.

A. B. WALKER, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Harrisville, Butler Co., Penn., February 28, 1847, a son of R. R. and Jane H. (Wallace) Walker, natives and still residents of that county. A. B. Walker received his education at the common and high schools of Harrisville, leaving his home permanently at about twenty years of age, and after going through all the practical work—drilling and contracting for wells, etc.—he tried his first venture as a producer near Petrolia, in 1873, and in 1875 came with three others to Bradford, where they drilled their first well on a leased piece of ground, taken from P. T. Kennedy, and this well really started the Bradford oil excitement; later he became a member of the firm of Melvin, Walker & Co., who developed and held an interest in 7,000 acres of land, called the Moody tract. Mr. Walker also assisted in organizing the Bradford Oil Exchange, and was then and still is one of its directors; he is also a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford Chapter, R. A. M., and of Trinity Commandery, K. T., No. 50; he was also one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Bradford, and has always been one of its board of directors. In 1877 he married Miss Effie, daughter of James E. Blair, of Bradford, and to this

union have been born three children: Gertrude, Nellie and Ruth. In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican.

JAMES A. WALKER, of the firm of Bodine & Walker, hardware merchants, Bradford, is a native of Butler county, Penn., born in Harrisville, June 11, 1854, a son of Robert R. and Jane H. (Wallace) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and German descent, respectively. He was reared in his native town, attending school until fifteen years of age, when he began clerking in the store of J. N. Culbison, remaining with him until his majority. He then came to Bradford, and was employed at the oil wells until the present partnership of Bodine & Walker was formed. Mr. Walker was married in 1881 to Miss Lizzie Elrick, daughter of Dr. J. H. Elrick, and they have two children: Charles and Bessie. In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican; he is a Knight Templar. Mrs. Walker is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

LOYAL WARD, attorney at law and collector, Bradford, was born in Great Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., January 4, 1827, the fourth in the family of eight children of Charles and Lydia A. (King) Ward, natives of Rutland county, Vt., and of English descent, the former of whom died in Great Valley in 1848. The subject of these lines was reared on his father's farm, and in his youth attended the common schools and the seminary at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., after returning from Racine county, Wis., where he visited three years during his father's residence in the West. In early life we find the youthful aspirant teaching school at Tarport, Littleton, Limestone and Salamanca, being principal of the high school at the latter place for a time. In 1850 he came to Bradford, Penn., where he taught for two years in the academy, and in the meantime he read law. In 1871 he was elected associate judge of his county, serving a full term, and it may be remarked that during his incumbency much care was exercised in granting licenses. The Judge has given his attention mainly to the settlement of estates, and to the abstract and collecting businesses. He was married in 1853 to Adaline E., daughter of John F. and Lucretia (Farr) Melvin, who were of English descent, and pioneers of McKean county, settling here in 1826. Mr. Melvin became one of the wealthy men of the county, and at his death, which occurred in 1857, was the owner of 472 acres of valuable land. He was also proprietor, for many years, of the only store at Tarport. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have had seven children, four of whom are living: Bernice E., wife of Brewer Button; Wilber, in Lima, Ohio; Edna M. and Charles M.; one daughter, Edith (wife of S. D. Weaver), and two infants are deceased. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Methodist Church, the Judge of the United Brethren in Christ. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the school board of Bradford several years. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, but not a third party man. In 1873 Judge Ward purchased the Porter farm, in Bradford, and in 1879 he became possessor of a few oil wells on the Babcock & Hulings Foster-Brook tract, by paying a nominal price. In 1878–79 he sold the oil privileges on his farm to the Enterprise Transit Company, who opened six producing wells, clearing heavy profits, and in 1884 he retired from the oil business. In 1875 the Judge was appointed agent of the Newell estate, subsequently, in 1880, of the Edson estate, and later was trustee of the Kingsbury estate, for four years. In February, 1890, the popularity of Judge Loyal Ward was made manifest by his election to the office of mayor of Bradford.

ALEX WATSON, one of the prominent oil producers of Bradford, and also proprietor of one of the manufacturing industries of the city, was born in Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, October 23, 1842, the eldest of five children of

James and Ann Watson, who came to America when he was a young child, settling in Canada, where the father died in 1882. The subject of our sketch was reared in Cowansville, Canada East, coming to the United States in 1865, and in August of that year to the oil districts of Pennsylvania, where, being a carpenter, he found employment making derricks. He bought property which proved to be rich with oil, and he has been one of the successful men in the field, being now a member of three companies. In 1879 he began the manufacture of wooden tanks and bull wheels for oil wells, and now employs twenty men, his foreman being C. F. Madison, at Bradford. He also employs about twenty men in Washington, Penn., where his brother, R. D. Watson, superintends the works. Mr. Watson was married August 15, 1871, to Mary A. Madison, a native of Pennsylvania. The parents of Mrs. Watson are Charles A. and Hannah A. (Winegar) Madison, both born and reared in Washington county, N. Y., the former family coming from Rhode Island, and the latter being of Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have four children: Berdie, Earl, Clara and Clifford. Mrs. Watson is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Watson is a Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

W. R. WEAVER, hardware merchant and oil producer, Bradford, was born in Hillsdale county, Mich., March 24, 1840, a son of William and Mercy (Willetts) Weaver, former a native of Vermont, and latter of New York, both of English ancestry. His father died in Michigan in 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. W. R. Weaver was the sixth of seven children, and was reared in his native county, attending in his boyhood the district schools. As soon as competent he began teaching in order to acquire means to further pursue his studies. In this way he attended for a time Hillsdale College, and then the State University at Ann Arbor, teaching alternately with attending school, to defray his expenses. After leaving school he again taught for a time, devoting in all about four years to this vocation. Preferring a business life to the school-room, however, he accepted a position in the store of Lewis Emery, Jr., at Hudson, Mich., which he managed from 1867 to 1870. In 1870 Mr. Emery sold out and discontinued the business. Mr. Weaver then joined Emery at Titusville, and took charge of his financial interests there until 1876, when he became a partner with him at Bradford, Penn., in the hardware and oil supply business, conducted under the firm name of L. Emery, Jr., & Co., and that of oil producing under the name of the Emery Oil Company. Mr. Weaver is the financial manager of this vast business, and his qualifications in this connection are well established by the marked success which is the result of his management, and also by the fact that from an employe he has risen to a partnership in the business. In addition to attending to the management of his business Mr. Weaver is secretary and treasurer of the Citizens' Light and Heat Company, which succeeded to the plant of the old Light and Heat Company of Bradford in 1888. He is a Republican in politics, in 1888 and 1889 was chairman of the McKean county central committee, and the county gave the largest Republican majority at the November (1888) election ever given since its organization. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs of both lodge and encampment. He is also a representative member of the F. & A. M., member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery, is past high priest of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and captain-general of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. He is also a member of the thirty-second degree, Pennsylvania Consistory, at Pittsburgh, A. & A. Scottish Rite; a member of Syria Temple A. A. O. U. M. S., as well as member of thirty-third degree, ninetieth degree and ninety-fifth degree Sov-

ereign Sanctuary of U. S. Royal Masonic Rite. Besides these he is president of the board of school control, and secretary of the Bradford Driving Park and Fair Association. He was married April 19, 1865, to Helen A. Gilson, and they have three children: Genevieve, Clarence E. and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman.

P. L. WEBSTER, surveyor, Bradford, was born in Lebanon, N. H., August 6, 1830, a son of Philip H. and Lucy J. (Dix) Webster. His father was a nephew of Daniel Webster, and his mother was a sister of Gen. John A. Dix, who was famous for having said "Whoever attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." His father died in October, 1830, leaving two sons, Charles D. and P. L., and in 1837 his mother married Col. L. C. Little. The Colonel was employed as their agent by the United States Land Company, who owned 140,000 acres of land, considerable of it lying in McKean county, and soon after his marriage started for Pennsylvania, where he established headquarters at Bradford, which town was called Littleton until about 1859. This country at that time was a wilderness, and the trip from New Hampshire was made with a team. Col. Little was a good father to his stepsons, and the subject of this sketch was given good educational advantages, taking an academic course at Springville, N. Y. The Colonel died in 1854, and his wife in 1858. After his stepfather's death, Mr. Webster was employed by the land company, and spent some time settling up the business. He learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a time. For twenty-five years he was engaged in the undertaking business, and has few superiors as a funeral director. In all his enterprises Mr. Webster has met with success, and is now one of the leading business men of Bradford. He has a fine orange grove in Florida, where with his family he spends his winters. He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Ellen (Johnson) Morrison, and they have one son, Frank Morrison. Mr. Webster is a Republican in politics, and has held most of the offices in the city of Bradford, among others those of treasurer and burgess. In 1862 he was appointed military storekeeper at Fortress Monroe, and had charge of twenty assistants, serving in that position until 1865. His brother, Charles D. Webster, was captain of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the war, and now lives at Tarpon Springs, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are among the prominent citizens of Bradford, both in social and religious circles, Mrs. Webster being a member of the Baptist Church.

W. L. WELLS, ticket agent for the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad at Bradford, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., January 7, 1855, a son of W. R. and Ann (Lippencott) Wells, former of whom died in 1880. W. L. Wells, who is the only surviving member of his father's family, when a boy began learning telegraphy, and in 1872 he entered the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company at Dunkirk, N. Y., remaining with them four years, and since 1877 has been in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, with the exception of one year, during which he was a clerk in the Bradford post-office. He was married in Summit, N. J., in 1882, to Nina Effie, daughter of Rev. J. W. Loane, but she died March 30, 1884. Their only child, William Snow, died February 29, 1884. In December, 1885, Mr. Wells married Frankie Holt, daughter of J. T. Holt, and to this union have been born one girl and one boy, Coral Vane and Hugh Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

C. B. WHITEHEAD, postmaster, Bradford, was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Penn., January 8, 1840, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Lugg) White-

head, former a native of Massachusetts, of Swedish ancestry, and latter a native of England. His father moved to Tioga county in 1830, and made that his home until his death, in 1848. He was twice married, and had a family of three children, C. B. being a son by his second marriage. C. B. Whitehead was reared in his native county, where he attended the common schools, and afterward became a student at the high school at Spring Mills, N. Y. In 1860 he went to Titusville, where he was employed by Brewer, Watson & Co., oil producers, two years, and then for four years was in the employ of Fisher Brothers at Oil City. He then returned to Tioga county, and with his uncle, A. W. Lugg, was engaged in mercantile business at Nelson, four years. He sold his interest in 1870, and went to Blossburg, Penn., where he carried on a hotel four years; but not liking that business he opened a drug store in Wellsboro, Penn., which he conducted until 1878, when he removed to Bradford, and has since been engaged mainly in oil producing. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served three terms as a member of the select council, a part of the time as chairman of the board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1875 he married Miss Mary Ferris, daughter of H. W. Ferris, and they have two children: Sarah and Waldo M.

R. E. WHITELEY, manager of the Star Publishing Company, Bradford, was born May 5, 1838, at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., whither his parents (who came to the United States in 1823) had removed from Philadelphia about 1837. Mr. Whiteley was educated in the last-named city, to which the family returned in 1843, and in 1859, when twenty-one years of age, he moved to the lumber woods of Maine, where he followed lumbering until September 28, 1861, at which date he enlisted in the First Maine Cavalry. During Banks' retreat from the Shenandoah Valley he was captured at Middletown, Va., and imprisoned at Lynchburg and Belle Isle from May 24 to October, 1862, when he was paroled. In December of same year, being exchanged, he rejoined his old corps at Frederick, Md., and served with it until mustered out in November, 1864. During the three years following his discharge from the army he was in the employ of the C. & A. R. R., and then embarked in business in Jersey City. Mr. Whiteley was married in 1866 to Allie E., daughter of Joshua King, of Smethport, and nine years thereafter moved with his family to Port Allegany, McKean county, taking up his residence in 1876 at Bradford. Later Mr. Whiteley became paymaster during the construction of the Tide Water Pipe Company's line, and in 1880 he was engaged in a similar position during the construction of the Buffalo Company's pipe line. From 1881 to 1885 we find him filling the position of deputy sheriff of McKean county under Col. A. I. Wilcox, and in June, 1885, he assisted in organizing the Star Publishing Company, in Bradford, of which he is manager.

WHITNEY & WHEELER, Bradford. Among the representative oil producers in the city of Bradford mention should here be made of the well-known firm of Whitney & Wheeler. This firm is composed of Charles S. Whitney and Samuel A. Wheeler, both of whom have been identified with the oil-producing interest at Bradford from its infancy, and are among the largest producers at the present time. Mr. Whitney, who has been in the oil country since the "sixties," at present resides at Belmont, N. Y. Mr. Wheeler came to the oil country in 1871; he was formerly a wholesale dealer in dry goods in Toledo, Ohio, and his present residence is in Buffalo, N. Y.

C. A. WILBUR, merchant, Custer City, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., December 6, 1850, a son of Simeon and Christina (Griffith) Wilbur, natives of Otsego and Chautauqua counties, N. Y., respectively. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, was one of the early settlers of Chautauqua

county; he was a supporter of the Republican party, and filled various township offices; was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Chautauqua county; his widow is still living on the homestead. C. A. Wilbur and his brother and partner in business, were the only children born to their parents. They were reared on the homestead farm, and received a common-school education. C. A. Wilbur engaged in mercantile business in Chautauqua county for a number of years, and in 1876 came to McKean county, establishing a general store at DeGolier. In 1883 Mr. Wilbur moved to Custer City, where he has since conducted a general store—oil well supplies, etc. In 1871 Mr. Wilbur married Miss A. Damon, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., who died in 1873, leaving one child, Florence E. He was again married, on this occasion, in 1883, to Miss Adell Carrier, daughter of Timothy Carrier of Cattaraugus county, N.Y., and to them have been born two children: Ralph and an infant unnamed. Mr. Wilbur is a supporter of the Republican party.

FRANK S. WILBUR, was born in Chautauqua county, N.Y., July 20, 1862. In 1878 he came to McKean county, where he engaged in mercantile business with his brother C. A. This partnership still exists, under the firm name of Wilbur Bros. They are also oil producers, owning at the present time fifteen wells. In 1880 Mr. Wilbur married Miss Jessie, daughter of John Cobb, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they have two children: Daisy and Lillian. Our subject is a member of Columbia League of Custer City, E. A. U., and is an active supporter of the Republican party.

COL. A. I. WILCOX, vice-president of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, Bradford, was born in Herkimer county, N.Y., March 22, 1819, the only son of William P. and Betsey (Paine) Wilcox, who were natives of the New England States, of Irish and English descent. His father was a merchant in Connecticut when a young man, and thence moved to Nunda, N. Y.. where he lived until 1832, when he came to McKean county, Penn., and settled in Williamsville, but removed to Port Allegany, where he died. He was a prominent Democrat, was speaker of the State senate during the administration of Gov. Porter, and for many years took an active part in State politics. The subject of this biographical record was reared under Democratic doctrine, and adhered to the faith of his father until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he became a strong Union man, and has since voted the Republican ticket. He was given good educational advantages, first attending the common schools, and then the academy at Lima, N. Y. After reaching his majority, he embarked in the lumber trade, in which he was very successful until the flood of 1861, when, in one night, $100,000 worth of his lumber was swept away. He had built a neat and substantial residence at Wilcox (a place which had its origin in his lumber interests, and was named in his honor), at that time the best private residence in the county. After his loss by the flood, Mr. Wilcox began contracting and building railroads, becoming superintendent of the construction of a large part of these roads. He next embarked in the oil interests, as a producer, and he has carried on an extensive business in this line. Col. Wilcox has experienced many ups and downs in his business career, having seen fortunes vanish in a few hours, then made fortunate investments, and thereby retrieved his losses. He has not been soured by misfortune, but through all the varied vicissitudes of life, his manliness and integrity have been manifest. He has taken an active interest in the prosperity of Bradford, and it was largely through his influence that the Board of Trade, of which he is now general manager, succeeded in establishing many new industries in Bradford. He earned his title of colonel by serving on the staff of Gov.

William F. Packer, and Gov. John W. Geary. In 1847 he represented Warren, Elk and McKean counties in the legislature as a Democrat, and was re-elected, serving two terms; and in 1871 he represented Jefferson, Elk and Cameron counties as a Republican, although at that time those counties were strongly Democratic. In 1881 he was elected and served one term as sheriff of McKean county. He was married in June, 1845, to Miss Louisa Horton, daughter of Judge Isaac Horton, of Elk county, Penn. She died in 1880. Their only child, Ida, is the wife of Ernest Koester, an attorney of McKean county.

D. J. WILDER, proprietor of the Pierce House, Bradford, was born in Franklin county, Mass., September 18, 1837, a son of Josephus and Louisa (Hastings) Wilder. In 1851 his parents moved to South Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his commander being James A. Garfield. Prior to this enlistment he had served three months in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. While in the service he had seven holes shot in his clothes, and one bullet-hole in his hat, but was never seriously wounded. After the war he returned to Ohio, and for seven years was engaged in the flour and feed business, and then for six years was in the ice business at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1878 he came to Bradford, and in 1888 embarked in his present business. He was married, in Ohio, to Miss Lilian Yeager. They have no children. Mr. Wilder is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

E. S. WILLIAMSON, proprietor of Williamson's restaurant, Bradford, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 12, 1847, a son of Ely and Elizabeth (Riding) Williamson, natives of England. His father was a mechanical engineer, and established the Buffalo Steam Engine Works in Buffalo, N. Y., known now as Tiff's Engine Works. He still lives in Buffalo, and is now eighty-one years old. E. S. Williamson was given a good business education, graduating from Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Buffalo. In 1864 he removed to the oil regions and worked in the oil fields, buying an interest in some wells. He then became manager of the hardware store of D. C. Backus, and in 1877 established three stores for Kerr, Geider & Co., in Bradford, and superintended their business till 1879, when he again turned his attention to the oil industry. In 1882 he went to Richburg, Allegany Co., N. Y., and established the Central Machine Shop which afterward burned, and in 1883 he returned to Bradford and opened the restaurant which he is still conducting. He was married in 1878 in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Lottie A. Keeler, and they have two children: Pearl and Hazel. Truman Keeler, father of Lottie A., is now deceased; Nancy A. (Hoard) Keeler, her mother, still survives. Mrs. Williamson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Williamson is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Democrat.

THOMAS WILSON, farmer, P. O. Bradford, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., July 5, 1825, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Rogers) Wilson, former a native of Ireland, latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a stone-mason by trade, and moved with his family to Ohio in 1828, where he remained until his death. Thomas Wilson received an ordinary education, and came to McKean county in 1845, and purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1854 he married Miss Amanda J., daughter of Dyer Cranmer, who moved from Steuben county, N. Y., to McKean county in 1844. Five children were born to this union, two of whom are living: John E. (farmer of Bradford township, married to Miss Lina Black, and has three children: Fred E., Alice and an infant), Rose B. (wife of Hill Buroughs, of Bradford township, also has three

children: Laura, Harry and Nellie). Mr. Wilson has always been identified with the Republican party.

F. J. YOUNGS, oil producer and dealer in boots and shoes, Bradford, was born in Normal, N. Y., June 8, 1859, a son of Charles and Caroline (Tator) Youngs, natives of New York, and of English descent, who moved to Bradford, Penn., in 1860, and are still residents of the place. They have three children: James, F. J. and Charles. F. J. Youngs has spent the most of his life in Bradford, and since 1876 has been engaged in the production of petroleum, owning several good wells. In 1888 he embarked in the boot and shoe business, and now carries an extensive and well-assorted stock. He is a young man of good business ability, and is one of the prosperous and active men of Bradford. He is a prominent Freemason, and has taken the thirty-second degree in that fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN P. ZANE, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Bridgeport, N. J., February 15, 1826. He was the only child born to James and Catherine (Bender) Zane, natives of New Jersey, former of Danish and latter of German descent. His ancestors were among the poineers of New Jersey who figured in the Revolutionary war. They came to America from the Old World in search of a country where liberty prevailed, and where men's rights were not due to birth, but where every one succeeded according to his own merits. The mother of the subject of these lines dying when he was eighteen months old, his father married again, but died in 1834. When John P. was but eight years old he went to live with a farmer, and when fourteen went to Camden, where he was bound to a saddler and harness maker, understanding that he was to have three-months' schooling. This contract was not kept, as Mr. Zane never attended school a week in his life. Having an innate desire for knowledge, however, his spare moments were given to study, and he is now, purely by his own efforts, one of the best-informed men in the county. He has been a frequent contributor to the papers, writing extensively on political subjects, and as his position has given him the opportunity of knowing the needs of business men, his articles are read by many, and have been the means of doing much toward helping men in the ordinary walks of life. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated him for the presidency. Mr. Zane was engaged learning his trade until eighteen years of age, when he concluded to start in life for himself. He went to Philadelphia, and served a further apprenticeship of two years at the harness maker's trade; in 1846 he proceeded to New Orleans, where he worked as a journeyman for a time, and then embarked in business for himself. In 1851 he sold out and went via the isthmus to California, where he engaged in various speculations and business enterprises, and became the owner of large landed interests. He was an active member of the vigilance committee, and prominent in political circles. In 1861 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, United States appraiser for the port of San Francisco, and was confirmed by the senate July 29, 1861. He held that office until 1863 when he concluded to resign, on account of business speculations, and was permitted to name his own successor. Mr. Zane built a street railroad in San Francisco, but before doing so was obliged to get a bill through the legislature, granting the charter. The road cost $400,000 ; Mr. Zane put in $100,000 cash and borrowed $47,000 to bear interest at 2 per cent a month, compounded monthly. He found the interest growing so rapidly that he concluded to go to New York and borrow the money to pay the indebtedness. He, however, found that he would have to borrow nearly three times that amount as it was to be paid in gold, and owing to the expansion of currency during the war, gold was at a

high premium. Hearing of the oil excitement at Titusville, he concluded to try and make the money instead of borrowing it. He accordingly went to the oil fields, where he took in the situation and bought and leased land. He soon after sold one half of his land for $200,000 to a Hartford company, but six days before the papers were made out panic came and the price of oil went down, and the company backed out. Mr. Zane lost his all, and was obliged again to commence at the foot of the ladder. He remained in the oil fields, and September 10, 1877, came to Bradford, bought land and took leases. Since coming to Bradford he has been successful, and is now the owner of a large number of producing oil wells. He has a pleasant home on Congress street, and is counted among the leading business men of Bradford. He was married in San Francisco, November 9, 1854, to Miss Jane Herrington, daughter of John Herrington, and they have one child, Anna Jane, who is now the wife of J. W. Vantine, and has five children.

JOHN R. ZOOK, dealer in wall paper, etc., Bradford, is a native of the State of New York. He was born in Williamsville, Erie county, in 1831, the son of David and Anna Zook, natives of Lancaster, Penn. Joseph Zook, the youngest of the family of seven sons and two daughters, was born in Canada in 1833. John R. Zook married Jennie A. Youngs, of Williamsville, Erie Co., N. Y., daughter of Hon. Jasper B. Youngs, who was elected member of assembly of the State of New York in 1854, was also elected several terms as supervisor of the town of Amherst, and was appointed one of the commissioners for the building of the city and county buildings, erected in Buffalo, N. Y., and was one of the founders of the Republican party. He died in 1886, at the age of seventy-one years. John R. Zook moved, in 1858, to Kansas, was appointed station agent for the Pike's Peak Express Company, and settled seventy-five miles from Denver City, then a small town. The family, which then consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Zook and one son, moved back to Buffalo in 1861, and in company with his brother, Joseph, opened a store on Commercial street, where they carried on business until 1877, when they removed to Bradford, Penn., and began a business, dealing principally in wall paper, at No. 68 Main street, where they may still be found. The firm name is Zook & Co. In politics Mr. Zook is a Republican; he is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the directors of the new Commercial National Bank of Bradford; his family consists of Jasper F., Florence E., Clara B., Minnie V. and Gertrude G.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—KEATING TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT.

N. W. ABBEY, merchant, Smethport, son of Timothy and Betsy (Jaycox) Abbey, was born at New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1819, and with his parents removed to Norwich township, McKean county, where his father became a farmer. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom three are deceased. N. W., the second son, received a common-school education, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1886,

when he started a grocery, flour and feed store in Smethport. He married Emily P. Patterson in 1850, and they have two sons: J. B. and Pitt E. Mr. Abbey is an active Republican, and was elected county commissioner in 1881, serving a term of three years.

M. N. ALLEN, justice of the peace and insurance agent, East Smethport, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., January 21, 1854, a son of Alfred and Jane (Davis) Allen, natives of New York State. He received a practical business education in Watkins, N. Y., and when only thirteen years of age began working in a foundry and machine shop, where he remained five years; then engaged with Matteson Brothers, of Watkins, N. Y., to learn the millwright trade; he worked there for six years, when he came to East Smethport with the same firm for the purpose of building the extract works. Since that time he has rebuilt the works throughout, and has also been engaged in constructing bridges, etc. He married July 3, 1878, Miss Emma, daughter of William S. and Belinda (Hall) Oviatt. William S. Oviatt published the first newspaper in this section of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of four children, named as follows: Barber D., Bessie O., Rena R. and Frank, all at home. Mr. Allen worked at his trade until 1884, when he was elected justice of the peace at East Smethport, since which time he has been engaged in the duties of his office and in the insurance business. Mr. Allen has erected a handsome residence in East Smethport, and is one of the wide-awake men of the town.

JAMES F. ANGLUN, county commissioner, Smethport, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1846, and with his parents, Thomas and Bridget Anglun, came to Steuben county, N. Y., in 1849, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Scranton, Penn. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He was twice wounded, first at the battle of Gettysburg, and again at Five Forks. He was promoted to first lieutenant, was discharged at the close of the war, and removed to Bradford, Penn., where he was engaged in hotel keeping and the oil-producing business, and was for eight years member of the council and of the school board. There he remained until July, 1888, when he came to Smethport, having been elected as one of the county commissioners in 1887. He married May 16, 1867, Catherine Cannavan, and they had ten children, six of whom are still living: John F., aged twenty years; Nellie, fifteen years; Thomas C., thirteen years; Mary, nine years; Charles, six years, and William, three years. Mr. Anglun is a member of the Union Veteran Legion and of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. B. ARMSTRONG, druggist, Smethport, is a son of Alexander and Julia Armstrong, and was born at Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1838. His parents were originally from Seneca county, N. Y., but removed to Allegany county about 1830, being among the pioneers of that county. They were married at Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y. Alexander Armstrong was a cabinet maker by trade, and for many years resided at Cuba, N. Y.; he was also a contractor, engaged upon the construction of the Erie Canal, but moved to Rushford, Allegany county, in 1849, and went west in 1860, locating in Iowa. They reared a family of eight children, of whom but three are living: A. B., M. L. (a merchant in Smethport) and Alice (now Mrs. J. L. Anderson, of Kansas). A. B. Armstrong completed his education at Rushford Academy, Allegany Co., N. Y., and in 1854 became an employe of Joseph Hyde, of Ridgway, Penn., with whom he remained about a year; then was clerk in a store and hotel for James M. Miller at Smethport, and later with Ford & Smith, merchants. In 1857 he became associated with Gideon Irons in the purchase of the grocery store of H. F.

Williams, and the general store of Ford & Smith, the firm name being Irons & Armstrong. He continued in business for about two years, when he sold his interest to his partner and began the study of law with John C. Backus, of Smethport, being admitted to the bar in 1861. He, however, never became a practitioner, and that year found him in the grocery trade as the senior member of the firm of A. B. Armstrong & Co. In this he was engaged until 1866. In that year he, with H. L. McCoy, purchased the drug store of Seems & Hogarth, corner of Main and State streets—it being the only drug store in the county at that date. In 1869 he was elected a member of the legislature, representing the counties of Clinton, Cameron and McKean, which necessitated a dissolution of partnership, and since his return to private life he has been in business alone. In 1860 Mr. Armstrong married Carrie, daughter of David R. Bennett, and they have one child, Ethel. Mr. Armstrong is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., and of the Chapter at Olean. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Armstrong is practically a self-made man, and in the evening of his years enjoys the fruits of a successful business career, having the esteem and confidence of the community generally. Domestic in his tastes, he has never, with but one exception, accepted positions of a political nature which tended to separate him from the home circle, although he served as justice of the peace for ten years, and was a member of the borough council many terms; an active member in the Rose Hill Cemetery Association, holding the position of treasurer for the last twenty years; was also among the first to organize the Smethport Water Company—securing to Smethport one of the best systems in the State—being the treasurer and manager and director from its first meeting; he was also among the first citizens of Smethport to secure and make successful the Smethport Gas Company, which supplies the borough with fuel—being its treasurer and managing director; also any enterprise with which Smethport was to be benefited found in Mr. Armstrong a champion and an earnest supporter. He is contented with his lot, and is the owner of the oldest drug store in McKean county.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, jeweler, express agent and telegraph operator, Smethport, son of Alexander Armstrong, was born in Cuba, N. Y., in 1845. In early years he attended school at Cuba, and when thirteen years old his parents removed to Denmark, Iowa, where he completed his studies, remaining there until he was nineteen years of age. In 1865 he came to Smethport and engaged in the jewelry trade, which he still continues. He is also agent for the American Express Company and has charge of the telegraph office; he was also postmaster for many years. Mr. Armstrong married Alice, daughter of John R. Chadwick, but she did not long survive her marriage, dying in November, 1877, and he afterward married Miss Nettie Ripley, daughter of William Ripley. She died in November, 1887, leaving two children—one son and one daughter. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W. He has been burgess of the borough, and for the past three years has been a member of the council and trustee of the borough.

L. J. BACKER, one of the proprietors of the Smethport Extract Works, East Smethport, son of Peter and Lovisa Backer, was born in Tioga county, Penn., in 1836, where he was reared and educated and began his business career. For several years he was in the employ of a large hemlock extract company, and as their traveling agent and salesman visited nearly all the territories of the United States, also Europe. While in their employ he contemplated the establishing of a company, and the erection of works for the manufacture of an extract for tanners that would be in every way serviceable and reliable. With that purpose in view he devoted a year's time, and expended over $1,000

in traveling through the hemlock districts in search of a location. Finally his attention was called to Smethport, which is located in one of the finest white hemlock districts in the world, and he decided to make this the place of his operations. He accordingly had the necessary buildings erected, supplying them with the latest improved machinery, and in 1877 began the manufacture of the extract. In 1883 the buildings were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt, and greatly enlarged, having now a capacity of 300 barrels weekly, being the largest works of the kind in the United States, and affording employment to a large number of men. The factory is now under the superintendence of Mr. Backer's son, Clarence A., Mr. Backer and his family residing in Boston, Mass. Mr. Backer was married in 1860 to Miss H. E. Peters, and they have three children, two daughters and one son: Minnie E., Effie L. and Clarence A. In religion Mr. Backer is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican.

MAJOR JOHN C. BACKUS (deceased). Among the leading and representative men of Smethport, no one has held a higher place in the affections and esteem of its people than the late Maj. John C. Backus, who for nearly half a century was closely connected with all their efforts for its welfare and improvement. Maj. Backus was generous almost to a fault, no one needing help ever applying to him in vain; naturally positive and energetic, he pursued with untiring zeal every cause he championed, and every work he undertook. He was born in 1817, at Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., and had seven brothers and two sisters, of whom Cornelia (the eldest, born in 1801), William and Seth survive him. In his fourth year his parents, Thomas and Rebecka Backus, removed to Lansing, N. Y., where his childhood and youth were spent. He was a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio. After attaining his majority, he with his older brother, Seth, engaged in the lumbering business at Wellsville, N. Y., and in 1845 they came to Turtle Point, McKean Co., Penn., where they purchased a saw-mill (the remains of which are still to be seen), and continued their lumbering operations at that point, until 1848, when, becoming tired of the business, John C. removed to Smethport, and commenced the study of law with N. W. Goodrich, a then prominent lawyer of the county. Mr. Backus was admitted to the bar in 1851, and to practice in the supreme court in 1856. For over twenty-five years he was engaged in nearly every important case tried in the county, and at the time of his death, which occurred October 26, 1888, he had practiced law for a longer time than any other attorney in McKean county, except Hon. B. D. Hamlin. In politics Mr. Backus took an active part, being a life-long Democrat, and in 1851 was elected register and recorder of McKean county; was burgess of Smethport borough about ten years, and was a member of the legislature in 1875 and 1876. He was one of the first to answer the nation's call to arms in 1861, and in December of that year was commissioned captain of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment, P. V. I., afterward rising to the rank of major; he participated in all the engagements of his regiment until he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, in 1863. In 1877 Sheridan Gorton, of Friendship, N. Y., became his law partner, continuing with him until the major's decease, and succeeded to his extensive law practice. He was a charter member of McKean Post. No. 347, G. A. R., and its second commander. In 1857 he married Mary, the only daughter of Solomon Sartwell, one of the oldest residents of the county, and to them were born two children: Frank, who died in infancy, and Cora, who died in 1880. This wife died in 1860, and in 1861 Major Backus married Mary A. Windsor, daughter of Ebed and Mary A. Windsor, who, with eight children—six sons and two daughters—was left to mourn his loss. His funeral obsequies were conducted by the Masons, of which order he was a prominent member. No more

fitting tribute can be paid his memory than that said of him by his brethren of the bar. "In him his country has lost one who proved, by his acts, that he fully appreciated the duty of a good citizen and true patriot. In him his wife has lost a kind husband, children an indulgent father, and kin of every degree a generous friend."

JOHN BAKER, proprietor of planing-mill, Smethport, son of Ezra and Sarah (Sweet) Baker, was born at Stanbridge, Canada, in 1821. With his parents he removed to Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., and thence to Red Rock, and in 1847 he became an employe on a railroad. In 1873 Mr. Baker came to Smethport, where he bought a planing-mill of Sheridan Gorton, and is still engaged in planing and manufacturing moulding, sash, doors and blinds. In 1854 he married Miss Betsy P. Barnum, and they have had eight children: Charley, Frank S., Fred M., John W., Josie E., George W. and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE N. BARRETT, farmer, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Gardner and Elizabeth Barrett, was born in Keating Township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1849. His father was one of the pioneers of the county, coming here in 1825, and engaging in farming. He had a family of four children, of whom three are living, viz: John C., George N. and Cyrus E. The father died in March, 1887; the mother still survives. George N. Barrett attended the schools of McKean county, also other educational institutions abroad, and after the completion of his studies married, in 1872, Ellmerett, daughter of J. W. Stark, of Keating township, after which they located on the farm he now owns in that township, and where he has since been engaged in farming. They have one child, Frances E. Mr. Barrett is an active and prominent worker for the Republican party, having been for three years auditor of the county. He has also been supervisor, overseer of the poor, and has filled various political positions in his township. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; Arnold Chapter, No. 254, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, No. 43, R. & S. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T.

E. M. BELL, merchant, East Smethport, was born in Susquehanna county, Penn., in 1846, where he attended school until 1859, when his parents, Worthy and Julianna Bell, removed to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he completed his education. He then accepted a clerkship with a commercial house in Olean, N. Y., remaining there until the disastrous fire of 1865 threw him out of employment; then he entered a wholesale dry goods house in New York City, remaining till December, 1867, and then became one of the firm of Bell Bros. at Limestone, N. Y., still retaining an interest there. He, however, became associated as partner with Messrs. Stickney & Co., the firm now being Stickney, Bell & Co., of East Smethport, dealers in general merchandise, and they are now doing an immense business. He is a member of Henry Renner Lodge, No. 780, F. & A. M. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Methodist Church. In 1869 he married Nellie C. Beardsley, and they have two children: May and Carl.

R. W. BLOODSWORTH, merchant, East Smethport, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Pew) Bloodsworth, natives of Hamilton, Canada, who came to Pennsylvania in 1867. He was born in Hamilton, Canada, in August, 1863, and came to Erie county with his parents when four years of age. When twelve years of age he entered a store in Oil City, Penn., where he remained until 1881, when he went to Olean, N. Y., and was employed in the store of N. S. Butler, dry goods merchant, for one year, at the close of which time he went to Philadelphia, and engaged with the dry goods firm of Sharpless & Sons.

Here he remained for one year, at the close of which time he came to Carlton, Penn., and took charge of a store for Stickney, Bell & Co. In December, 1886, he came to East Smethport, where he is now employed by Stickney, Bell & Co. as overseer. Mr. Bloodsworth married in November, 1883, Miss Minnie, daughter of Rufus Page, of Olean, N. Y., and they have two children: Robert and Charles. He is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 389, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Bloodsworth are members of the Baptist Church of Smethport.

ALFRED J. BOND, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, is a son of James A. and Elizabeth P. Bond, and was born on Marvin creek, Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1860. James A. Bond purchased what is known as the Bond coal vein, a tract of land containing about 400 acres, the occupation of which necessitated the opening of a railroad. After making the purchase, James Bond, grandfather of Alfred J., removed to this locality, and they were the means of developing the coal mines here, which have been extensively operated. They sold that tract, however, and located on Marvin creek on the old Marvin farm, the first settled farm on the creek. Here they passed the remainder of their lives engaged in agriculture. The family of James A. and Elizabeth P. Bond consisted of two sons and two daughters, viz.: Laura A., now Mrs. Harley Sawyer; Emma, now Mrs. Strong Hayden, of Wyoming county, N. Y.; Alfred J. and Erastus, the latter attending college in Eastern Pennsylvania. Alfred J. Bond completed his education at the Smethport Academy, and in 1886 married Miss Christine, daughter of Casper Hafner, of Sergeant township, this county. After his marriage he located on the old homestead, and has since been engaged in farming, and also extensively in the lumber business. His father was one of the representative men of this portion of the county, liberal in dispensing charity to the needy, and respected by all. He died in 1881, having lost his wife, Elizabeth P., about eight years previously, and, after remaining a widower about five years, married Miss Amy K. Lackey, who still survives. A. J. Bond is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M. He is in politics a Republican, and for two terms has been supervisor of his township.

JOSEPH W. BOUTON, attorney at law, Smethport, son of Enoch E. and Mary L. (Crandall) Bouton, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1856. When a child of twelve years of age he began life's struggle, and although young in years, seeing the value of an education, secured the best his limited means afforded. He was engaged in the hardware business about two years in Port Allegany, McKean county; then accepted a position as bookkeeper, which he held for five years. He was also deputy clerk of courts and recorder of deeds of McKean county, during which time he read law with the Hon. Judge Morrison, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He began the practice of law in Smethport, and in October, 1887, became associated in the practice with J. N. Apple, the firm name being Apple & Bouton, and they enjoy a large and remunerative practice. Mr. Bouton was candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1877 he married Julia A., daughter of Luther Eastman, of Ceres township, McKean Co., and they have one child, Victor B., nine years of age. Mr. Bouton votes with the Democratic party.

W. S. BROWNELL, retired merchant, Smethport, was born October 27, 1818, and is a native of Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y., whence he removed in the spring of 1857, to Smethport, Penn., where he became a merchant, and carried on business until 1882, having previous to latter year admitted his sons as partners. He married, on August 22, 1852, Miss Octavia Howard, born October 13, 1822, and became the father of three children: G. R., F. W. and

Addie, the last of whom was married to William F. Specht, May 15, 1889. Brownell Bros. (G. R. and F. W.) is now the style of the firm, which upon the retirement of W. S. Brownell became successor to Brownell & Sons, and they are now doing a prosperous business in general merchandise. Of these brothers at Smethport, Fred. W. is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., and has been master of McKean Lodge for three years. He was elected burgess of the borough of Smethport in 1888. G. R. Brownell is a member of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W. Both brothers are identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN T. BURKHOLDER, general merchant, P. O. Cyclone, was born June 19, 1841, and was reared and educated in Lycoming county, Penn. He served an apprenticeship of three and one-half years in the *Illuminary* office, one of the oldest papers in the State. On December 20, 1860, the day South Carolina passed a secession ordinance, he was married to Margaret A. Rook. They located at Hughesville, where he carried on blacksmithing until he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to the same place, resumed his former business which he continued until 1873, and then removed to Williamsport, same State, where he was in the lumber trade, remaining until the close of the Centennial, when he came to State Line, McKean county, and was in the employ of the Forest Oil Company. Later he became a merchant at Davis City, whence he removed to Kinzua Junction, and went into the hotel business. Afterward he was on the ill-fated train that burned with such a fearful loss of life. Removing to Simpson, also in McKean county, he here commenced his present business as dealer in general merchandise. He has suffered severe losses by fire, but has rebuilt, and is still in trade. Mr. Burkholder is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., G. A. R., A. O. U. W., Order of the Iron Hall, and Knights of St. John and Malta. In politics he is an active Democrat.

JOHN W. BUSH, farmer, P. O. East Smethport, is the third son of Elisha and Hannah Bush, and was born on the farm he now owns in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1837. His father was a native of Oneida county, N.Y., where he married, and in 1828 located on the farm now owned by his son, John W. When Elisha Bush settled on his purchase, McKean county was an unbroken wilderness. Dense forests of pine, hemlock, cherry, maple and almost every species of timber stood in majestic grandeur; sloping hills and fertile valleys spread out before them, and little streams of pure soft water flowed in great abundance through these grand old forests, winding their way to the Allegheny river. Land was cheap, and his keen eye foresaw that with industry and economy he could soon possess a comfortable independence, for McKean was soon to develop mines of wealth and stand as one of the first counties for health and industries in the State. True, it must be a life of toil and privation, with land to clear before he could raise food for himself, wife and little ones; during this time of waiting he must work wherever opportunity offered, and has worked all day from sunrise till sunset for the small sum of 50 cents, or eight pounds of flour, and was thankful for even that. To-day you hire a man, and he will work nine hours and charge $1.50 or $2. At that time there were no mills where grain could be ground nearer than twenty miles, but for the convenience of himself and the little settlement where he lived, Mr. Bush invented a small hand-mill for grinding corn, and this convenience supplied many a want. But if they had privations, they had blessings also, and, when want pressed hard, each neighbor felt his friend's

trouble was his also. If a family had sickness it was not necessary to ask help, for friends or neighbors came miles to assist. There were no schoolhouses or churches, but mothers taught their little ones what they could, and the inhabitants would assemble in some neighbor's house and unite in prayer, feeling even in their rude homes they were sure of the same blessing from their Heavenly Father that they received in the prosperous far-away home they had left. The woods abounded in wild game, and if meat were needed it was not necessary to go far from home to fetch down a fine deer or go to the brook and catch as many speckled trout as might be desired. But there were animals that were not so harmless as deer, for bears were plenty and often tore down the ripening corn or committed depredations on the sheep-fold; and Mrs. Bush states that in this lonely place, without a neighbor within a mile of her, she has stayed alone with her little ones for a week at a time when their necessities kept her husband away to work, and all night long the hoarse bark of the wolf in an adjoining thicket, or the scream of the panther, kept her company. Woman is said to be weak and dependent, and in many things it may be true, but in times of trial she is strong, and when a man would despair and die, *she* is hopeful, ever assisting, ever cheering him on, so that difficulties may be overcome. As the settlers had not yet cleared land for grazing purposes, their cattle were obliged to seek food in the forest, and the cows were brought at night and secured in a yard till after they were milked in the morning, when they were driven away again. One night Mr. Bush returned home rather late, and hastened in search of his cow; having found her and started her homeward, imagine his horror when the terrific scream of a panther in a tree near by sounded on his ears. The cow did not need farther urging to start at full speed down the irregular footpath for the clearing, and Mr. Bush, preferring the company of the fast-fleeing cow to that of the panther, seized hold of her tail, and in a remarkably short space of time the two arrived at home. In due time his children were able to assist him, and at length he got control of the United States mail route from Smethport to Wellsborough, a distance of seventy miles, but, carrying the mail part way the most of the time, and a Mr. Barnaby carrying the other end of the route, the services of his son, John W. Bush, were called into requisition, and he (being a boy about fourteen years of age) was intrusted with the mail, and, there being hardly an apology for a road, he was obliged to carry it on horseback, making two trips a week. For nearly six years he performed this duty through mud and storm with the utmost promptness and fidelity. He had the benefit of an academic course at school, and to-day is an honored citizen of McKean county. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Bush, however, in course of time, retired from active life, and removed to the town of Smethport, where the mother died in 1883, and the father followed her November 22, 1885. Their children were Hiram (deceased), Charles, John W., Mary (wife of Homer Howe), Silas, Andrew, Saloma (wife of William Stanton, of Keating), Melinda (wife of Walter Evans, of Smethport) and Wallace (deceased). John W. Bush bought the farm adjoining the old homestead, and after his marriage located on his purchase and engaged in farming, until now he is a large land holder, also owning the old homestead, to which he removed, April 20, 1875, and which is still his residence. He was married in 1856 to Mary, daughter of John and Maria Dexter, of Port Allegany, and they have three children: O. D., Jane (wife of J. L. Smith) and Desdemona (wife of O. B. Cooper). Mrs. Bush is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

W. T. CALLAR, druggist, Smethport, son of William and Alvira (Lewis) Callar, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1841. His father was a native of England, where he was reared and educated. He emigrated

to America and located in Allegany county, N. Y., where he married; soon after he went to Potter county, Penn., and from there to what is now the county seat of Cameron county, where he was engaged in the lumber and milling business. He died in 1848, and his widow in January, 1885. W. T. Callar, their only son, began life as a farmer, but removed to Kane, where he started the first drug store, and in 1876 came to Smethport and opened a drug store, which he still carries on. He is a thirty-second degree Freemason, and a member of the consistory at Bloomsburg; also a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment. Mr. Callar is identified with the Democratic party, but is no politician, as he devotes his entire time to business. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. R. CHADWICK, Smethport, son of Richard Chadwick, was born at Williamsport, Penn., in 1825. His father, who was a native of Monmouth county, N. J., came, with his parents, to what is now Cameron county, and in 1811 settled at the mouth of North creek. Richard Chadwick there married Prudence Freeman and reared a family of three children: Freeman and Temperance (both deceased) and J. R. March 9, 1826, his wife died, and the following year he removed to Smethport, entered the prothonotary office as deputy, and afterward taught school; eventually he returned to Cameron county and made his home with his daughter, Temperance, until his death in 1866. J. R. Chadwick was his father's assistant in the various positions he held. In 1846 he married Miss Nettie Wright (now deceased), by whom he had two sons. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1887 he was elected superintendent of poor.

HOMER M. CHOATE, deputy register, recorder and clerk of the court of McKean county, with residence at Smethport, was born August 22, 1843, at Portage, Genesee Co., N. Y., where his father carried on a lumbering business, saw-mills, etc. The record of the ancestry of Homer M. Choate in America is as follows: John Choate, born in 1624, in Groton, Suffolk, England, came to Ipswich, Mass., about 1645, and settled in that part of Ipswich which is now the town of Essex; Thomas Choate was born in 1670; Francis Choate was born in 1701; Isaac Choate was born in 1733; Joshua Choate was born in 1768; Isaac W. Choate, the father of Homer M. Choate, was born in 1794 at Lansingburgh, N. Y. About 1690 John Choate gave his son, Thomas, all his land on an island on the coast of Massachusetts, known as "Hog Island," and the house that was built there by Francis, son of Thomas, about 1725, is still occupied by his descendants. In this house Isaac Choate, Sr., was born, also Isaac's son Joshua. The farm is still in possession of the descendants of John Choate, and has never been out of the family, a period of more than 200 years. Rufus Choate, the lawyer and orator, was born in this house about thirty years after Joshua Choate was born. William Choate, who bought from Isaac Choate (his brother) his half of the farm in 1770, was the grandfather of Rufus, the lawyer. While yet young Homer M. Choate was brought by his parents from Portage to Clarence, Erie county, same State, and there he attended the common schools and the academy until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when, in 1861, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in the Twenty-first New York Volunteers for two years, served out his term and was honorably discharged. He was then appointed a United States inspector in the custom-house at Buffalo, N. Y., which office he relinquished in the fall of 1865 to accept the position of book-keeper in the First National Bank of Oil City, Penn. Here he remained, part of the time as cashier, till the fall of 1875, when he resigned in order to go into business in the Oil Exchange, same city. Mr. Choate continued in this and in the brokerage business until 1883, in which year he accepted the position of paying teller in the Seaboard Bank,

New York, but having the misfortune to shoot and kill a burglar in his wife's room at Newark, N. J., on November 10, 1883, the shock to her, which no doubt precipitated her early death, was so great that he had to resign his position and move his wife and family back to her home in the oil country, where he received the appointment to his present position. Mr. Choate was married September 11, 1867, to Helen E., daughter of Stephen McCoy, of Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and niece of Dr. William Y. McCoy, of Smethport, Penn. She died January 22, 1886, from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Choate is commander of the G. A. R. Post at Smethport, and is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, sheriff of McKean county, Smethport, was born in Westbrook, Conn., in 1845, and when he was two years of age his father moved to New York City. He was educated in the high schools of that city, from which he subsequently graduated. When about eighteen years of age he entered the employ of Jacob Lorillard, the celebrated tobacconist, for whom he worked for four years. The Lorillard establishment employed over 600 men at that time, and Mr. Clarke was the principal bookkeeper, having also entire charge of the internal revenue branch of the business. There was a heavy tax on tobacco in those war times, and thousands of dollars of internal revenue tax was paid monthly by this one establishment. Mr. Clarke had the confidence of his employer to such an extent that very few men possess before the age of twenty-one years, and he has in his possession a letter of recommendation from Jacob Lorillard which he values very highly. In 1866, at the instance of a brother-in-law, who owned a majority of the stock of the Home Petroleum Company, he visited Oil creek, the valley of which was then booming as an oil territory. This company owned the Blood farm, which was then a fine producing territory, and Mr. Clarke was induced to take the position of assistant superintendent, and was given considerable charge of the property. He remained in the employ of the company nearly nine years, during five of which he lived at Titusville. He came to McKean county in 1875, locating at Tarport, and for four years had charge of the oil properties of Col. A. I. Wilcox. For a long time he was in the employ of his father-in-law, Frederick Crocker, whose producing interests were very large, and during a portion of the time he superintended the extensive coal business of Sheriff Bannon. In January, 1884, he was appointed the principal deputy sheriff under Sheriff Bannon, and in 1887 was elected to the office of sheriff, proving himself one of the most popular officials of the county. He was married in 1876 to Edna Crocker, daughter of Frederick Crocker, and they have one son. Mr. Clarke has taken the thirty-second degree in Freemasonry and is a member of the consistory at Bloomsburg; is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

W. J. COLEGROVE, Smethport, was born in what is now Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn. His father, Jonathan Colegrove, late of McKean county, was one of the pioneers of said county, having removed hither from Chenango county, N. Y., in 1815, and was one of three brothers (the others being Park and Benjamin), all of whom resided for many years in what was then Sergeant township, but is now Norwich township. They were born in the town of Sterling, Windham Co., Conn. Jonathan Colegrove was educated at the district school of his native town, and at Plainfield Academy, Windham county, after which he taught at the Catskill Academy. He was married to Miss Eliza Gallup, a native of Griswold, Conn., and removed to Chenango county. After serving in the army at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812, he lived on a farm which he worked summers, and taught school, winters, for some years,

after which they came to McKean county, where he followed farming and teaching, also had charge of the large Ridgway landed property until 1852. He was twice county commissioner, being the first at its organization, and when it was connected with Potter county; he was also treasurer one term; served one term as representative of his district in 1824–25; was the first postmaster of Norwich when the mail was carried from Smethport to Lock Haven once in two weeks on horseback, the rider carrying a "tin horn" to give warning of his approach. The children born of this union were Eliza F. (the late Mrs. Daniel Rifle), William W. (who died when five years old), Horace (who married Emily Burlingame, and whose death occurred in Norwich township in 1888), William J., Laura Ann and Laura Ette (twins). The only survivors of these children are William J. and Laura Ann. Mrs. Colegrove died in 1859 in her seventy-fourth year. Jonathan Colegrove was respected by all who knew him for his sterling integrity and his business qualifications. He was an old-line Whig from their organization, and on the dissolution of that party became a zealous Republican, and so continued to his death. Through his influence, while in the legislature, he obtained an appropriation from the State for the Smethport Academy, which was subsequently built and opened to the public. He died in 1872 in his ninetieth year. W. J. Colegrove, the subject proper of this sketch, was born in 1821, and was educated at the common schools of Norwich township, and Smethport Academy, after which he married, in 1841, Miss Eunice H. Wright, of Kanona, Steuben Co., N. Y., and they began their married life on the old homestead farm in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., he teaching school, winters, for some years. There they remained until 1880, when they removed to Smethport, he having since 1852 had charge of the Ridgway estates, which were located in McKean and Elk counties, embracing two tracts of land, each containing 40,000 acres, situated in said counties, and of which he had exclusive control, being authorized to sell, collect and make titles without restriction. This continued until the decease of the principal, when the executor wished Mr. Colegrove to continue as before, which position he still occupies. A portion of the estate had been sold when Mr. Colegrove assumed its management, but he has now disposed of all, except about 16,430 acres in McKean county. Mr. Colegrove was elected justice of the peace, in 1842, while residing in Norwich township; has also served two terms as commissioner of McKean county, and was a member of the board during the erection of the present fine court house, which was begun and completed during his term from 1879 to 1881, inclusive. Mr. Colegrove was instrumental in the creating of a new post-office at Colegrove, of which he was postmaster until 1880; he was also appointed by Gov. W. F. Johnston as sheriff of McKean county, in 1851, to fill the unexpired term of E. Bard. He is a prominent and active worker in the Republican party, his first vote, however, having been cast for Clay and Frelinghuysen, Whigs; but he has voted for every Republican candidate since the organization of the party, and he was the elector of his district at Grant's last election. He is a Prohibitionist in principle, but not a third-party man. Mr. and Mrs. Colegrove have four children: Harriet Amelia, who married Thomas Saunders, of Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn.; Alpha William, now on the old homestead; Lydia Sophia, widow of the late John S. Ross, of Coudersport, Penn., and Clarence Melville.

DAVID D. COMES, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, is a son of David and Hannah (Marvin) Comes, and was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1824. His mother was a daughter of Seth Marvin, one of the first settlers of McKean county, from whom Marvin creek derived its name. David Comes, the father of our subject, was a native of Cheshire

county, N. H., and Hannah, his wife, was a native of New York State. David removed to McKean county in 1810, locating at what is now Clermont, Sergeant township, where he purchased and partially cleared a farm, and then removed to near the head of Potato creek. They reared a family of nine children, viz: Calvin S., who bore the proud distinction of being the first white child born in McKean county; Roxy, the late Mrs. Edward H. Dickinson, of Norwich township, same county; David D.; Lucy, now Mrs. Chauncey Holden, of Liberty township, same county; Florilla and Floretta (twins), the former Mrs. William Rumsey, of New York, and the latter Mrs. Orlando Gallup, of Norwich, McKean county; Jane, the late Mrs. Bishop Lucas; Herrick T., and Mary, the late Mrs. Daniel Forsyth. David D. Comes early purchased the farm he now owns in Keating township, and has since been extensively engaged in the lumber business. He built a steam saw-mill on Red Mill brook, Norwich township, having a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber daily. He is one of the prominent and self-made men of McKean county, and by good financiering and increasing effort, has secured a handsome competency. He was married March 11, 1847, to Miss Polly V. Smith, and they have had ten children, viz.: Jane, wife of J. B. Kelly; Almina, wife of D. M. Wright; Clinton D.; Charles; M. S.; Hattie; Millie, wife of Amos Smith; Eseck D.; Harriet and Benjamin F. Mr. Comes is identified with the Democratic party, though not an active politician, as he wisely devotes his entire time and energy to the supervision of his large business interests.

ASA H. CORY, farmer and postmaster at Coryville, is a son of Thomas R. and Litta (Howe) Cory, and was born in Sullivan, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1814. His father died when he was a boy, and he began his business life at Wellsboro, Tioga county, where he published the *Phœnix* for a period of two years, and September 13, 1837, he purchased the McKean county *Journal*, changing its name to the *Beacon*. He remained its publisher nearly three years, and was identified with the McKean county press for many years. He eventually removed to his present residence at Coryville, where he purchased a farm, and is recognized as one of its most enterprising men. In 1861 he raised Company H, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and became its captain, but, becoming disabled through exposure, he returned home in 1862. Mr. Cory was married in 1838 to Lucy, daughter of the Hon. John Holmes, and their children are A. Orson and Ella C., now Mrs. F. S. Holmes, of Keating township. Mr. Cory is a member of the Sons of Temperance. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has been postmaster at Coryville since 1872. Politically he is a Prohibitionist.

ASA R. CORY, lumberman and proprietor of saw-mill, P. O. Farmers Valley, is a son of A. B. Cory, and was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1845. His father was a native of Tioga county, Penn., and came to McKean county at an early time, locating at Smethport, but soon removed to Potter county, where he married Hannah Maria Rees, and finally removed to Arkansas, where he now lives. Their children were Asa R., Lytta E. (the late Mrs. Lyman Clinton), Benjamin F. and Mary A. (wife of Frank Caldwell). The mother died in 1879, and in Missouri the father married, for his second wife, a Miss West, and to them have been born four children: Lillian (wife of J. J. Johnson), Lucy (wife of Alexander Hull), Thomas M. and Azro. Asa R. Cory lived with his mother until her death, and he then became associated with the Messrs. Pelton in the lumber trade and in operating a steam saw-mill; also operated a mill in Keating township, which was burned in 1888, but was rebuilt the same year, and he is now quite heavily engaged in the lumber trade. In 1872 he married Emogene Smith, and they have had three children: Ella M.,

Orlo D. (yet living) and Lytta A. (deceased). Mrs. Cory was the daughter of Riley A. and Eliza J. Smith, both of Smethport, Penn. Mr. Smith served in the Union army during the Civil war, and died from disease contracted while in the army about two years after the close of the war. Mrs. Smith still lives in Smethport. Mr. Cory is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment, and of the A. O. U. W. He has been supervisor and school director, and in politics is a Democrat.

ERASTUS CURTIS, farmer, P. O. East Smethport, was born in Plainfield, Mass., in 1809. His parents removed from Massachusetts to Tioga county, Penn., where they remained until 1814, and then migrated to Madison county, N. Y., where he grew to manhood. He remained there until 1847, when he removed to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., where he cleared a farm. He is still leading an active life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1834 to Miss Mary Ette Starr, and they have had four children, of whom but one is living, Mary E., now Mrs. Frank Richmond, of Smethport. Mr. Curtis is identified with the Republican party, and has filled most of the township offices.

JOHN O. DODGE, lumberman, East Smethport, was born in Kennebec county, Me., January 14, 1846, a son of John P. and Rosannah (Richardson) Dodge, natives of Maine. He received his education in the common schools, and his early boyhood days were spent with his father upon the home farm. He enlisted in the United States service in September, 1864, and was assigned to Company K, Ninth Maine Regiment of Infantry, but his service was comparatively brief, being discharged the following May on account of disability. Returning home, he purchased a farm in Kennebec county, Me., and was married in May, 1868, to Miss Miranda, a daughter of J. M. and Olive Scammon Lane, of Penobscot county, Me., and they are the parents of one child, Jennie, wife of F. L. Sherburn, of Mount Alton, Penn. Mr. Dodge sold his farm in 1869, and went to Old Town, Me., where he began lumbering, remaining there two years. He followed the same business in Bartlett, N. H., until 1879; then came to McKean county, Penn., where he is still engaged in the lumber business. In 1888 he purchased the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 182. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion is a Methodist.

MICHAEL DUNN, lumberman, Smethport, son of Thomas and Mary (Phalin) Dunn, was born in Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1849. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., where they engaged in farming. They had a family of six children, viz.: Michael, John, Mary (Mrs. Henry McMann), James, Anna and Patrick, all in this county but John, who lives at Austin, Potter Co., Penn. The parents are still living on the old homestead. Michael received his education in the old log schoolhouse, on Newell creek, and afterward engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1882 he married Flora A., daughter of Capt. Chauncey and Lucy (Comes) Holden, of Port Allegany, McKean county, after which they located at Larrabee, remaining until 1888, when they removed to Smethport. He is, and has been for the last eight years, engaged in the lumber trade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment, at Smethport. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN FORREST, attorney at law, Smethport, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 8, 1851, a son of John and Ann (Wright) Forrest, natives of Scotland, who came to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1845. They reared a family of six children, John being the eldest son. He received a practical business education in the schools of Brooklyn, and when sixteen years of age entered

the law office of Edwin C. Delevan, where he remained until 1868. He then went to Fall Brook, Penn., where he was employed as clerk in the office of the Fall Brook Coal Company, until 1875; then he went to Clermont, McKean county, as paymaster for the Buffalo Coal Company; after remaining there about one year he went to Buffalo, N. Y., as book-keeper for the same company. In January, 1877, he came to Smethport, McKean county, and entered the law and land office of B. D. Hamlin. Mr. Forrest married in August, 1878, Miss Mary, daughter of B. D. and Harriet (Holmes) Hamlin, and to them have been born two children: Helen and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Forrest has always been a Democrat in politics.

DR. S. D. FREEMAN, Smethport, son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Chadwick) Freeman, natives, respectively, of Connecticut and New Jersey, was born in Potter county, Penn., January 29, 1829; his ancestors came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620 and 1623, his father having been a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, of "Mayflower" fame, and the name Edmund has been given to the eldest son from generations back. His parents after marriage removed to Potter county, thence to McKean county in 1832. To them nine children were born, five now living and four deceased. The deceased are Edmund Allen (named after Ethan Allen, his grandmother being a niece of the general), Sabra Calista, Mary Jeffery, and a son still-born. Those living are William Chadwick, Sylvanus Dwelley, Malinda Corbett, Francis Halleck and Mary Elizabeth. The subject of this biography received his early education in McKean county, eventually graduating from the University of Buffalo in 1856, and first began the practice of medicine at Smethport. In this he continued until the beginning of the Civil war, when he was made surgeon of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, and in October, 1862, he was promoted to surgeon of the United States Volunteers, a position he retained until after the close of the war, when he was breveted lieutenant-colonel and resumed his professional practice, continuing therein until the Mexican disturbance of 1876, when he proceeded to that country as correspondent for the committee on foreign relations. On his return home he again commenced active practice at Smethport. On June 1, 1855, the Doctor married Lucretia A. Reisdorph, the union being blessed with three children, of whom two are yet living: Kate (now Mrs. F. N. Taylor) and Ella (now Mrs. H. C. Wells); their second daughter, Bessie Kane, is deceased. Dr. Freeman is a prominent member of the G. A. R., a thirty-second degree Freemason, and a member of the consistory at Bloomington; ex-president of the McKean County Medical Society, member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

MRS. L. A. FREEMAN, Smethport, is a daughter of John G. and Marilla (Johns) Reisdorph, and was born at Java, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1836. Her parents removed to Ischua, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and thence to Minnesota. Her mother died in 1838, and her father afterward married Mrs. Mabel Adams, widow of a Dr. Adams, and this lady also died, when the subject of our sketch was quite young. The father of Mrs. Freeman died in 1886, aged eighty-eight years. Her mother was a lineal descendant of a family in England named Johns, of which family two bachelor brothers, very wealthy, at one time presented the Quaker Society at Philadelphia with $40,000, and died leaving an immense estate in Europe to be divided among the heirs.

P. M. FULLER, commissioner of McKean county, P. O. Smethport, was born in Erie county, N. Y., May 4, 1823, a son of Chase and Nancy (Kenyon) Fuller. In 1840 his father moved to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and the young man completed his school days in the common schools of that section and in

the seminary at Arcade, Wyoming county. In 1843 he left the seminary and traveled on foot to the Tuna valley for the purpose of teaching school, where the town of Limestone now stands. In 1845 he married Cornelia Kinsman, and in 1850, with his family of wife and three children, moved to McKean county, where he has since resided. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-eighth P. V. I., under Capt. John C. Backus, and in 1863 re-enlisted, serving until January, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He was promoted from time to time until he was, in October, 1864, made captain of his company, and at one time he was the ranking officer, and for six weeks had command of the regiment. He was in several engagements and battles in which the regiment participated, commencing with the driving of the forces of the rebel Gen. Magruder out of Norfolk, Va. He participated in the battles at Blackwater and Suffolk, Va., Sandy Ridge, Gum Swamp and Batchelder's creek, N. C., where Col. Jones of the Fifty-eighth was killed. He was with the regiment while it lay for a long time in front of Petersburg, and participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm and in the capture of Fort Harrison, south of Richmond. He had command of the regiment when it marched into Richmond, which was the day Jefferson Davis vacated his premises in that city. After Capt. Fuller's return from the army he was elected to several local offices in Bradford township, McKean county, including that of justice of the peace, and was subsequently elected an alderman of Bradford. He has served five years as associate judge of McKean county, has twice been elected county commissioner, the last time in 1887, and is now serving in that position. Capt. Fuller has a very extensive acquaintance in McKean county, and his popularity is co-extensive with his acquaintance. He is a member of Post No. 141, G. A. R., of Bradford, and of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery. His first wife died in 1868, and he was again married this time, in 1870, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Heyter) Drake, widow of Joshua J. Drake. She died in October, 1881, and in 1883 Capt. Fuller was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Anna Sparks. He has three children: Ophelia (wife of William Monroe), Emma E. (wife of Webster K. Knye), and Royd E. (in Nebraska.)

REV. J. J. GALLIGAN, pastor of the Church of St. Elizabeth, Smethport, is a son of James and Catherine Galligan, and was born in Ireland in 1848. He received his early education in the parish schools of his native county (Cavan), and his training in classics at St. Patrick's College in County Cavan, Ireland, from which he graduated June 21, 1871, coming to America August 19, 1872. September 1, 1872, he entered Allegany Seminary, on the Erie Railroad, west of Olean, N. Y., and was ordained a priest July 6, 1877. Father Galligan was first sent to Erie, Penn., thence to Titusville, same State, where he remained three years; then, on November 11, 1880, he came to Smethport, and has here since most worthily filled his present incumbency.

MRS. LAURA ANN GALLUP, Smethport, is a daughter of Jonathan and Eliza Colegrove, and was born January 28, 1823, in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn. Her father was a native of Sterling, Windham Co., Conn., but was chiefly reared in Griswold, Conn., and educated at Penfield Academy. On completing his studies he married Eliza Gallup, of same place, and removed to Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he followed agricultural pursuits and school-teaching until his removal, in 1875, to Sergeant (now Norwich) township, McKean Co., Penn., and to what is now known as Colegrove, where he was engaged in farming throughout his active life. He, however, was specially employed for a considerable time in the Bingham land office. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Colegrove reared a family of five children: Florilla (the late Mrs.

Daniel Rifle, of Norwich township, McKean county), Horace (who died in Norwich township January 16, 1888), W. J. (the present agent for the Ridgway estate in Smethport) and Laura Ette and Laura Ann (twins). The mother of this family died February 27, 1859, and the father April 11, 1872. Laura Ann Gallup, the subject proper of this biographical record, married, December 29, 1844, in Norwich township, Philetus Gallup, who was born October 12, 1822, a son of Cagswell and Dinah (Edwards) Gallup. Philetus located in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., where he became engaged in farming and lumbering, and was also owner and proprietor of a saw-mill. Mr. and Mrs. Philetus Gallup had a family of six children: Eliza, Dollie, Ella, J. C., Albert and Lincoln. Mr. Gallup died September 30, 1878. He was one of the prominent and representative men of this portion of the county. Politically he was a Republican. Mrs. Gallup is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EBEN GALLUP, farmer, P. O. Smethport, son of Nathaniel C. and Dinah (Edmunds) Gallup, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1821. Nathaniel C. Gallup was among the first settlers of the county. He was a native of Connecticut, where he married, and where three of his children were born, viz.: Jabez, Andrew (deceased) and Orrin (deceased). He located in Norwich township, bought a tract of land and built the first saw- and grist-mill on Potato creek. When he came to this county it was in the green woods, and the country was infested with wild amimals. At one time, when on his way to this part of the country with a load of mill-iron and a quantity of pork, he was fiercely attacked by a pack of ravenous wolves. Being far from any assistance he was compelled, in self-preservation, to build fires around his team to keep the wolves from devouring the whole outfit. The children born to Nathaniel C. Gallup in McKean county were Nathaniel C., Jr. (deceased), California, Daniel, Eben, Philetus (deceased), Orlando (deceased), and Alfred. The mother died, and the father married, for his second wife, Indiana Arnold, by whom he had one child, Arnold. The father died in 1833. Eben Gallup was twelve years old when his father died, and he made his home with his brother, Jabez, until 1849, when he married Phebe Windsor, and located in Keating township, on the farm he now owns. He has been engaged all his life in farming, and is one of the successful men of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup have two children: Emma (now Mrs. Warley Gifford) and Carrie (now Mrs. Fred Smith), and two grandchildren: Roy and Ethel Gifford. Mr. Gallup, in politics, is a Democrat. He received the nomination for county commissioner, though defeated at the polls, but has occupied various official positions in his township. Mrs. Gallup is a Seventh-Day Baptist, while her daughters are Episcopalians.

W. D. GALLUP, merchant, Smethport, is a son of Daniel and Lucina Gallup, and was born in Norwich, McKean Co., Penn., in 1846. His grandfather, Nathaniel C. Gallup, was a native of Connecticut, and removed to Norwich at a very early day, where he lived and died. He reared a family of ten children, five of whom still survive: Gabez F., of Hamlin township, McKean county; Daniel, of Norwich; Eben and Alfred D., of Keating; and Mrs. Philetus Corwin, of Foster township. Daniel, father of W. D., was born in Norwich. He has devoted his attention to agriculture, and still lives in his native place. His wife died in 1848. They had two children: Nathaniel C., of Norwich, and W. D. W. D. Gallup began his business life as an employe of the Hon. Henry Hamlin, with whom he remained four years, when he accepted a position at Emporium, where he also remained four years; he then returned to Smethport, and was with A. N. Taylor until his decease, and continued about a year after with Frank N. Taylor. In 1877 he engaged in busi-

ness at the old Sartwell store, on Main street, as dealer in general merchandise, and in 1881 removed to the one he now occupies. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. He is a Republican in politics, and in the fall of 1877 was elected treasurer of McKean county; in 1885 he was elected county commissioner. He married, in 1871, Miss Elizabeth Shepard, daughter of David V. Shepard, and their union has been blessed with two children—one son and one daughter—Fred D. and Rena May.

SETH J. GIFFORD, lumber manufacturer, Smethport, son of William and Fanney L. (Hackett) Gifford, was born in Keating township, two miles east of Smethport, in 1847. His grandfather, Job Gifford, was a native of New Jersey, where he married Nancy Woodruff, and then removed to Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn. Here they reared a family of twelve children, namely: Jonathan, David, Sarah, William, Henry, Eliza, Job, Alexander, Rejoice, Leander, Jane and Alonzo. The parents of these children died a few years ago, having lived to a ripe old age. They were among the early settlers of the county, and endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life. William, father of Seth J., was born in Norwich township, McKean county, in 1820, and eventually married and located in Keating township, and became a farmer. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years. He was the father of six children: Zavalia D., Seth J., Wasley, Leander D., Jennie E. and Will S. The father has sold the old homestead, and is now a resident of Smethport. He has served his township in various official capacities. Seth J., his second son, received his education in the public schools of Smethport. He began his business career in 1866, when he removed to Corry and became engaged in the construction of a railroad. He next became a contractor and builder at Smethport, and among other buildings erected Wright's hotel and the first extract works here. He also purchased a saw-mill, and for a couple of years manufactured hemlock lumber. He built a new mill, and entered into a contract with H. F. Goodyear, and in three years sawed 16,000,000 feet of lumber for him; he has since made an agreement with the Allegheny Lumber Company, sawing from twelve to fifteen million feet annually for them, and has now purchased a property of the Allegheny Lumber Company, which gives him the controlling interest in the plant at this point. He received the appointment of inspector-general of the Pennsylvania Storage Company, but owing to his large interest was compelled to resign. He was also urged by his friends to accept the nomination of State senator, but business cares prevented his acceptance. He is identified with the Democratic party, has been burgess of the borough, school director, etc., and also a member of the fire department. Mr. Gifford is one of the live business men of Smethport, and is one of the heavy operators in hemlock lumber in Northern Pennsylvania.

I. S. GLEASON, harness maker, Smethport, is a son of Amos and Polly (Sias) Gleason, and was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1828. His parents removed to Warsaw, Wyoming county, same State, where his mother died in 1843, after which his father made his home with a daughter in Livingston county until his death. I. S. Gleason received but a limited education, laboring under difficulties common to many, and in 1844, when but sixteen years of age, he became an apprentice in a harness shop in Warsaw, N. Y., where he remained until January, 1851. He removed to Smethport January 11, 1851, where he was an employe of Steele & Johnson for three years; then went into the harness business for himself, and has occupied his present store since 1855. He married Emily A. Corwin in 1854, and they have had two children: Dora

M. (deceased) and Ralph C. Mr. Gleason is a Republican in politics. He appreciates the desirability of affording proper educational advantages to children, and was a member of the school board in the borough during the erection of its very elegant school building, in which he justly takes great pride. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

IRA M. GODFREY, Farmers Valley, son of David P. and Amanda M. Godfrey, was born at Olean, N. Y., in 1857, where he was reared and educated. He began his business life at Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn., as clerk in the employ of F. C. Olds, a dealer in general merchandise at that place, a position he still holds. He married in 1885 Miss Maud, daughter of Daniel E. Williams, of Black Creek, Allegany Co., N. Y., after which they located in Farmers Valley, their present residence. They have two children: Mabel and Elmer Lee. Mr. Godfrey is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and a Republican in politics. Mr. D. P. Godfrey, with his wife, was among the early settlers of Olean, N. Y., where he is a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Ira M. Godfrey's father was a soldier in the Civil war, but returned broken down in health, and died while his daughter, Maud, was yet a child. Mrs. L. S. Williams, mother of Mrs. Ira M. Godfrey, still lives at Black Creek, and is highly respected by all who know her.

SHERIDAN GORTON, attorney at law, Smethport, was born at Phillipsburg (now known as Belmont), Allegany Co., N. Y., in October, 1848 After finishing his studies he taught school in his native county and in Oakland county, Mich. He began the study of law with the Hon. Wilkes Angel, of Belmont, but about 1870 accepted a position which necessitated his traveling for about four years; he afterward completed the study of law with S. M. Norton, of Friendship, N. Y., and June 5, 1877, was admitted to the bar of the State of New York. He became associated in the practice of law with J. C. Backus, B. A., which continued until the death of Mr. Backus, October 26, 1888, since which time Mr. Gorton has retained the old office, and is engaged in business as before. In June, 1878, he married Lucy C., daughter of Judson G Eaton, of Smethport, and they have three children—boys—now ten, eight and one years of age, respectively. Mr. Gorton is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., and an officer in the grand lodge. Politically he is a Republican. His father, Sheridan Gorton, died in May, 1848, and his mother afterward married W. D. Renwick, of Allegany county, N. Y., a prominent teacher, who was school commissioner of that county for a period of six years, and they now have their home at Friendship. The mother of Sheridan Gorton bore the maiden name of Abigail Norton, and was the eldest daughter of Joseph B. Norton, one of the pioneers of Allegany county, N. Y., who died in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years.

ORLO J. HAMLIN, whose name is identified with the old bar of this district as the pioneer and leading lawyer of that bar in this county, came to Smethport in December, 1826. He was born at Sharon, Conn., December 2, 1803, but at the age of eleven years moved to Pennsylvania with his parents, where, in Wayne and Bradford counties, he resided until the date of his settlement in McKean county. Sometime during the year 1824 he was appointed teacher of the pioneer school at Towanda, Bradford county. While holding that position, he read law in the office of Simon Kinney, and there was admitted to the bar two years later. In the fall of 1826, determining to seek his fortune in a newer country, he set out for Warren, Penn. From his pencil notes of this trip, the description of the country from Galeton to Coudersport, given in the local chapters of Potter county, is taken; while his reminiscences of his first twenty-four hours at Smethport are given in the chapters on the courts

and bar, and in the one on Smethport. Shortly after his arrival at Smethport, he was called upon by John King (the agent of the Keatings), Jonathan Colegrove (the agent of the Ridgways) and Solomon Sartwell (the lumberman and merchant), who received him cordially, and prevailed upon him to make his home among them. He came a little too late to participate in the proceedings of the first court (September, 1826), but was in time for the December term, when he and John W. Howe were admitted *ex gratia* members of the bar of McKean county. In the summer of 1828 Miss Orra L. Cogswell arrived from Connecticut on a visit to her uncle, Jonathan Colegrove. By this time the young lawyer had won the esteem of the pioneers, and it is not a matter for wonder to learn that his suit for Miss Cogswell's heart and hand was favorably received by the grim old soldier of 1812, who was *de facto* guardian of the young lady's interests during her absence from Connecticut. The marriage of the pioneer lawyer and Miss Cogswell was solemnized that year, and for over half a century they resided here together, the center of a large circle of friends and of a happy family. In 1831 and 1832 Mr. Hamlin wrote the historical sketch published in Hazzard's Gazetteer of that year, the first history ever written of any section of the district. His political life may be said to have begun in 1828, when he took a leading part in the campaign. Four years later he represented his district in the legislature, and in the winter of 1832–33 he urged the bill appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of the east and west State road through McKean county. His speech on this occasion continued for two hours, and won the attention of all readers throughout the commonwealth, owing to the excellence of the language, style and logical conclusion employed by the speaker. The bill, however, failed to receive a majority vote, as did also one for the extension of the canal up the north branch of the Susquehanna, which he earnestly espoused. Undeterred by the defeat of two such measures, he introduced a bill to organize the Eighteenth judicial district—Potter, McKean, Warren and Jefferson counties. He placed this measure before the house in such a strong light, that a legislature, which opposed everything necessitating further State or county taxes, was compelled to coincide with his views, so that, though the opposition was strong in numbers and influence, this bill was carried, and the perseverance of the young legislator rewarded. In the fall of 1833 he was nominated for re-election, but his name not being placed on the legislative ticket in Lycoming county, he withdrew, and in 1835 refused a third nomination unconditionally.

In July, 1836, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Sunbury, and in 1837 practiced before the United States District Court at Williamsport, Penn., representing the defendant in the ejectment suit for possession of all the Trimble lands in McKean county. The constitutional convention of 1836 and 1838, which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania, claimed him as a representative of this northern district, with Hiram Payne, alternate. The poor state of Mr. Hamlin's health compelled him to retire from the convention, leaving his views of the subjects he had presented and discussed to Mr. Payne, who voted in accordance with them. At this convention his proposition to give each county a separate representative was negatived. In 1874 a similar proposition was adopted. In 1839 Judge Eldred resigned, and a meeting was held to consider the choice of his successor as president judge. Solomon Sartwell presided, with J. E. Niles, secretary. This meeting resolved that Mr. Hamlin should be appointed, and the resolutions were forwarded to the governor, to be presented by Senators S. Hays and A. V. Parsons and Representatives W. P. Wilcox and L. B. Cole. Other influences, supported by a more persistent candidate, militated against the wish of the people in this

instance. In 1841 and 1842 his name was prominent among the candidates for congressional honors. The *Democrat Analyzer*, of Troy, in February, 1842, speaking on the subject of his nomination, quotes John Sergeant, president of the constitutional convention, as follows: "I am very much impressed with the force of Mr. Hamlin's arguments, and would take this opportunity of saying that McKean county is ably represented." Writing in 1852, he states that he filled the offices of township collector; deputy postmaster; deputy prothonotary; recorder and register; treasurer of the township road funds for two years; postmaster, three years; deputy United States marshal, to take the census of 1830; deputy attorney-general for McKean and Potter counties; and, in 1832, member of the legislature. He makes the further statement: "Complaint has never reached my ear of mismanagement in any of the offices, and I could have held them longer had I chosen to do so. I have learned to consider office rather as a matter of accident and peculiar fortune than the result of talent and management, and I have observed that those who seem most desirous of office are least fortunate in obtaining it. Consistency in politics should never be lost sight of." After resigning his seat in the convention in 1837, Mr. Hamlin partially recovered from the effects of the fatigue and study to which he was subjected during his service in that body, and at intervals gave some attention to political affairs and to his legal business. Though physically weak, he was fortunate in the possession of rare mental power. An analyst by nature, he was logical in all things, and each proposition submitted for his opinion or action was subjected to this process of logical dissection, so that when the conclusion was reached it was an eminently just and proper one. His successful law practice, up to 1851, is a testimonial to his high reasoning powers. In 1849 he engaged in his last criminal case, when he aided the district attorney in the trial of Uzza Robbins, who was convicted of murder. He also made the dedicatory address at the opening of the old court-house, or second public building, which gave place to the present temple of justice. For over twenty years prior to his death, he had surrendered all hope of ever again appearing in court. To fill out the blank which this involuntary retirement from the courts created, he entered on new studies, taking up successfully the French and German languages, astronomy, geology and zoology, in which studies he was accustomed to consult and procure the physical assistance of members of his family. About 1870, Dr. Keating of Philadelphia, a grandson of John Keating, and a life-long friend of the lawyer, was called to his bedside. The doctor naturally expected to be interrogated in the matter of the patient's condition, but professional surprise may be imagined when Mr. Hamlin said: "Well, doctor, I have been reading the Marseillaise Hymn; I know you are a French scholar; I have it in the original as well as the translation; now I want you to take it in the French and translate it slowly; while I compare the translation, to see whether the translator is right or whether I am." The doctor assented, and when he came to the verse which gave the patient special anxiety, the latter said: "Now please be accurate." At the conclusion of the reading, a smile gladdened the invalid's face and he said: "I thought I was right, now I've proved it; you can tell me now what you can do to make a sick man well."

In his early years, Mr. Hamlin was somewhat skeptical with regard to the immortality of the soul, but in the year 1845 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Smethport, having received baptism at the hands of Rev. B. T. Babbitt of that communion. From that time to the close his faith grew stronger and more firm, as will be seen in the following lines written by himself, called:

THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS.

For a sick man whose sands of life are nearly run, when all experiments to regain health have failed, when even all possible hope is extinguished and Fate has put on him the seal of despair, and there is naught to look to as the future of Earth, of all consolations the ever busy imagination can unfold, the thought that he knows that God exists, that there is a God, and believes in Christ as his Mediator and Savior, and hopes for immortality, and believes that when life has once begun, we live forever; that death, instead of being a cessation of life, is but a change. It may be a fanciful one, from mortal to immortal, that when we die we shall sleep, not so, but sleep with our fathers; and when we awaken from that sleep, be it long or short, we shall awaken to everlasting life, with our bodily infirmities, our diseases, our cares, our sorrows, our weaknesses, both of body and mind, gone, all gone forever, being born again into a new, holy and perfect state of being. This is the most glorious, joyful, happy and, to find the fullest expression, most grand and sublime thought that can be conceived by mortals, and the one of all others that gives me most happiness.

October 2, 1870. O. J. H.

Mr. Hamlin's death took place, February, 13, 1880, the result of total exhaustion of the physical system. It was the end of an invalid condition of almost thirty years' duration, and consequently was painless and peaceful. His widow died April 17, 1881, in her seventy-sixth year, within that home in which she dwelt for fifty-three years. The fact of Mr. Hamlin's death was presented to the court in February, 1880, by Hon. C. B. Curtis, then residing in Erie, but practicing in this court, when the official action, reported as follows, resulted. Mr. Curtis said: "If the court please, I wish to announce to the court and bar that Orlo J. Hamlin breathed his last in this town on the 13th day of the present month. The oldest practitioner which I know, and one of the oldest members of the bar which I know in Western Pennsylvania; I know of but one person now occupying that position. And I can not pass over the announcement of this fact, without some reference to the character of the deceased. Having been admitted here as early as 1826—almost fifty-four years ago, he must necessarily have formed some character for good or for evil in this community, as well as in the surrounding counties, where he was well known. And it is but just to his memory to say of the deceased, that no man ever practiced before this bar, who had a more unimpeachable record than the deceased. There are but few men whose whole life for integrity was so unquestioned, so white and pure as Orlo J. Hamlin's. While he bore that high character fully among his professional associates, he was held in the same high estimation by all classes who had intercourse with him. He also had this commendable merit besides: he was a lawyer in the true acceptance of the term, high-minded, conciliatory and honorable, not only in all of his relations with his professional brethren and the bench, but also in his intercourse with all classes of our citizens, who will long remember him with the highest respect for his high character as a good lawyer and citizen. Orlo J. Hamlin was a thorough student, devoted to his books. As a practitioner, there was no member of this bar who came into court more thoroughly prepared, and master of the subject involved in the controversy than the deceased. He was, therefore, always prepared to make an able and learned presentation of his cause. Although Mr. Hamlin for many years had retired from the active labors of his profession, he nevertheless pursued his studies to the last, which seemed to relieve him somewhat from his pain and suffering, during so many years of sickness. Bright and promising as were his prospects in early life, yet they were somewhat clouded by delicate health, which finally settled down for a period of nearly thirty years into a sickness, making him a confirmed invalid during all these dreary years, and confined to his house, seeing but a few persons and conversing with but a few. But still, with all his afflictions, he bore them with Christian fortitude and grace, never forgetting the

profession to which he belonged, never forgetting to hold aloft the high standard of that profession. And so he lived as to make his memory revered, not only in the county of McKean, which ought to be proud of his career, but in the counties surrounding wherever he was known; and wherever his character was known he will be regretted. And while his character may be held up as a model for the profession, it may also be alleged that he had a model character as a good citizen. And that is saying a great deal for the deceased. I have, in view of the character of Mr. Hamlin, and the occasion, drawn a resolution, asking for the appointment of a committee by this court to express the sentiments of this court and bar, in relation to the character of Orlo J. Hamlin, which I will now present to your honor."

Judge Williams said: "Your idea, Mr. Curtis, is that this committee should report at a subsequent sitting of the court upon its action."

Mr. Curtis: "Yes sir; and that the resolutions be filed among the records of the court."

Judge Williams: "Has any other gentleman, at this time, anything to urge upon this subject?"

Mr. Backus: "Your Honor; I have been a member of the McKean county bar some twenty-eight or thirty years. I knew O. J. Hamlin for some time previous to his being confined in consequence of ill health, and his retirement from the bar—probably some two years. I have known of his reputation pretty thoroughly; I have known of the man. Although he has been, as it were, buried for the last twenty-eight years, yet I have learned from the records of this county, from the transactions that have transpired in consequence of his connection with the growth and political existence of this county, sufficient to enable me to know that he was a man of extraordinary character; that he was a man of large ability. He was not only considered one of the first attorneys in Western Pennsylvania, but he was trusted also with the keeping and maintaining of the honors of the State. He was a member of the legislature; he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1838, and of whom it has been said by very able men that there were none more capable, or none who rendered more service in the formation of the constitution, than Orlo J. Hamlin. In the constitutional convention of 1873, one of its most distinguished members, ex-Chief-Justice Woodward, in his address to this body on the proposition to give to each county at least one representative in the lower branch of the legislature, said of the deceased: 'Mr. President, in the convention of 1837, there was a young man by the name of Hamlin, who discussed this subject in such a manner as to wring from Mr. Sergeant, the president of the convention, a very high compliment, and I undertake to say, that from the beginning to the end of the session of that body there was no subject so scientifically and thoroughly discussed as this subject of county representation by that young man. Since this debate has come up in this body, I have referred to the debates of the convention of 1837, and have read his speech, and I wish every gentleman here had done so.' The people who have known him for years have known him as a man of great ability. They have known him as a man of great honesty and integrity; one who was at any and at all times, not only when in full life, but often he was confined to his room, when he was unable to exercise his full powers of thought by reason of suffering and pain, ready to adjust differences and quiet law suits between neighbors, he was one who was looked up to. He was consulted as to the settlement of difficulties arising among neighbors. He was a man who did honors to the profession, who never urged a law suit, but invariably took all trouble and pains possible to make neighbors respect each other as men. Therefore, he has stood high in the

community. All who spoke of him gave him credit as being a man of worth, and a man, who, when he went out of society, was very much missed. His departure will be regretted so long as the old citizens of this county remain on this side of the dark and turbulent river over which Orlo J. Hamlin has triumphantly passed."

Judge Williams said: "It was not our good fortune to have a personal acquaintance with Mr. Hamlin. His active connection with the profession had closed before our connection with the courts of McKean county began. But through all the years of our attendance upon these courts we have heard but one opinion expressed of him. Whether he was spoken of as a citizen or as a lawyer, it has uniformly been in terms of high praise. From those who knew him when in his full strength, and met him in the contests of the court-room, we have gotten the opinion that he was recognized as a lawyer of more than ordinary painstaking, and of more than ordinary attainments; while as an advocate he was earnest, eloquent, and, before a jury who knew his own character, almost irresistible. During the long years of his retirement in a sick room he is reputed to have kept up his acquaintance with the literature of the age, to have been a careful student of the sciences, and indeed to have watched with interest even the recent changes and developments in progress about him. His long and successful professional career, his public services, his high personal character, and his recognized ability make this motion eminently proper, notwithstanding the fact that many years have elapsed since Mr. Hamlin's professional career closed. We entertain it with pleasure, and in compliance with it appoint the following committee, viz.: Hons. C. B. Curtis, A. G. Olmsted, J. C. Backus, W. W. Brown and P. Ford, Esq. And it is further ordered that as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased these courts do now adjourn, and that this order be entered at length upon the minutes."

The committee appointed by the court to prepare resolutions of the sense of this bar presents the following resolutions, February 18, 1880, in open court:

Resolved, That the Court and Bar of this County sincerely mourn the death of our esteemed deceased brother, O. J. Hamlin, a member of this bar for more than fifty years.

Resolved, That we entertain the profoundest respect for the unsullied character of the deceased as a good citizen and a lawyer of sterling integrity, and of more than ordinary professional learning and ability.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincerest condolence in their bereavement for their irreparable loss.

And now, February 19, 1880, it is ordered that the resolutions, reported by the committee appointed on the 16th day of February inst., be entered at length upon the minutes of this Court as a part of the proceedings of the day, and that the prothonotary make and deliver to the committee a copy hereof certified under his official seal for presentation to the family of the said O. J. Hamlin, deceased.

The eulogies bestowed on the pioneer lawyer on that 18th day of February, 1880, only five days after he was called to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Universe, were not utterances of fashion or custom. The pioneer more than deserved this praise, for every act of his, during over half a century's residence in McKean county, was one bringing benefits to the community, county or district.

Mr. Hamlin was the father of three children: Henry, John C. and Pauline (wife of Robert King), who all live in Smethport.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. When the average young man of the present day is disposed to grumble at the fate that compels him to earn his living, and to complain of his "luck," it may be profitable to him to study the lives of the older men around him who are enjoying wealth and honorable position. He will discover that almost without exception their earlier days were fraught with struggling toil, and that their success is the result of earnest and perse-

vering application of the hand and brain, and the prompt improvement of every opportunity offered. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch holds a most enviable position socially and financially. In the declining years of his life he is surrounded with all the comforts of a competence and the assurance of the respect and honor of his fellows, and the love of a large circle of friends and family connections. This is not the result of chance, but the reward of patient toil and persevering endeavor. Equal success is in the power of any young man. Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, the senior resident-member of the McKean county bar, was born on May 7, 1824, at Sheshequin, Bradford Co., Penn., the youngest of seven children. His father, Dr. Asa Hamlin, was of English descent, while his mother, whose maiden name was Delano, came of French ancestry. His parents and ancestors had resided for many generations in Litchfield county, Conn., his father removing to Pennsylvania in 1816. Dr. Asa Hamlin, who was one of a family of twenty-one children, was bred on a farm, and brought up under the old Puritanical regime as practiced by the New England Presbyterians. Amusements were rare, and Sunday was a day to be dreaded. He had scanty opportunities for education or culture in his youth, yet he improved them so well that he secured a profession in which he held a respectable rank. In those days, however, doctors' fees were small and hard to get. In June, 1833, he removed to Smethport with his wife and two younger children—the subject of this sketch and his sister, Jenette—and died in 1835, leaving his family without financial means for their support. In this condition of things young Byron, then but a slight lad of eleven years, set about to find some self-supporting employment. The first that offered was an opportunity to peel and gather bark from old hemlock trees that had fallen. This he sold for fuel at $1 per cord, payable in store trade. In this occupation he succeeded in maintaining and clothing himself for some time, and even had sufficient surplus to purchase a handsome cream pitcher as a present to his mother. It cost 5 shillings and 6 pence, and is still preserved and highly prized as a relic of the struggles of his youth. After a time he was offered the position of mail-carrier between Smethport and Olean, N. Y., then the principal communication with the outside world, and he accepted it gratefully. He had to make two round trips a week, going to Olean and returning each Sunday, making a ride of fifty-six miles, and going Wednesday and returning on Thursday. The salary was 75 cents a trip, or $1.50 a week. The Sunday trip commenced at 4 A. M., and was generally concluded between 8 and 11 P. M., in all kinds of weather and at all seasons of the year. Young Byron began this occupation when thirteen years old, and continued it two years, during which time the mail rarely failed to be on time. His mode of conveyance was on the back of a mule, and Mr. Hamlin enjoys nothing better than to relate the comical, though often unpleasant, experiences of those days. By the improvement of odd hours with his books at the fireside, and an occasional few weeks at school, he had gained sufficient education to undertake teaching school at the age of sixteen on Marvin creek, about four miles from home, at $10 a month and "board around." The term lasted three months, and from the proceeds he was able to purchase a suit of clothes and a few books.

His sister, Jenette, having married Rev. Moses Crow, a professor in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., he accepted an invitation to make his home with them, and enter the college. After about a year and a half, his brother-in-law's health failing, so that he was obliged to resign his professorship, young Byron, having no means to pay his expenses and continue his studies, returned to Smethport. He then accepted an offer of partnership in a little store owned by his brother, Orlo J. Hamlin, the whole stock of which

would not inventory over $500. After about a year thus engaged, his brother-in-law, who had in the meantime united with the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and been stationed at Geneva. N. Y., again invited him to live with him, and attend the college in that beautiful town. The long hoped-for opportunity to complete a college course seemed to have arrived, and he hastily closed his interest in the store, and prepared to accept the offer. His profits in the year's business comprised a respectable wardrobe, and about $100 in bills receivable. He had in preparation for his trip a wooden trunk made by a carpenter and joiner (which is still preserved in the attic of his residence), in which all of his worldly wealth was stowed, when a few days before starting he received a letter stating that both Mr. and Mrs. Crow were lying at the point of death, from typhoid fever. He went there at once, on horseback, but found that his sister was dead and buried, and his brother-in-law almost at the point of death, so he was obliged to return to Smethport with his hopes disappointed, and his spirits crushed. By the advice of his brother, Orlo J., who was then practicing law in Smethport, he gave up the idea of completing a collegiate education, and entered his office as a student and clerk. This was in 1843, and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar of McKean county. His brother had the care of a number of landed estates, for various owners, and the attention to the details of this part of the business falling largely upon the young student, he early acquired a taste for it, and having given the subject his principal attention during his long professional career, he is an accepted authority upon legal as well as practical business questions relating to lands and land titles. In 1855 he accepted the agency of the lands of Keating & Co., then comprising nearly two hundred thousand acres of the two hundred and ninety-seven thousand they had purchased from William Bingham, in the year 1796, in McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield counties. He had their care and management to the year 1884, when he became the purchaser of what remained of this estate, and interested some of his family relatives with himself in its ownership—the business being conducted in the names of Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin and John Forrest.

In politics Mr. Hamlin is a Democrat. When a young man he was active and prominent as a local leader, and his party, then largely in the majority in the county and district, recognized his abilities and usefulness. In 1848, at the age of twenty-four, he was recommended by his county as a candidate for the legislature, but declined at the district convention in favor of G. W. Scofield, of Warren county, who was elected; in 1850 he was elected treasurer of McKean county; in 1852 he was sent to the State senate, in which body, although one of the youngest members, he took a leading and prominent position, and was elected as its presiding officer at the close of the session of 1854. He was re-nominated by the convention of his district at the close of his term, in 1855, but was defeated by Henry Souther, of Elk county, the candidate of the American and Free-Soil parties. Having a good clientage and extensive land estates under his care, he considered it his duty to those interests, and to his family, to withdraw from active political life to more congenial and profitable pursuits. He was tendered the nomination (which, in that district, was equivalent to an election) for president judge of the counties of Clearfield, Clinton and Centre, in 1868, but declined it. Since that time he has been urged by the people of his own district, without regard to party, to stand as a candidate for judicial honors in it, but adhered to his often expressed determination to spend his life in domestic pursuits, without the slavery of public office. In 1882, however, he was induced, after repeated

solicitations, to allow his name to be presented as the candidate of his party for the legislature. Although the county was Republican by a considerable majority, and he was opposed by the strongest candidate who could at that time have been nominated against him, he was defeated by less than a score of votes. In the dark period of our Nation's history (1861–65) Mr. Hamlin stood on the ground that the only way to correct the fallacies of those who sought to break the bond of union of the States was the physical one; all arguments appealing to the patriotism and reasoning faculties having failed. He was examined, and pronounced physically unfit for service in the field, but, immediately following the news of the first shot on Sumter, he applied himself to the work of encouraging and aiding the valorous young men of his region to enlist, for the defense of their country and their homes. He rendered efficient aid to Gen. Thomas L. Kane, to whom he was much devoted, in selecting the valiant fellows who formed the famous Bucktail Regiment, and no compliment ever bestowed on him afforded him and his family more gratification than his election as an honorary comrade in that regiment, at the re-union of its survivors in 1888. Mr. Hamlin is now at the age of sixty-five years, a well-preserved gentleman, in the prime of his maturity and usefulness. Although his life has been full of toil and business cares, he has always been temperate in his habits, and has not wasted his energies or his health.

In 1846 he married Miss Harriet, daughter of John Holmes, of Smethport, who has by her faithful devotion, constant sympathy and good counsel, contributed largely to his success. They were blessed with children, one boy and two girls. The son, Delano R., died May 30, 1884, leaving a widow and two children. The eldest daughter, Jenette, married H. V. Redfield, the well-known Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who died November 17, 1881, leaving his wife and three lovely children. Mrs. Redfield was next married September 24, 1889, to William E. McCoy, an enterprising and substantial cotton manufacturer of Augusta, Ga., and with her children now resides in that healthful and attractive Southern city. The youngest daughter, Mary, married John Forrest, who is a lawyer and a partner with his father-in-law in the law and land business, and the main reliance for the details of the business of the firm. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have two young daughters, who are the pride of their parents and grandparents. Mr. Hamlin is very domestic in his tastes, and is happiest when surrounded by his family, children and grandchildren. He lives in a comfortable mansion in Smethport, and enjoys with his family the competence and ease earned by his hand and brain throughout a busy and useful life.

HENRY HAMLIN, eldest son of Orlo J. and Orra L. (Cogswell) Hamlin, was born at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., April 9, 1830. At this time his father, Orlo J. Hamlin, a man of rare scholarly attainments, and, until obliged by physical weakness to give up his profession, the leader of the bar of his district, was an active practitioner, and his son, who had inherited in a marked degree his father's love of books and research, and whose mind fitted him to follow in his footsteps, naturally at an early age commenced the study of law. Finding, however, that his health demanded a more active life, he concluded to take up the mercantile business, and entered as a clerk the store of O. J. & B. D. Hamlin, of which firm, at the age of nineteen, he was admitted as a partner. From this time on until the year 1878, when he sold out his interest in the business to Mr. Haskill, he was successful in all his ventures; strict integrity, close attention to business, and his wonderful faculty of acquiring a knowledge of the minutiæ of everything he undertook, being the secret of his success, and the latter trait has followed him through life, not only in busi-

ness matters, but even in out-door and other amusements, in which he has always taken a lively interest, ever ready to take a hand in them during his leisure moments, and never satisfied until he has mastered every feature. As a financier Mr. Hamlin has been wonderfully successful, making investments only after thorough investigation; and while he has been and is at present largely interested in timber lands in his own and other States, in the production of oil and in other commercial ventures, he rarely makes a mistake or suffers a loss, his present banking establishment, known as the banking house of Henry Hamlin, being one of the solid institutions of Western Pennsylvania. A marked characteristic of Mr. Hamlin's business life has been his leniency toward the deserving poor among his debtors, as many a man in McKean county can attest, for while he has always worked under strict business rules and principles, he has never been an oppressor of the poor. Mr. Hamlin has done much for the prosperity of his native town: notably his connection with the present successful water-works system, the erection of his handsome bank building, which would be an ornament to a much larger place, his own handsome grounds, and his interest in all matters of public improvement. In 1854 Mr. Hamlin married Hannah L., daughter of Dr. W. Y. McCoy, a lady who by reason of her many virtues has endeared herself to all classes of people. They have four children: Laena D. (now Mrs. Robert H. Rose), Emma M. (now Mrs. J. H. McCandless), Eugenie M. and Orlo. To Mrs. Henry Hamlin and her sister, Mrs. John C. Hamlin, Smethport mainly owes its present Episcopal Church system. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin and their children are all members of St. Luke's Church, Mr. Hamlin contributing largely toward the erection of the church edifice. In politics Mr. Hamlin was formerly identified with the Democratic party, but is at present an active Republican, coming into the Republican ranks by his support of Abraham Lincoln. In 1881 he was elected associate judge, and he performed the duties of that office with great credit to himself and in the interest of his constituents until the abolishment of the office by reason of the county becoming a separate judicial district, under the constitution of 1874, it then having a population of over 40,000. Mr. Hamlin is widely known and universally respected, and his career as a business man and as a citizen has been such as to be an example to young men, showing what can be done by application and a conscientious performance of business and other duties.

JOHN C. HAMLIN, hardware merchant, Smethport, son of Orlo J. Hamlin, was born March 4, 1836, at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., where he was educated and where, in 1865, he opened the first store exclusively for hardware, a business he is still engaged in. In 1857 he married Charlotte M., daughter of Dr. W. Y. McCoy, one of the first practicing physicians of Smethport, which union was blessed with three children: William O., C. Aline (now Mrs. Dr. Lewis H. Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.) and Mary E. (now Mrs. Charles Bosworth, also of Brooklyn, N. Y.). William O. married Miss Julia Lightbody, and is also a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Hamlin is a member of McKean Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 388; of Bradford Chapter, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, K. T. He is a Democrat, but not a politician, devoting his time and energies to business cares. He and his family are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The foundation and prosperity of the church afford an example of the reward of twenty years of untiring labor by Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, who maintained the Sunday-school and church affairs in general, from 1857 to about 1880, when St. Luke's had grown to be a strong parish, and since then it has become one of the largest and most flourishing in the county.

DELANO R. HAMLIN was born at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., August 10, 1847. He was the only son of Byron D. and Harriet Hamlin, and was the eldest of their family of three children. After having attended the public schools of his native borough until he was thirteen years old, he was sent to a public school at Flushing, L. I., and two years later entered Flushing Institute, conducted by that prince of educators, Prof. E. A. Fairchild. The damp sea-air at that place disagreeing with his health, he was removed to Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., where he made excellent studies, and remained until 1868, when he returned to his home, and entered upon the study of law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar, and on January 1, 1871, became a partner in his father's law and land business, under the firm name of Hamlin & Son, and continued as such until his death. In 1871 Mr. Hamlin married Miss Eugenia McCoy, a daughter of Dr. William Y. McCoy, of Smethport. This union was a happy one, the parties to it being congenial, each striving for the welfare and rational enjoyment of the other. They were blessed with two promising children: Paul and Jenette, the son being now a student in St. Paul's school at Concord, N. H., and the daughter at home with her mother, who keeps house in the beautiful family mansion erected for her by her husband a short time before his death. At an early age the subject of this sketch became a victim to attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, which continued at intervals, producing hypertrophy of the heart, and finally causing his death, which occurred May 30, 1884. His remains were buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, at Smethport, the funeral services being witnessed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, assembled from all parts of the county. As a young man he started in life with bright prospects and high resolves, and, had his health and life been spared, no man in this region would have attained a higher station of honor and usefulness. His characteristics, habits and ambitions all tended toward the true and the right. He had not in his nature an impure, mean or ungenerous impulse. His sympathies were ever active, and his heart and purse always open to the demands of charity and the public good. He was eminently public spirited, and always ready to advance every enterprise for the benefit of the community. In politics he was of the Democratic faith. ardent in the support of his views, laboring earnestly for the candidates of his political party, but never seeking office for himself. He was sincerely and actively interested in the prosperity of his native borough and county, and his loss was deeply felt and deplored by all. He was a faithful member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, was a member of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Bradford; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and McKean Lodge, No. 388, A. Y. M., and an honorary member of the Smethport Hose Company, No. 1, many of the members of these organizations being present to sympathize with his bereaved family, and aid in the performance of the last sad rites. Following his death, action was taken as shown in the following resolutions of respect and condolence. At a meeting of the McKean county bar, the following resolutions were adopted:

The members of the bar of McKean county desire to express their deep sorrow over the death of Brother D. R. Hamlin. His amiable disposition, his gentlemanliness, his uniform conduct to all, and his hospitality, won the affections of his brethren of the bar as his ability, modesty, honesty, and truthfulness won their respect. The members of the bar desire further to express their sympathy with the parents and widow of the deceased in the loss of son and husband so richly endowed with qualities which make the relationship of parents and children one of unalloyed satisfaction, and the association of husband and wife uninterrupted happiness: John C. Backus, N. B. Smiley, J. M. McClure, committee. It was ordered that the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the court, and a certified copy be sent to B. D. Hamlin and family. Appropriate and feeling remarks

were made by the following gentlemen: Judge Olmsted, and Messrs. Backus, Gorton, Keenan, Smiley, Milliken, King, Smith, Cotter, McSweeney, Weil, Chapman, McClure and Rose.

At a regular meeting of the Smethport Hose Company, No. 1, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The final roll has been called and one whose name appeared at the head of our list as the first honorary member of our association has courageously and even cheerfully answered its imperative summons, whereby we have lost a genial companion, a well-loved friend, a ready helper, and a generous benefactor; and, WHEREAS, For the first time the darkened chambers of the silent city have been opened to receive one of our members, we, the officers and members of the Smethport Hose Company, No. 1, express our sincere sorrow for the loss of one whose aid and advice have been invaluable to our success, and whose patience and cheerfulness under great affliction were proverbial; and we desire hereby to express our heartfelt sympathy with the parents and family of our deceased brother, Delano R. Hamlin, in their great bereavement. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased brother, and a copy furnished the McKean *Miner* and the McKean *Democrat* for publication: F. W. Brownell, S. Gorton, T. F. Richmond, committee.

At a regular meeting of McKean Lodge, No. 388, A. Y. M., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe, who doeth all things well, to call from this world of labor, sorrow and pain our beloved Brother, Delano R. Hamlin, whose life has ever been an exponent of the beneficent principles taught within the lodge and who by the constant exercise of charity, patience and resignation under suffering, and the faithful discharge of every duty, had endeared him to his fellows. *Resolved*, That while we mourn the loss of a friend and brother, we bow submissively to the decree of the great and all-wise Master, and tender to the bereaved family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in this their great affliction. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of the lodge, a copy presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the *Miner* and *Democrat:* H. F. Barbour, L. O. Chadwick, G. M. Smith, committee.

ORREN E. HAVEN, farmer, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Luther and Jemima (Colegrove) Haven, and was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., December 1, 1820. His father came from Chenango county, N. Y., about 1820, and located at Colegrove, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1847, in which year he removed to McHenry county, Ill., where he died March 1, 1855, and his wife November 11, 1861. Their children were Lorinda P., Jasper J., Benjamin C., Orren E., Helen O., Edson G. and Edmund F. (twins), and Fidelia C., eight children, all living, the eldest now seventy-three years old and the youngest sixty-one. Their father took an active interest in educational matters, and during his residence in Norwich township paid one-third of the entire sum raised for educational purposes. Orren E. Haven made his home with his parents until twenty years of age, and having received a practical education became a teacher; for some time was also engaged in searing timber. In 1851 he married Eunice, daughter of Henry Lasher, of Norwich township, McKean county, and located in Keating township, on a farm he had previously purchased and where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Haven have three children: D. L., Clyde P. and Mittie L. They are members of the Old Norwich Church. In politics he is a Republican, has filled nearly all of the local township offices, and was urged to accept the nomination for county commissioner, but declined.

F. S. HOLMES, proprietor of planing-mill, Coryville, was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1850. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and located at Coryville, Penn., in 1874, where he had a planing-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1885, after which he built what is known as the Iron Mill, of which he is at present proprietor. In 1874 he married Ella C., daughter of A. H. Cory, of Coryville, and they have a family of four

children. Mr. Holmes is a member of Eldred Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., and in politics is identified with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

P. D. HOPKINS, merchant, Smethport, son of P. C. and Anice (Franklin) Hopkins, was born at Lenox, Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1848. With his parents he removed to Lafayette township, McKean county, where his father engaged in farming, and in 1863 the latter proceeded to Michigan, where he died in the fall of 1887. His widow makes her home with P. D. Their children were Clark B., Mary E. (now Mrs. William Foster), Patience C., Sarah L., Clarissa, Edwin I., Alonzo F., Caroline A. (now Mrs. Stephen Pattison) and P. D. P. D. Hopkins was reared and educated in McKean county, and after his school days engaged in business at Smethport as a dealer in general merchandise, in the building he still occupies. In 1884 he married Annie E., daughter of William and Mary Wilkinson, and they have one child, Bessie. Mr. Hopkins devotes his entire time to business, and although a stanch supporter of the Republican party is no politician. He and his wife attend the services of the Baptist Church.

OLIVER IRONS, farmer, stock raiser, and proprietor of cheese factory, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Gideon and Miami Irons, and was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1823. Gideon Irons was a native of Rhode Island, and removed to Keating township at a very early day, where he married Miami Stark, and engaged in farming. They were the parents of the following-named children: Oliver, Clark, Otis, William, Stephen, George, Olive, Sirena and Lydia. Oliver Irons made his home with his parents until 1851, when he married Ann Housler, and to them were born six children: Wilbur O., Malissa A., Florence A., George C., Willis W. and Isadore A. He has devoted his attention to farming and stock raising, and has also erected a cheese factory on his farm, with a capacity of four tons annually. The milk is supplied from his own cows, and his cheese have more than a local reputation. Mr. Irons is a worker in the Democratic party.

OTIS IRONS, farmer, P. O. Smethport, son of Gideon and Miami Irons, was born in Port Allegany, McKean Co., Penn., in 1830. Gideon Irons, who was a native of Rhode Island, came to McKean county at an early day, and located on Potato creek where he engaged in business as a farmer and lumberman, and where both he and his wife died. Otis Irons made his home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he bought the farm he now owns in Keating township, to which he removed after his marriage, and where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married in 1870 to Sarah Hand. In politics he is a Democrat.

STEPHEN IRONS, farmer, lumberman and oil producer, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Gideon and Miami Irons, and was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1834. Gideon Irons was born in Rhode Island and was one of the oldest settlers of McKean county, Penn. Stephen made his home with his parents until 1855, when he married Julia, daughter of Joel Cross, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. The mother of Mrs. Julia Irons, before marriage, was Miss Julianna Medberry, a native of Connecticut, born in 1812, and daughter of Joseph Medberry. They then located on Marvin creek, and from there removed to Minnesota, in 1864, but on account of the ill health of Mrs. Irons returned to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., and in 1868 he purchased the old homestead in Irons Hollow, where he has since been engaged in farming, as well as in the oil and lumber business. Their children are Eugene, Gideon, Jeptha and Mrs. Emma Chadwick. Mr. Irons has been honored in having been supervisor of his township two terms. He is a Democrat in pol-

itics. Mrs. Irons, although belonging to no church, is a believer in baptism and the Church of God.

JOHN KEATING was born at Adare, near Limerick, Ireland, in 1760. The family was of Norman stock, emigrating to Ireland under Henry II. They were dispossessed of their lands by Cromwell. John Keating's grandfather, Byron Geoffrey, fought at the battle of Limerick, and was banished to France at the capitulation; subsequently he returned and married the daughter of Thadeus Quin, the progenitor of the lord of Adare, to whose title was afterward added that of Dunraven. When John Keating was five years of age, his father moved to France in order to escape religious persecution. There he was granted letters patent of nobility by Louis XV in recognition of the title held by the family in Ireland, previous to the forfeiture of their estates. Of his six sons, five entered the French army, one of whom attained the rank of general of division, and died from the effects of imprisonment during the "reign of terror." Geoffrey Keating, the Irish historian, was the brother of John Keating's great-great-grandfather. John attained the rank of captain in the Irish Brigade, Walsh Serrant Regiment, and was awarded the cross of St. Louis in recognition of his meritorious service, a rare distinction. After the execution of the king, John, who was stationed in the West Indies, in 1795, refused command of the forces stationed in San Domingo, proposed by the government, resigned from the French service because of his disapproval of the attrocities of the revolution, and came to this country, bearing letters to Washington and others. He was immediately sought after by capitalists abroad to represent their interests here, and became the agent of large landed estates in Pennsylvania. The part of his life of especial interest to the people of the counties, for whom this volume is compiled, relates to his connection with the large body of lands acquired near the close of the last century, and known as the lands of John Keating & Company. The entire management of this property devolved on him. This region was then a dense wilderness, with not a white man dwelling in or near it. Mr. Keating at once set out to "settle" it in the interest of the owners, and for the benefit of such as he could induce to become pioneers, and come to it with their families to make homes. The labor, privation and peril attending such an endeavor are shown in other parts of this volume. He came early and frequently on the grounds. The trip then cost much more thought and exertion than are now required to circumnavigate the globe. The skill exercised to make the settlements he founded self-supporting, and at the same time render some revenue to the owners of the estate, though of a different sort, was hardly less than that necessary to conduct a campaign in the wars in which he had been engaged. He at once adopted a policy of great generosity; granting land in limited quantities to heads of families, without other considerations than its occupancy and improvement; giving contracts for sales at low prices and on long terms of payment; contributing money to build roads and to establish schools and places of religious worship. No settler who desired to remain was ever ejected because of his inability to pay for land he had contracted to purchase. Mr. Keating was known to many of the settlers as the "Squire," and his coming among them was an epoch in their isolated lives, they calling him so for advice in all their affairs, both business and domestic. His decisions were regarded by them as wise and just, and were generally accepted. He had a sympathetic and endearing word for all. These visits were continued for well nigh fifty years, and until he saw unmistakable evidence of the comparative comfort of the inhabitants he had placed here. When great age came upon him and these visits ceased, his people continued to inquire after him in terms of affection.

At the news of his death, some of the old men who knew him as their patron saint, and were indebted to him for all they possessed, shed tears. He was an intimate, social friend of Horace Binney, John Sergeant and others equally eminent in the professions, literature and business, and resided in a handsome old-style mansion on Fourth street, below Walnut, in the city of Philadelphia, this then being the locality of the homes of its most cultured residents. The management of such estates, together with the financial and charitable institutions, with which he became connected in Philadelphia, occupied the balance of his days. He died in 1856, at the advanced age of ninety-five years, but still in the midst of active work, having scarcely ever known a day's sickness. In religion he was a devout Roman Catholic, and left an example of piety and good deeds, which his children and children's children cherish as their richest inheritance. Mr. Keating married Eulalia Des Chappelles, daughter of a rich sugar planter of San Domingo, who was forced to fly from that island during the negro uprising, and take refuge in Wilmington, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Keating had two sons—John Julius and William H.—who became eminent in their chosen professions, were both members of the legislature, but died in their early manhood. They had one daughter who married her cousin, Jerome Keating, and became the mother of Dr. William V. Keating, the eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia. who at his grandfather's death, in 1856, took charge of the landed estates his grandfather had so successfully conducted. Dr. Keating possessed the same noble and generous qualities of his grandfather, and while he was distinguished in the medical world, he became equally endeared to the people where the lands were situated. Dr. Keating has two sons residing in Philadelphia, both of whom have already made a mark in their respective professions: John M. Keating (a physician and medical director of a prominent insurance company in Philadelphia, and lately elected president of a society composed of all the principal medical directors of the United States) and J. Percy Keating, a lawyer of excellent attainments. Dr. Keating has four accomplished daughters, two of whom are well married, and all reside in Philadelphia.

E. L. KEENAN, attorney at law, Smethport, son of John and Eliza (Lloyd) Keenan, was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1844. There he pursued his studies, read law, was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and first began the practice of law in that city. In 1870 he married Miss. Mary S. Feitig, and removed to Venango county, same State, remaining until 1879, when he located at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., where he has built up a good practice. He had always voted the Democratic ticket until 1888, when the issue on the tariff compelled him to suspend his connection with his old party, and become a supporter of Harrison. In 1884 he was delegate to the National Democratic convention held at Chicago, which nominated Cleveland for president; and in 1886 was the Democratic candidate for member of congress from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Henry C. McCormick, of Williamsport; in 1877 he was the candidate of the Democratic and Union Labor parties for additional law judge for counties of McKean and Potter. Mr. Keenan is one of the self-made men of the day, and has won an eminent reputation at the bar; by application he has secured a fine property and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan are the parents of three daughters: Mary E., Lulu E. and Dora V. He is a vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which his family are also members.

J. T. KENT, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Coryville, is a son of R. C.

and Prudence (Wood) Kent, and was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1844. In 1853 R. C. Kent removed from New York State to Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., and thence to Keating township, same county, and located on the farm J. T. Kent now owns. He had a family of twelve children, six of whom are living, viz.: Cordelia, wife of Manville Tuttle; Louise, wife of S. Tuttle; Laura, wife of F. Moody; Alvina, wife of H. R. Frisbee; America, wife of Asa Champlin, and J. T. Our subject was reared in Keating township, and after his marriage located on the home farm which he now owns, and has since been engaged in farming and in the lumber trade. He was married in 1866 to Charity Otto, and they have a family of four children: Frank, Winnie, May and Fred. Mr. Kent is a Prohibitionist in politics.

G. W. KING, farmer, East Smethport, was born in Smethport, Penn., August 8, 1844, a son of H. B. and Jerusha (Rice) King, both natives of Rhode Island. H. B. King came to Smethport about the year 1818, and here met and married Miss Rice, who bore him nine children, of whom G. W. is the only one now living. The father died in June, 1880, the mother in June, 1862. H. B. King was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Smethport for over half a century, and in his death the church met with a great loss. G. W. King, the subject proper of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Smethport, and in 1861 he enlisted in the United States service, in Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment, P. V. I., served five months, and was discharged on account of disability. In December, 1863, he married Miss Henrietta, daughter of Andrew and Amelia (Dart) Rifle, of Hamlin township, McKean county, who bore him one son, Wilford A. In 1881 G. W. King embarked in the mercantile business in Mount Jewett, McKean county, and there remained two years, at the end of which time he came to Smethport, where he was engaged in the same line of business for a short time. In December, 1881, he married Miss Clara E. Hauer, of Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Penn., and by her has had three children: Horace B., Roxie and Lloyd L. Mr. King and family live on the old homestead, which he farms. He is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 389, I. O. O. F., and has held various township offices. In politics he is a Republican.

MRS. C. A. McCOY, Smethport, daughter of Dr. George and Lavinia (Cannon) Darling, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, and with her parents removed to Bunker Hill, Penn., or what is now known as Clermont, in 1822, where her father engaged in the practice of medicine, which he continued until his removal to Jefferson county, Penn., where he died November 16, 1869. His wife died in 1831, after which he married, for his second wife, Julia Clark, and she died in Jefferson county. He was the father of seven children, three sons and three daughters by his first marriage, and one daughter by his second. Miss C. A. Darling was married to Dr. W. Y. McCoy, December 13, 1832, and located at Smethport, where she had lived since fourteen years of age, and where Dr. McCoy first began the practice of medicine, which he continued until failing health necessitated his retirement. By close application to his profession, although beginning poor, he acquired a handsome competency. He died January 5, 1886. This union was blessed in the birth of ten children, six of whom are now living: Hannah L., wife of the Hon. Henry Hamlin; Charlotte M., wife of J. C. Hamlin; Ellen M., wife of Adelbert Bishop, an architect of Buffalo; Henry L., a practicing physician of Smethport; Alice E., widow of D. R. Hamlin; Edgar B., a druggist of Mount Jewett. Mrs. McCoy is still living on the old homestead, where for forty years she has resided, and in her declining years is surrounded by her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, who are never so happy as when

listening to Grandma's interesting recitals of events relating to the long ago. Mrs. McCoy had three brothers and two sisters, also a half-sister, the record of whom is as follows: Jedediah was at an early day one of the noted practitioners, and was very prominent in the medical profession, died in 1871, at Smethport; Paul E. was a banker at Brookville, Jefferson Co., Penn.; George, Jane and Mary died comparatively young; Mary, the half-sister, married Henry Gray, a merchant of Brookville, Penn.

HENRY L. McCOY, M. D., Smethport, son of Dr. William Y. and Charlotte A. (Darling) McCoy, was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1846. His maternal grandfather, Dr. George Darling, was the first medical practitioner of McKean county. Henry L. was educated in Smethport, and read medicine with his father, who was a noted physician of his day, also with Prof. Sanford Eastman, of Buffalo; he then attended two courses of medical lectures, and graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1868, commencing the practice of medicine in Smethport. In the winter of 1870–71 he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City; thence returned and resumed practice at Smethport. In September, 1869, he married Clara, only child of P. Ford, and to them four children have been born: Alice, Grace, Agnes and Charles. Dr. McCoy is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 258, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment. He is senior warden of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which his family are members. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat.

MRS. LOUISA McCLURE, Smethport, was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1846, and was educated at Lockport, Oberlin and Buffalo. She was married in 1867 to John Francis McClure, who was employed in the telegraph office at East Buffalo (Stock Yards) until the consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies. He then received an appointment at Larrabee, Penn., to which place he removed and there remained four years. On B. A. McClure's removal to Coudersport, John F. McClure became his successor at Smethport, a position he occupied until his death, which occurred September 20, 1887. He was a gentleman possessed of exceptionally good abilities, of sterling integrity and of moral worth. He was a member of the K. O. T. M. Mrs. McClure is a member of St Luke's Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH M. McELROY, prothonotary, Smethport, son of William and Catharine (McClintock) McElroy, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1842. He attended the common schools and took part of an academic course, but was compelled to leave school before completing his studies. When fourteen years of age he began supporting himself, and for three years was employed as salesman for a mercantile firm in Pittsburgh. When the war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in the first call for volunteers for three months, but a severe attack of diphtheria prevented his serving. Under the call for three years he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and joined his regiment at Washington in November, 1861. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the Seven-Days' fight in front of Richmond, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he was slightly wounded and was captured; he was confined at Belle Isle, but was paroled after fourteen days, and being exchanged afterward took part in the Wilderness campaign and in front of Petersburg; was also with Sheridan in the valley, when his term of service expired. November 2, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service, and arrived at Pittsburgh in time to cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. After remaining home a month he went to Franklin, Venango Co.,

Penn., where he was engaged in the coal business, and upon the opening of the Allegheny Valley Railroad in 1869 he went to Oil City, where he lived ten years and was prominent in the organization of the city government, was a member of the council, and also mayor one term. In March, 1879, he removed to Bradford, where he has also been prominent in public affairs and served one term as president of the city council. He was in the coal trade in Bradford until 1884, when he was elected prothonotary of the county, which necessitated his removal to Smethport, and in 1887 he was re-elected. Mr. McElroy is an able man, and has taken a lively interest in all that pertains to the county's welfare. Although so prominently identified with public affairs, he still finds time to attend to an extensive business, and his friends find him always courteous and genial and ready to extend to them the hospitality of his home. Mr. McElroy was married in 1868 to Martha J. Woodburn, daughter of John Woodburn, and they have had three children, two of whom, Fred and Howard, are living. He takes an active interest in Freemasonry, and is a past eminent commander of Trinity Commandery, K. T. He is also a past commander of Post No. 347, G. A. R., and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

BERNARD McKEAN, farmer, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Patrick and Mary (Kiernan) McKean, and was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1811, and in 1840 emigrated to America, locating in Long Island, where he married, in 1843, Bridget Graham, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent. He removed from there, in 1847, to Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and from there to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1849, and purchased a tract of wild land which he improved, and engaged in farming, and here he still has his residence. Mr. and Mrs. McKean's children were Thomas and Phœbe (twins), the latter the wife of George Garlick; James A., Mary and Willie (twins), the latter deceased; Charles; Edward; Mary is now Mrs. Henry Gallup, of Smethport. Mrs. McKean died July 18, 1888. Mr. McKean is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics a Democrat.

JAMES A. McKEAN, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., August 11, 1845, a son of Bernard and Bridget (Graham) McKean. In 1848 his father moved to McKean county, Penn., and located on what is known as the "Bond farm," on Marvin creek. This he afterward sold, and then settled on the adjoining farm to the south, where he still lives. The mother died in the year 1888. They had a family of seven children: Thomas and Phœbe (twins), James A., Mary A. and William (twins), Charles and Edward B. James A. McKean had the advantage of only a common-school education, but improved every opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the English branches. During the summer his services were required on the farm, and in the winter months he attended the district school, there being but one in a district of ten miles, and a tramp of miles through the snow of the valley was necessary each day. But it was this experience in his youth that helped to form the character of young McKean, and that has made him the successful business man of later years. When eighteen years old he entered the employ of James E. Butts, at Buttsville, for whom he worked two years, in the meantime having charge of the building of the high dam across Three-mile Run. Later, he worked at the carpenter's trade, and then went to Kane, where he was employed in the car shops of the Pennsylvania & Erie Railroad, five years. In 1874 he bought the farm where he now lives, which adjoins his father's on the south, and since then has been extensively engaged in the lumber and bark business, employing during the bark and timber season from fifty to one hundred men. Mr. McKean has always been a stanch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen.

Grant, in 1868. He has served two terms as supervisor of his township, and, in 1887, was elected a member of the county board of commissioners. In January, 1869, he married Mrs. Julia S. Hubbard, and they have two children: William Hubbard and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. McKean are members of the Catholic Church.

LINN W. MASON, hardware merchant, Smethport, is a son of Lewis J. and Nancy Mason, and was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1843, and at an early age he removed to Smethport, where he attended the academy. after the completion of his studies he learned the hardware trade, and in 1859 became proprietor of a working interest in a wholesale flour and feed store at Emporium. He, however, returned to Smethport, and engaged in the hardware trade. In 1861 he went into the army with a sutler, remaining two years. He then purchased a hardware store of Mr. Nurse, but the Western fever had a strong hold upon him, and he is next found at Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained two years. He then removed to Tioga county, Penn., where he remained four years in a hardware store, and in 1879 he returned to Smethport, where he erected the very fine building he now occupies, and fitted it purposely for the hardware trade. Having started six hardware stores, it is not to be wondered at that the last was the crowning effort of all, and that his place of business is conveniently and elegantly arranged with everything accessible, and that he is enjoying a fine trade. He married Frances, daughter of David R. Bennett, and they have two daughters: Mary Louise (now Mrs. C. H. Kerns, of Smethport) and Cora. Mr. Mason is an active worker in the Democratic party. He and his family are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

MRS. G. R. MOORE, daughter of Mander and Elizabeth A. Farnsworth, was born in Erie county, Penn., in 1830, and in 1848 married George R. Moore, son of William and Elmira (Rice) Moore, after which they located in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., where he was engaged in the lumber business, which was his life-work, with the exception of a brief time he was engaged in speculating in oil. He was at one time associated with A. M. Benton, of Port Allegany, this county, and also with E. S. Johnson, and sent the largest raft ever run down the Allegheny river. In 1873, during the coal excitement, when the railroad was built to Clermont, he put up the first mill there for the railroad company. It, however, was burned, and having become associated with his son, they together erected another on the same site, and eventually a second mill, operating both successfully. Mr. Moore was compelled, however, by ill health to abandon active pursuits, and died October 24, 1888. Mrs. Elmira Moore, his mother, is still living. His son still continues the business at Clermont. Mrs. Moore is residing at their old home in Smethport. They had four children, three of whom are living: Jennie E., wife of John Eberspacher, of Texas; Ella E., wife of Henry Lehman, of Mount Jewett, McKean county, and Charles H. Mr. George R. Moore was brought up in the Methodist Church, and in politics was a Democrat.

C. H. MOORE, lumberman, Smethport, is a native of Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., born March 10, 1849. He was reared in his native city, and was educated there and at Lima, N. Y. In 1876 he went to Clermont, Sergeant township, McKean county, and opened a hotel, which he conducted eighteen months, when he moved to Larrabee, same county, and there carried on a hotel until May 8, 1882. He then moved to Smethport, where he engaged in the livery business, and in 1883 he moved to a farm at Farmers Valley, but in addition to superintending his farm continued his livery business at Smethport until August, 1884, when he sold out and bought a tract of timber land and a saw-mill at

Clermont, and he now carries on an extensive business, cutting 40,000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Moore was married October 9, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Goodwin, daughter of Thomas Goodwin, of Farmers Valley, and they have two children: Lloyd M. and Leatha M. Mr. Moore is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., Chapter, No. 251, R. A. M., and Smethport Lodge, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS D. NASH, merchant, Smethport, was born in Vermont. He received a practical business education in the schools of his native State, and in 1863 came to Crawford county, Penn., where he was engaged as a clerk, and also worked in a printing office. In 1880 he came to Smethport, and same year married Miss Mary A. Tracy, a daughter of Edward and Bridget (Riley) Tracy, of Smethport, Penn. In May, 1883, he went to Harrisburg, Penn., under Hon. J. Simpson Africa, in the office of internal affairs, where he remained until May, 1887, when he returned to Smethport, and has here since remained, engaged in mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN E. OLDS, retired, P. O. Farmers Valley, is a son of E. C. and Jane (DeGolia) Olds, and was born in Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1828. In 1840 his parents removed to what is now Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., where the father engaged in farming, also starting a tannery and shoe-shop. In 1876 the parents came to Keating township, and made their home with their son, John E., the balance of their lives; the father's death occurring in 1878 and the mother's in March, 1880. Their children were Robert D.; Sibyl, the late Mrs. Edwin Colegrove, of Bradford; Marilla T., the wife of William McKean, of Nebraska; James, who was married, was a resident of Marshburg, in McKean county, and in blasting a well was killed; John E.; Rachel T., wife of Edwin Storms, of Michigan, and Abel W., of Nebraska, deceased. John E. Olds began his business life in the tan-yard and shoe shop of his father. He remained in Bradford until 1856, when he removed to Keating township and purchased a farm, which he cultivated in connection with his work in the tan-yard and shoe shop, for a period of ten or twelve years. In 1862 he purchased the farm where he now resides and erected a new and commodious residence, and now, in the evening of his life, is living at leisure, surrounded by his children and in the enjoyment of the results of his earlier labors. Mr. Olds was married March 7, 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Tubbs, of Farmers Valley, and their children were Frederick C., married to Miranda C. Arnold; Hannah F., wife of Orren W. Godfrey, of Olean, N. Y.; Abner R. (deceased); John A., who married Jennie Heinline, and is now a resident of Olean, N. Y., and Charles C., who married L. E. Cooper, also a resident of Olean, N. Y. In politics Mr. Olds is a Republican. Part of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and part of the United Brethren Church.

F. C. OLDS, merchant and lumberman, Farmers Valley, is a son of J. E. and Elizabeth Olds, and was born in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., in 1848. J. E. Olds was a native of Steuben county, N. Y., and with his father located at Bradford. F. C. Olds removed with his father to Farmers Valley in 1857, where he was reared. He purchased a steam saw-mill, and is extensively engaged in the lumber trade, in addition to which he is a dealer in general merchandise at Farmers Valley. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising men of this portion of McKean county, and has been postmaster at Farmers Valley for the past twelve years. Mr. Olds was married December 18, 1872, to Miranda C. Arnold, of Cuba, N. Y., daughter of Gilbert and M. S. Arnold, and born in Stark county, Ill. They have one child, Ethel M., born in November, 1874.

FRANK E. ORMSBY, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, is a son of W. F. and Loretta Ormsby, and was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1844. His father, who is a native of Vermont and a blacksmith by trade, located at Smethport, Penn., in October, 1842, where he carried on a blacksmith shop, but he is now a resident and farmer of Ormsby Junction, which place derives its name from him. His children are Mrs. Ella Newton, Mrs. Emma Helsel, Gideon I. and Frank E. The last named, who is the subject proper of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native town, and, in 1866, married Helen, daughter of Pardon Wright, and they have two children: Mrs. Clara Neeley and Mrs. Lottie Lamont. In 1887 Mr. Ormsby purchased the farm he now owns on Marvin creek, Keating township, McKean county, where, in addition to his agricultural interests, he is engaged in lumbering. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. H. PIERCE, JR., hotel keeper, Smethport, was born in Troy, N. Y., June 14, 1844, a son of A. H. and Esther (Oatman) Pierce, the former a native of Albany, N. Y., and the latter a native of Vermont. A. H. Pierce, the subject proper of these lines, left his home at the age of ten years, and worked on a farm for $25 a year, clothing himself, until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and served faithfully until 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. In 1869 he married Miss Rosa A., daughter of Johnson and Fannie Glase, of Lymansville, Penn., and to this union were born four children, of whom two are living: A. H. and Hattie G. Mr. Pierce located in Coudersport, Penn., in 1867, rented a building and kept a restaurant several years; in 1879 he came to Smethport, where he rented again and kept a restaurant two years, when he built for himself his present hotel, which he very successfully conducts. Mr. Pierce is a member of Tent No. 9, K. O. T. M., and of McKean Post, No. 347, G. A. R., at Smethport. In politics he is a Republican, and his family all attend church.

T. H. PURTLE, blacksmith, Smethport, was born in Susquehanna county, Penn., in 1854. He made his home with his parents until 1877, when he removed to Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., where he was in the oil business for five or six years; then removed to Jamestown, N. Y., and thence to Smethport, where he is now engaged in blacksmithing. In 1879 he married Lizzie McNelly, and they have two children. They are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM RAMER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Smethport, was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., in 1823. He learned the wagon maker's trade, at which he worked in his native county until 1856, when he removed to Smethport. In 1858 he purchased the farm he now owns, in Keating township, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, selling the productions of his dairy in the borough of Smethport. Mr. Ramer married Matilda Fry, and they have had six children, four of whom are living: Louis, Nathaniel, Samuel and Alice (Mrs. Samuel McClure). Mr. Ramer is a supporter of the Republican party.

A. REILLY, Smethport, was born in 1825, in County Cavan, Ireland. The Reilly family, consisting of father, mother, four sons (including our subject) and two daughters, moved from Philadelphia to McKean county in 1842, arriving, after a tedious journey with horses and wagons, in the then wilderness, locating three miles east of Smethport. Here they built a log-house, and began work to make themselves a home in the woods. The following recollections of those times, as narrated by Mr. Reilly, will be found interesting:

"Deer, which were numerous, would come to browse upon the fallen

brush, where they were killed for their skins, and a hunter who visited us killed seven in one day, taking their skins and leaving their carcasses in the woods. I was the first to buy and ship venison to New York and Philadelphia, and one winter, in company with Judge Arnold, I shipped fifteen tons, the saddles selling at 4 cents and the rest at 2 cents per pound. In 1842, the year we came here, a drove of seven elk was driven past our home by Joseph Coleman, and at another time a full-grown elk was captured by two Indians and led through the town. A half-grown panther was trapped by Mr. Hugh Starkweather, bound with withes and taken to Smethport. Wolves and bears were so ravenous that the sheep had to be housed at night, at one time sixteen in my flock being killed by animals in one night. In the spring pigeons would come in immense flocks, at one time the nesting being ten miles long and five miles wide, every tree and limb in the forest being covered. Their last appearance was in 1870. Many made a business of catching them, and on Potato creek there were placed nets about one hundred yards apart for a distance of fifteen miles, each net capturing from ten to one hundred dozen per day. I was one of the first to buy them for shipping, and have snipped twenty to thirty barrels per day, each barrel holding twenty-five dozen, and selling at from 25 to 50 cents per dozen, but discontinued shipping when advised to do so by the commission men, who would no longer pay freight charges, as the market was glutted. In 1843 I walked all the way to Philadelphia, a distance of about 300 miles, sixty miles of the distance being through Potter county, a wilderness, with but one house in the sixty miles, and returned in 1844, also on foot."

Mr. Reilly was married in Philadelphia to Miss Ann Bryen, and became the father of six sons and four daughters: Joseph W., Emmet R., James M., Andrew R. M., Grattan and John M., being the sons; the daughters were Mary, Ann Celia, Maggie and Emma B. The family belong to the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Reilly is a Democrat. He was elected county commissioner in 1878, and re-elected in 1881. As a contractor and builder Mr. Reilly built the county poor buildings, on the cottage plan, a style being now largely copied by other counties. He also built the Grand Central Hotel at Smethport, at a cost of $30,000, a large brick store and other edifices in Smethport, at a cost of $8,000 each. He cleared a farm of 150 acres from the wilderness, planting 300 fruit trees, and has always proved himself to be a worthy, industrious and useful citizen.

F. O. RICHMOND, conductor on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, Smethport, was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., July 27, 1840, a son of Nelson and Amanda (Chapin) Richmond, natives of New York State, who came to Smethport about 1812. They were the parents of six children, of whom F. O. is the fourth son. His father died in 1846. He has followed various occupations, having been in a hotel in Smethport more or less for eleven years. He married September 4, 1861, Miss Mary E., daughter of Erastus and Mary (Star) Curtis, of Smethport, Penn. Since the completion of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, at Smethport, he has been employed on it for nearly six years, and over four years as conductor. Mr. Richmond served at different times under Col. Wilcox as deputy sheriff.

LUCIUS ROGERS, proprietor of the *McKean County Miner*, Smethport borough, was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y. When he was less than a year old his father moved his family to Jamestown, N. Y., where they lived until two or three years after the father's death, which occurred in August, 1847. The subject of these lines received a comparatively limited education, the public schools and Jamestown Academy being the extent of his

school training, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the *Journal* office at that place to learn the printing business. After serving about two and a half years he moved to Warren, Penn., where he worked in the *Mail* office for about a year; then went to Syracuse, N. Y., and worked in the *Journal* office of that city about six months. From there he proceeded to New York City, where he set type on the New York City directory, and afterward in the book and job office of Baker & Goodwin, in the old *Tribune* building, remaining in that city about fifteen months. Subsequently he worked about eighteen months in the city of New Haven, and the towns of Litchfield and Waterbury, in Connecticut, also a few months in Dansville, N. Y. Returning to Warren, Penn., about the year 1851, Mr. Rogers soon after entered into partnership with Hon. E. Cowan in the publication of the Warren *Mail*. In the summer of 1854, he was nominated by the Whigs as a candidate for county treasurer of Warren county, and at the October election was elected by a majority of about 150 At the session of the legislature in 1857 he was elected transcribing clerk of the senate of Pennsylvania, a position he retained, however, only one session, the Democrats having resumed control of that body at the following session. Late in that year he entered into negotiations for the purchase of the *Citizen*, of Smethport, which was owned by Prof. F. A. Allen. The purchase was finally concluded, and Mr. Rogers took possession of the office February 27, 1858. At the session of the legislature in 1860, the county of Cameron was formed partly from McKean county, and in the fall of that year he moved the *Citizen* office to Shippen (now Emporium), which would be the county seat, believing that the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company would locate their shops there when the road was completed at that point. The first number of the paper was issued on December 28, 1860, and was the first paper ever published within the limits of that county. In a few months the war broke out, and the editor and printers shut up the office and enlisted. Under a commission issued by Gov. Curtin, Mr. Rogers recruited Company F, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, in July, 1861, with which regiment he served until the spring of 1863, when he returned to this county and purchased the *McKean County Miner*, which was moved from Bradford to the county seat a year or two before. About the year 1870 he sold the paper and in January, 1884, repurchased it and returned to his first love. In 1864 he was a candidate for representative, and carried his own county by a handsome majority, but was defeated by Clinton county, which was strongly Democratic. In 1869 he was elected prothonotary, and in 1871 to the assembly in the district composed of McKean and Potter counties, defeating F. W. Knox, of Potter county. He was a secretary of the State constitutional convention of 1873, and was several years secretary of the Republican State committee. Four years, from 1879 to 1883, he was deputy secretary of internal affairs, and for some eleven years was journal and reading clerk of the State senate. In the summer of 1889 he was nominated for county treasurer by the unanimous vote of the convention, and was elected. Years before the discovery of oil in McKean county Mr. Rogers had great faith in the existence of extensive coal beds in the eastern portion of the county, and spent a small fortune in seeking to develop this theory. He was wedded to the belief that there was a great future in store for the county, and was ever ready to devote his energies in furthering its development in any direction that appeared in the least feasible. In the face of repeated discouragements he never lost hope. For a number of years he was president of the school board of Smethport borough, and it was through his persistency, with the support of other members of the board, that the present fine building was erected and the founding of Smethport's excellent schools laid. He built and operated the first steam

saw-mill ever erected in the Potato creek valley, and has been identified with every effort for the development of the resources of the county. All earnest, aggressive men have their enemies, but though Mr. Rogers is a man very much in earnest in all that he undertakes, and has through life been an aggressive Republican, there is no bitterness in his warfare, and few men have come out of so many hard-fought political battles with so few personal enemies. In May, 1860, Mr. Rogers married Levia M. Goodwin, of Seneca county, N. Y.; this lady died July 27, 1889, at the age of fifty-two years. The result of that union was three daughters and one son, all of whom are living, excepting the first born, a daughter, who died in infancy. The family of Mr. Rogers attend the Presbyterian Church, but he is not himself a member of any denomination.

JOHN F. ROONEY, dealer in meats, fruits, etc., Smethport, was born in Portageville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., February 14, 1854, son of James and Ann (Lavelle) Rooney, both of whom died when John F. was comparatively young. The subject of our sketch received a common-school education in his native town, and since commencing life has been engaged in various occupations. He first went into partnership in the hotel business, but six months later sold his interest in the hotel and opened a grocery, which he carried on two years; then sold his grocery business and moved to Bradford, Penn., where the following winter he found employment with the Standard Oil Company, at Custer City. When the "shut-down" came in the succeeding spring, Mr. Rooney, with the other new men, was laid off with promise of first vacancy. Becoming impatient, however, waiting for an opening, he went to Coleville, Penn., where he entered into a partnership in the meat business, and when the oil excitement was over at that place he took an interest in a 500-acre lease and wild-cat well, located three miles from Shongo, Allegany Co., N.Y., near the Allegany county oil belt. This well proving to be dry, the venture reduced Mr. Rooney's capital to $150, with which he came to Smethport, where he invested $132 in the meat business, which he has since successfully carried on. Mr. Rooney is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the C. M. B. A.; in politics he is a Democrat.

ROBERT H. ROSE, attorney at law, Smethport borough, was born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Penn., December 7, 1847. His grandfather, Dr. Robert H. Rose, of Philadelphia, was very prominently identified with the early history of Susquehanna county, buying from the Francis estate 100,000 acres of land, and building a beautiful residence on the banks of Silver Lake, where he finally took up his abode, Silver Lake still remaining the property of the family. Edward W. Rose, father of the subject of this sketch, moved from Silver Lake to Montrose, same county, where he was in the mercantile business for years, and here, at the academy, young Robert H. commenced his classical education. In 1868 he graduated from Cortland Academy, at Homer, N. Y., after which he became a student in the law office of Fitch & Watson, prominent attorneys of Montrose, Penn., and in 1873, he was admitted to the bar in Susquehanna county. In December of that year Mr. Rose came to McKean county, and to Smethport, as attorney and agent for the Bingham estate. The Binghams were the original owners of nearly all McKean county, as well as Potter and adjoining counties, and the largest owners of oil territory in this field. Mr. Rose is still attorney for the Bingham estate and acts for Robert C. Simpson, attorney in fact for the trustees. The first law partners of Mr. Rose were Hon. David Sterrett, now of Washington, Penn., and Hon. W. W. Brown, now of Bradford, Penn., the firm subsequently changing to Sterrett & Rose, and now, by the retirement of Mr. Sterrett, after ten years' copartnership, Mr. Rose is alone, his office being in the Hamlin Bank building. In

addition to his other interests, Mr. Rose is attorney for the county commissioners; and in this connection, at the time of his appointment, a local paper paid him the following just tribute to his ability as an attorney and his integrity as a citizen: "The Appointees. The new board of commissioners appointed, as their legal counsel, Hon. Robert H. Rose. Mr. Rose is one of the younger, yet one of the ablest, members of the bar of McKean county. He represented this county in the legislature of 1885 with great credit, and as a member of the law firm of Sterrett & Rose he has had very considerable legal experience. Other attorneys sought the position who were backed by strong friends, but the commissioners finally decided in favor of Mr. Rose, and no one can deny but that the selection is a singularly meritorious one." Mr. Rose has been actively engaged in the oil trade since 1878, and is a member of the Bradford Exchange; has operated in the Bradford, Allegany and Washington fields largely, and is recognized as a thorough, able and successful business man and financier. On September 5, 1877, he was married to Laena D., daughter of Hon. Henry Hamlin, and their union, a most happy one, has been blessed in the birth of two children: Robert Craig and Marion. Mr. Rose has represented his district in the State legislature, where he made an enviable record. He takes a just pride in being a thirty-second degree Freemason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the consistory at Pittsburgh; as also a member of the Mystic Shrine. In his political views Mr. Rose has always been a Republican. His home is one of the fine residences of the borough, and he is recognized as one of the leading representative citizens. Mr. Rose is of a remarkably genial and kindly nature, and his home is the center of a refined social life, to which his own personality gives much of the zest. Here he has also given free scope to his love of the fine arts, notably pictures by modern artists, of which he is an enthusiastic admirer and intelligent judge.

MOSES ROSENFIELD, dealer in clothing and jewelry, Smethport, son of S. A. and Sarah Rosenfield, was born in Germany, near the Russian line, March 15, 1862, and was educated in the Hebrew school in his native country. His father, who was a merchant and dealer in produce, employed about 150 men, and Moses assisted him, making his home with his parents until he emigrated to America. His parents are still living in Germany. Their children were Joseph, Rebecca (who died in 1879, at the age of twenty-two, having been married only eighteen months), Levi, Barney, Jacob and Moses. The first two sons are in Germany, Barney is a merchant at Bradford, Penn., and Jacob is with Moses. Moses came to America in 1878, and located in New York City, where he remained a little over two years. He began his business career as a merchant in a small way, and, as funds increased, enlarged his stock, until by hard work, economy and strict attention to business, he has secured a sum which enables him to do a trade on a large scale. He located at Smethport in the fall of 1880, and in 1888 he erected the building he now occupies (having previously purchased the lot), where he is now extensively engaged in the clothing and jewelry trade. Mr. Rosenfield is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment. He is a member of the Hebrew Church.

H. W. RUBIN, merchant tailor and dealer in clothing, Smethport, was born in Germany, February 23, 1855, receiving his education in his native country. When fourteen years of age he came to Syracuse, N. Y., and commenced business for himself by selling goods upon the road, coming in 1879 to Smethport, where he engaged in his present business. He married September 28, 1879, Miss Sarah Rosenson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they are the parents of four children: Rachel, Harry, Ida and Estella. Mr. Rubin is now one of the largest and most successful business men in Smethport. He is a

member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; also of Smethport Lodge, No. 389, I. O. O. F., and encampment No. 273.

ROSWELL SARTWELL, retired, Smethport. The first of the Sartwell family in America was Simon Sartwell, who located at Charlestown, N. H., and was killed by the Indians while he was plowing on his farm. He had two sons, Obediah and John. Obediah lived in the town of Langdon, N.H., and had a family of six sons: Solomon, Phineas, Joel, Obediah, Thomas and Roswell. John had a family of nineteen sons and one daughter. Solomon, the eldest son of Obediah, was reared in Langdon, N. H., and was there married and later settled on Sartwell creek, in Potter county, Penn., and about 1815 moved to Farmers Valley, McKean county, where he died. He was twice married, and had a family of eight children: Betsey, born May 20, 1794; Solomon, January 16, 1796; Joel, April 16, 1798; Asa, August 19, 1800; Sally, February 13, 1803; Almond, November 14, 1806; Armena, July 11, 1808, and Cordelia, September 11, 1817. Solomon Sartwell, the eldest son of this family, removed when a young man to Rochester, N.Y., where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and thence came to Smethport, Penn., where he engaged extensively in the lumber and mercantile businesses. He was a prominent man in his day. He was sheriff of the county, was appointed associate judge, and at the time of his death was a justice of the peace. January 1, 1822, he married Sally, daughter of Isaac and Phoebe King, and they had six children: Alfred Mortimer, born December 30, 1822, died June 12, 1831; Chester King, born May 12, 1824; George Washington, born February 22, 1826; Roswell, born November 7, 1827; Mary, born February 28, 1830, died May 16, 1860, and Samuel Babcock, born April 8, 1833, died June 8, 1882. The father died August 24, 1876, and the mother October 28, 1877. Of these, Roswell, the fourth son, and whose name heads this sketch, enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment P. V. I., but was discharged after a short service on account of disability. He has been extensively engaged in the lumber and mercantile businesses, but is now living retired from active life. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of the county, and made an efficient officer. Mr. Sartwell married Mary A., daughter of Henry Chapin, and they have two sons, T. L. and F. C. T. L. is married and has one son, Roswell C. Mr. Roswell Sartwell is a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN R. SHOEMAKER, late county treasurer, Smethport, son of Jacob Shoemaker, was born in Monroe county, Penn., in 1841, and received his education in the common schools. In 1865, for a couple of months, he filled a clerkship at Port Jervis, N. Y., and in May of that year he removed to Mankato, Minn., where he was engaged in a dry goods store, and in the winter of 1865–66 he had charge of a store at Winnebago City, same State. In May, 1866, he married Miss Sarah A. Wood, of Mankato, Minn., and returned east to Monroe county, Penn., the following winter. In 1867 and 1868 Mr. Shoemaker was engaged in the wholesale notion trade; in 1869 he was a traveling salesman for the house of H. C. Leet & Co., of New York City, and in 1870 he similarly represented the house of Huntington & Darn, wholesale grocers; also in 1871, owing to the death of a brother, he took charge of his store in Northampton county, Penn., and settled his estate; in 1873–74, he had charge of a store for Monroe Howell, at Troy, Morris Co., N. J., and in October, 1874, he removed to McKean county, Penn., locating in Clermont in November, 1875, where he filled a position as book-keeper and cashier for the Buffalo Coal Company for a period of five years. In July, 1880, he became clerk in the commissioners' office, of McKean county, where he remained until Jan-

uary 1, 1887, when, having at the preceding election been made treasurer of the county, he took possession of that responsible office, which, as an affable, courteous gentleman, he filled with honor to the county and credit to himself until his retirement, January 1, 1890. Mr. Shoemaker is an active Republican. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.

CASPAR SMITH, farmer, P. O. Farmers Valley, son of George and Katrina Smith, was born in Germany in 1839, being one of a family of seven children, viz.: George C., John, Andrew, Margaret E., Dorotha, Lenora and Caspar. Caspar Smith immigrated to America in 1849, and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was engaged at his trade as a tailor for a period of seven years. In 1852 he married Miss Anna D., daughter of Conrad Dean, of that city, and in 1856 came to McKean county, locating at Clermont, where he was engaged in farming until 1874, when he removed to Keating township to the farm he now owns near Farmers Valley. He erected a grist-mill there of three run of stone, of which he is a one-half owner. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children, viz.: Margaret (now Mrs. George Boyer), John, Mary, Regina (now Mrs. Eugene Day), August and Ella. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Smith is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., of Smethport. He is a Republican in politics, was elected justice of the peace in 1869, and in 1877 was elected commissioner of the county.

WILLIAM SPECHT, dealer in furniture, Smethport, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1825, son of Eingenhouse and Louisa Specht. After the death of Eingenhouse, Louisa Specht was married to Jacob Sasse, and became the mother of Carl Sasse, mentioned below. William Specht was educated in his native country, immigrated to America in 1851, and the same year located at Smethport, where he worked at the cabinet maker's trade. He married, December 3, 1854, Elizabeth Heineman (who died February 25, 1881), and they had two children: Carrie (who died December 23, 1886), and William F. In 1879 he, with Carl Sasse, erected a fine, commodious building in Smethport, and engaged in the furniture business, which they still continue. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

CARL SASSE, his partner in business, was born in Duderstadt, Hanover, Prussia, in 1838, and immigrated to America in 1863. He located in Smethport, and engaged in cabinet making until he became associated with Mr. Specht in business. He married, in 1867, Margaret Koenig, also a native of Duderstadt, and they have had five children: Leonard (deceased), Amanda, Herman, Rudolph and Waldo. Mr. Sasse is a member of the A. O. U. W.

DR. M. A. SPRAGUE, merchant, Smethport, son of Parris A. and Elizabeth Sprague, is a native of Erie county, N. Y., born in 1833. He was educated at what is now Griffith Institute. He began his professional life as a dentist in Erie county, N. Y., and in February, 1860, removed to Smethport, McKean county, where he designed to remain only over night, but, finding a desirable field here for the practice of dentistry, located here and practiced until 1872. He then purchased a half-square, and erected on the corner of Main and Fulton streets one of the first brick blocks built in Smethport, and engaged in the hardware trade, in which he has since done a pleasant and remunerative business, and where he is still to be found. The Doctor has been made the recipient of nearly all the honors the borough can confer upon an individual—having been its burgess, member of council, school director, and having filled all the minor official positions in the borough. In 1866 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for Cameron and McKean counties, a position he held for three years, when he was made deputy prothono-

tary, register and recorder of McKean county; upon the resignation of Mr. Rogers he was appointed prothonotary, and at the ensuing election was elected to that office. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur postmaster at Smethport, and after repeated requests to have a successor appointed, and his many refusals to retain the office, he succeeded in June, 1888, of being relieved of the cares of a public trust. He is a member of the Republican party, but never was an office seeker, and honors came without an effort on his part to secure them. He is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., and of Trinity Commandery of Bradford. In 1862 he married Emma J., daughter of Nelson Richmond, one of the prominent citizens of Smethport, having been judge of the county, and was one of the largest landholders in the county. Dr. and Mrs. Sprague have two children: Carlton R. and Rose A.

GEORGE A. STICKLES, farmer, P. O. East Smethport, the second son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Teal) Stickles, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1827. He moved to Seneca county, N. Y., thence to Yates county, same State, and then, in 1841, to McKean county, Penn., remaining with his parents until manhood. His grandfather, Adam Stickles, lived on the place he now owns, and there he died. George A. Stickles married, in July, 1855, Caroline Grimes, daughter of John Grimes, of Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., and their children are: Adelbert, Jay and Ella. Mr. Stickles is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

MILLER C. STICKLES, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth Stickles, and was born in Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on December 22, 1830. In 1836 the family moved to Waterloo, Seneca county, and thence, in 1838, to Yates county, N. Y., and, in 1841, to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., where they located on a farm adjoining the one now occupied by Miller C. Here the parents reared their family of six children, named as follows: Jacob F., Catherine M., George A., Miller C., Hiram S. and Lydia E. The father died in August, 1864, and his widow then made her residence with our subject until her death, in February, 1880. Miller C. returned to Columbia county, N. Y., in 1855, and in May of that year married Miss Catherine E., daughter of W. H. Hurd. He remained the following summer in Columbia county, working for his uncle, Jacob Teal, at $12 per month, until November 1, when, with his wife, he returned to McKean county, Penn., and settled on the farm he still lives on, and engaged in lumbering and clearing up his place. His first purchase was a contract for twenty-four acres, then in the hands of a third party, with about two acres improved. As fast as he acquired means he bought of his neighbors who wanted to go west, and in this manner secured five different lots, which comprise his present homestead. He has now one of the largest barns in the county, it being 100x50 feet, with outside posts twenty-four feet long; it has forty windows and a mow for hay 100 feet long. In addition to the homestead he owns several other farms, some timber land, and considerable village property. In politics Mr. Stickles is a Republican, and has filled many official positions in the township, in fact he is one of the most substantial and influential citizens. To revert to the pioneer days, a recital of the following circumstances may not prove uninteresting: When Stephen Stickles arrived in Keating township he had but $2.50 left, and had but one acquaintance in his neighborhood, P. B. Fuller. Work was scarce and wages very low, and the father and boys went to making shingles, which brought 75 cents per thousand, and "store pay" at that; having little or no hay they chopped browse for the cow and yearling once a day, and thus worried through the winter of 1841–42. In the spring of 1842, the father, having a net, caught

thousands of wild pigeons, but, as there was no market for them, he hired himself and his net to his neighbors at $2 per day, capturing 500 to 2,000 *per diem*. In 1844 Miller C. Stickles began carrying the mail for Capt. A. H. Cory from Smethport to Great Valley, N. Y., via the Tunuanguant, a distance of thirty-six miles, going on horseback one day and returning the next day; for this service he received 25 cents per day. John F. Melvin was the postmaster at Kendall Creek, and A. K. Johnson, deputy. The next post-office was at Rice's, two or three miles south of the mouth of Tunuanguant creek, but there was no bridge, and the Allegany river had to be forded. The next post-office was at Kill Buck, with John Green in charge, and the next office was at Great Valley, of which Daniel Farrington was postmaster, and there Mr. Stickles passed the night. At times the trip would reach far into the night, as late, very often, as 11 o'clock. This contract ended in July, 1848, when Mr. Stickles entered into a new one with Lemuel Southwick, to carry the mail from Smethport to Bellefonte, a distance of 126 miles. At that time the turnpike went over Bunker Hill and through Williamsville and Montmorency to Ridgway; the next office was at Hyetts, seven miles from Ridgway; the next at Caledonia, on Bennett's Branch; then, from Caledonia through the Twenty-four-Mile woods to the Dutch settlement or Karthaus; thence to Snow Shoe; thence down Four-mile Mountain to Milesburg; thence to Bellefonte, the round trip consuming six days, and the recompense being 35 cents per day. In 1849 Mr. Stickles carried the mail for John G. Young from Smethport to Coudersport; then from Coudersport on to Wellsborough, and then back to Smethport, the trip consuming four days, for which he received $1.50 per round trip. Mr. Stickles was one of the most successful pigeon trappers in McKean county. In 1854 W. S. Oviatt agreed to pay him 31 cents per dozen for all he could catch between April 4 until May 4. Mr. Stickles trapped, April 4, 5 and 6, and in three days earned $76.25; he could easily have made $2,000 had he trapped until May 4, but after netting during the three days mentioned, the market dropped to 10 cents per dozen. In 1868, however, prices were good, reaching $1 per dozen, and Mr. Stickles caught over 1,200 dozens, in one forenoon capturing 105 dozens.

JAMES H. STULL, proprietor of meat market, East Smethport, is the eldest son of John and Phebe Stull, and was born at Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., in 1839. John Stull was born in Reading, Steuben Co., N. Y., in December, 1808, and his father, Joseph Stull, settled in what is now Eldred township, McKean county, in 1808, during the winter, reaching his destination by traveling on the ice, Jacob, brother of Joseph, accompanying him. They each cleared a ten-acre lot, when they discovered they were on a 600-acre tract owned by others and were compelled to remove. Joseph came to what is now Stull Town, McKean county, cleared a farm, and remained there throughout his life, dying at the age of ninety-one years and ten months. His children were Alma, Abram, John, Abbey, Camilla, Baker, Lorinda, Mary, Jerome, George and Joseph. John, the second son of Joseph Stull, married Phebe Windsor, in 1831, located in Pennsylvania, and afterward in New York, remaining seventeen years, when he returned to Eldred and worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner. In 1884 he removed to Smethport, and has his home with his son, James H. His wife died September 17, 1883. Their children were James H., Phebe M., Almeda, John E. and D. L. James H. Stull married, in 1870, M. E. Keyes, and after their marriage they located on a farm in Eldred township, where they remained until 1883, when they removed to East Smethport, where Mr. Stull has since been engaged in his present business. They have four children: Myrtie, Cora, Grace and Hattie. Mr. Stull enlisted October 21, 1861, in Company H, One Hundred and Tenth

Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Fifty-eighth Regiment, and he was transferred to Company D, Fourth United States Light Artillery, in which he served until February, 1867. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of the Maccabees, and in politics is a Republican.

A. N. TAYLOR (deceased) was a native of Madison county, N. Y., and was born June 11, 1822, of English descent, and died May 15, 1876, the result of a fall, on September 25, 1875. Some time in the last century Robert and James Taylor came from England, and April 10, 1785, the first named married Sally Bailey, at Groton, Conn., but was lost at sea about six months before his son, James, came into the world. Sally Taylor then married John Bailey, May 31, 1796, and by him was the mother of several children; again becoming a widow, she next intermarried, June 5, 1810, with Daniel Goth. Deacon James Taylor, son of Robert and Sally (Bailey) Taylor, was born at New London, Conn., December 28, 1788, and January 14, 1811, he married at Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., Lois Niles, who was born August 28, 1787, at Colchester, Conn., and they had a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth child in order of birth. June 13, 1824, the family moved to McKean county, and settled on a backwoods farm. The father, James Taylor, was elected the second sheriff of McKean county. A. N. Taylor very early gave evidence of the untiring and indomitable energy that was so prominent a characteristic of his life, and, having a taste for mercantile business, at about the age of nineteen he entered, as a clerk, the store of Hawkins, Ford & Taylor, his father being one of the partners in the firm. Two years later he formed a partnership with his father, and commenced business in the old Astor building. A few years later he bought out his father's interest in the business, and built a store adjoining the Astor House, which he occupied until it was burned down in the fire of March 28, 1868. He afterward moved his store to the Sartwell block. When he first commenced business he had but $400 in the world. Although it is impossible to give a correct estimate, it is believed by those best acquainted with his affairs, that he was worth at the time of his death not less than $300,000. March 1, 1849, he became united in marriage with Ann E., daughter of William E. and Betsy A. (Bard) Fuller, and born December 28, 1828, at Unadilla, Otsego Co., N. Y. Five years after her birth her parents moved to Mexico, Oswego county, where her father carried on farming, and where he died May 4, 1854; her mother died at the age of twenty-six, December 28, 1831. Mrs. Ann E. Taylor comes of "Mayflower" ancestry, her great-grandfather having been one of the Lutheran ministers who crossed the ocean on that historic vessel. Her grandfather, Isaac Fuller, was a lieutenant under Washington, and was promoted on the field of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded; he was a native of New Hampshire, where he married a German lady, their children being William E., father of Mrs. Taylor, and Christopher, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman of Rochester, N. Y., now deceased. By the marriage of William E. Fuller and Betsy A. Bard three children were born, viz.: Ann E., Charlotte T. (now deceased, who married the late Hon. L. T. Moore, of Emporium, Penn., who in his lifetime had been made the recipient of various political honors) and M. C. (of Bedford, Iowa). To the union of A. N. Taylor and Ann E. Fuller were born three children: Ada M. (now Mrs. D. C. Young), Frank N. and Flora C. (now Mrs. J. J. Newman). A. N. Taylor was a man of remarkable business capacity, and should be classed among the most successful men of our day and time. His entire heart and mind was in his business during his earlier days. He was keen and shrewd, quick to detect the weakness of an opponent, and improve an opportunity of favorable invest-

ment. Many men may have complained that he was a hard man to deal with, yet the assertion can be ventured, without fear of successful contradiction, that no man whom he believed to be dealing honestly and fairly by him was ever oppressed or wronged by his authority, and that no man in McKean county was found to be more sympathetic and tender hearted when approached in a proper manner. He was a business man in every sense. He expected men to live up to their obligations. He took all manner of chances, and gave accommodation and time to men whom no other merchants would trust, in hundreds of cases. The loss that McKean county, and the borough of Smethport especially, sustains in the death of A. N. Taylor can not at once be estimated. When a town loses one of its ablest, most energetic, successful and wealthiest business men, the loss is not fully repaired in years. At the time of his fatal fall he had in contemplation the use of a portion of his ample means for the building up and improvement of the borough, and had already taken energetic steps in that direction. He left a widow and three children, one son and two daughters; and though well provided for as to the things of this world, nothing can fully compensate the loss of a kind and wisely indulgent father and husband. Mr. Taylor, always a Republican in politics from the organization of the party, was once elected associate judge by an overwhelming majority. During the days of the Civil war he had the fullest faith in the ultimate success of the Union arms, and he had lost since that time none of his love for the principles of his party or his zeal for their success.

EDWARD H. TAYLOR, merchant, Smethport, is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Holcomb) Taylor, and was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1858. His father was a native of Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., and his mother of Granby, Conn. They each came to Smethport with their parents, and were here married. They had a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living: James V., John L., Myrtilla E., Mary E., Maria A., Edward H. and Ezra V. Edward H. Taylor was reared and received his education at Smethport, and at Randolph, N. Y. After the completion of his studies he engaged in jobbing, and eventually became one of the merchants of Smethport, dealing in boots, shoes and groceries. He married, in 1886, Laura M., daughter of H. M. Reynolds, of Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., and they have two sons, John H. and George R. (latter born April 4, 1889). James Taylor, grandfather of Edward H., was among the pioneers of the county, locating here in 1824, when the country was a wilderness. Mr. E. H. Taylor is a Republican in his political views.

JAMES M. TRACY, postmaster and merchant, East Smethport, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in April, 1844, a son of Edward and Bridget (Riley) Tracy, natives of County Cavan, Ireland. They came to Philadelphia from their native land, but, thinking a newer country better adapted to their needs, came to Keating township, McKean county, in 1842, and purchased a tract of land for a farm. They were the parents of seven children, James M. being the third son, who during his youth attended the common schools and worked upon the farm. After his marriage, Mr. Tracy remained upon the farm with his parents until September, 1876, when he came to East Smethport, where he erected the building he now occupies, and engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Tracy married in June, 1863, Miss Ann, daughter of Bernard and Ann (Gallagher) Burns, natives of Ireland, who came to Union City, Erie Co., Penn., in 1845. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Thomas A., Mary E., Lillie E., Annie E. and Paul E. In July, 1885, Mr. Tracy was appointed postmaster at East Smethport, which office he still retains. In politics Mr. Tracy is a Democrat, and he and his family belong to the Catholic Church.

F. E. TULL, merchant, Smethport, was born in Bath, N. Y., August 25, 1846, the only son of three children born to R. D. and Harriet (Colegrove) Tull, natives of New York State, who came to Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1860. He was educated at Portville, N. Y., and his boyhood days were spent with his parents upon the home farm. He married, in February, 1873, Miss Almira, daughter of Luther and Sophia (Maxon) Eastman, of Portville, N. Y., and they are the parents of two children, Herman and Ethel, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Tull, in 1875, engaged in mercantile business and became postmaster at Myrtle, Penn., which he continued until June, 1887, when he sold his business out to J. C. Burt, and went to Ceres, Penn., engaging as a drug clerk. From there he moved to Eldred, Penn., where he embarked in the clothing trade. Here he remained until March, 1889, when he came to Smethport and engaged in his present business. Mr. Tull served for six years as justice of the peace in Ceres township, and has held various township offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Eldred, Penn., and of the K. O. T. M. In politics he is a Republican.

MANVILLE TUTTLE, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Coryville, a son of Daniel and Lucina Tuttle, was born in Freetown, Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1815, and with his father removed to Wellsville, N. Y., in 1837, where the father died in 1842, the mother having died in Freetown, N. Y., in 1828. Manville Tuttle came to Pennsylvania about 1845, locating at Turtle Point, McKean county; eventually he purchased the farm he now owns in Keating township, McKean county, where he is interested in business as a lumberman and farmer. In 1838 he married Cordelia Kent, daughter of R. C. and Prudence Kent, and they have had a family of seven children, of whom but two are living: Prudence L., now Mrs. Orson Cory, and F. S., on a farm opposite the old homestead. Mr. Tuttle is a Republican in politics, and is a prominent man in this portion of the county.

JOHN K. WILLIAMS, born August 22, 1822, died April 4, 1880, was the first white child born in Smethport. He read law under W. A. Williams, and was admitted to the bar of his native county, June 6, 1846. For two years before his admission he was Prothonotary Hamlin's deputy. In the summer of 1846, he moved to Wisconsin, where he died. He was named by John Keating after himself, and received from the great land owner a silver dollar, which his mother invested in the purchase of a sheep, and this investment yielded $200 by 1846, which sum was forwarded to Wisconsin.

G. W. WILLIAMS, merchant, Smethport, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., August 7, 1842, and began his studies there, completing them in Franklin county. He commenced business life as a grocer, in Burlington, Vt., and afterward removed to Franklin county, where he went into the cattle business, from that to mercantile business, remaining until 1877, when he went to Bradford, Penn., and engaged in the livery business, and later removed to Red Rock, eventually locating in Smethport, where he is now dealing in groceries and meats. Mr. Williams married Candace C. Lyon, in 1866, and they have two sons: Ezra L. and Joseph G. He is a member of the Select Knights of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and North Star Lodge, F. & A. M., of New York. Politically he is a Republican.

CLARK WILSON, the present editor and publisher of the McKean *Democrat*, is now a few months over sixty-two years of age, and has perhaps devoted as much time as editor and publisher as any man living in the State. He is of Irish descent, his parents having emigrated at an early day from a part of Ireland, adjacent to Scotland, his father leaving Ireland when about nineteen years old, and his mother at the age of nine. They were strict Presbyterians.

during all their lives and raised their family in the same faith. Clark Wilson went as an apprentice to the printing business when twelve years of age, and served no less than seven years before he graduated as a journeyman printer. A few years after finishing his trade, he commenced business as one of the editors and publishers of the *Jeffersonian*, published at Brookville, Jefferson Co., Penn. He afterward established and published for some time the Mahoning *Register*, at Punxsutawney, same county, then became one of the editors and proprietors of the Clearfield *Republican*, a radical Democratic sheet published in the town of Clearfield, Penn. Next Mr. Wilson appears as editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Democratic Messenger*, a paper which he established and published for over five years, in the town of Indiana, Indiana Co., Penn. He then served five years as editor of the *Union Herald*, a Democratic paper published in Butler, Butler Co., Penn., after which he was for a time editor and publisher of the *Democrat and Sentinel*, at Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn. He next established and for ten years edited and published, as an independent paper, the *Oilman's Journal*, at Parker's Landing, Armstrong Co., Penn. Last, and perhaps least, the past ten or eleven years of Mr. Wilson's life have been spent in publishing the McKean *Democrat*, established by him at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., May 20, 1879. He claims to have labored under many disadvantages during his career as a journalist here, and if favored with life and health will probably make a better showing hereafter. Mr. Wilson was married when about twenty-three years of age, to Miss Cornelia A. Magee, of Clearfield, Clearfield Co., Penn., and five children were born to them, four of whom are still living, one son and three daughters. The son, like his father, took to the printing business, and has been for some years engaged as editor and publisher of the *Public Spirit*, an independent Democratic paper, published in the town of Clearfield, Penn. In 1860 the subject of this notice was appointed deputy marshal, and took the census of the northern part, about one-half, of Indiana county. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster at Smethport, Penn., and on June 11, same year, he took charge of the office and continued, assisted by two of his daughters, to discharge the duties pertaining thereto up to April, 1890. His successor, E. M. Kerns, was appointed in July, 1889.

CHARLES C. WRIGHT, lumberman, P. O. Coleville, is a son of Rensselaer and Sally (Moore) Wright, and was born at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1829. His father came from Delaware county, N. Y., and located at Eldred, Penn., where he was engaged in farming; was also the proprietor of a hotel and quite extensively engaged in the lumber business. His family consisted of eleven children six of whom are living, viz.: Charles C., James, Martha, Sally, Maria and Junius. Mr. Rensselaer Wright was one of the first commissioners of McKean county, and in 1829 was elected sheriff of the county. During his official career he went to Philadelphia on horseback, and returning brought with him funds necessary for the erection of the first court-house of McKean county. He was emphatically a self-made man, and held a deservedly high place among the representative men of his day. He died in 1884 and his wife in 1881. Charles C. Wright was reared and educated in Eldred, and on starting in life for himself located on Cole creek, in Keating township, on the place he still owns, where he erected a steam saw-mill, and is now known as one of the extensive lumbermen of McKean county. Mr. Wright married Jerusha Dennis, and to them were born six children: Victor C., J. B., William, Delbert, Lillie J. and Milton. Mrs. Wright died in 1877, and in 1879 Mr. Wright married Miss Madison. Mr. Wright takes an active interest in the questions of the day, and is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, of which he is a prominent member.

B. F. WRIGHT, proprietor of Wright's Hotel, Smethport, was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1835. He removed to Oneida county, thence to Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., and completed his education at the seminary there, after which he visited the West. In 1859 he removed to Smethport, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in Company C, First P. R. V. C. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Md., and received a second wound at Spottsylvania Court House in 1864. On July 3, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and returning to Smethport accepted a position with the Lafayette Coal Company at Lafayette. In the fall of 1866 he was elected sheriff of McKean county, serving one term of three years. In 1875 he built the hotel named after himself, becoming its proprietor, and being one of the representative men of the county, social and courteous with his guests, and having a large and favorable acquaintance, Wright's Hotel is well and favorably known. He is a member of McKean Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 388, of Lodge No. 183, A. O. U. W., and of the G. A. R. He is a worker in the Republican party. In 1859 he married Miss Catharine L., daughter of O. L. Bennett, and they have five children: F. O. (an only son), Ella, Lena, and Lucy and Elida (twins).

HENRY WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Smethport, son of Pardon and Clarissa Wright, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1849. With his parents he removed to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., where they engaged in farming. They had a family of four children, viz.: Helen A., June, Mandana and Henry. Pardon Wright died October 23, 1885, and his widow has her home with her son, Henry. Henry Wright, in 1875, married Mary, daughter of Charles Guenther, formerly of Smethport, and they are the parents of four children: Mollie G., William H., W. Leo and Sarah Alice. Mr Wright is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and was elected auditor in 1889. He owns and operates a farm on Marvin creek, in Keating township. Mrs. Mary Wright, for several years before her marriage, was a school-teacher of some note.

D. C. YOUNG, merchant, Smethport, son of Arthur and Laurinda (Stull) Young, was born May 5, 1843, at Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn. His parents were among the early settlers of that county, and his paternal great-grandfather, William Young, was a native of Providence, R. I., where he married and became the father of a numerous family of children, and where he lived and died. Stephen, a son of William Young, removed to Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., when that county was comparatively in a state of nature, and then married Betsy Green, and reared a family of ten children. Removing with his family to Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., he purchased lands and followed farming until his decease in 1841, Betsy, his widow, surviving him until 1858. Their children were as follows: Clinton, Edward, Anna, Hannah, Arthur, Betsy, Harriet, Stephen, Malvina and William. The parents of Lucinda Stull, mother of D. C. Young, were also among the pioneers of McKean county, her father having located in Eldred township in 1811. Arthur, the third son of Stephen and Betsy Young, was born at Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1813, and with his parents removed to McKean county, Norwich township, settling in 1821. When a boy of fourteen years of age he engaged in trapping for mink and otter, and after making a sale of his furs he found himself in possession of a sufficient sum of money to enable him to purchase a gun. Later he became one of the noted hunters of his day, and had the reputation of having killed a greater number of deer, bears, panthers and wildcats, than any other individual in the county. This gun, his first purchase, which he always used in his expeditions in search of game, he be-

queathed to his son, D. C., who cherishes it as a most valuable heirloom. Educational advantages were not as great then as now, and Arthur Young's experience in that connection was of a practical nature. After his marriage he engaged in farming, and became one of the successful agriculturists of McKean county. He was a member of the Democratic party until 1858, when he enlisted in the ranks of the supporters of Fremont, and ever after was identified with the Republican party. He never sought political preferment, choosing the enjoyment of the home circle rather than the more exciting field of politics. His death occurred in 1879; his widow still has her residence upon the old homestead farm. D. C. Young, the subject of these lines, after attending the common schools at home, completed his education at Alfred University, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y., after which he, in 1865, began his mercantile career as an employe of A. N. Taylor, at Smethport, Penn., with whom he remained three years, when he accepted a similar position with Henry Hamlin, of same place, serving him for a like period of time; then, in 1871, he became associated with his former employer, A. N. Taylor, as dealers in general merchandise. This partnership, however, was dissolved in 1875, and Mr. Young removed to Larrabee, McKean Co., Penn., where he carried on business for six years, and where he also owned (and yet owns) a large stock farm. In 1881 he returned to Smethport, where he has since been engaged in business, and is now one of the representative men and leading successful merchants of the place. In 1871 Mr. Young married Ada M., daughter of the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, of Smethport, and has three children: Raymond, Louis and Ada. He is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., Arnold Chapter, No. 254, R. A. M., of Port Allegany, and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Bradford. In politics he is a Republican.

H. A. YOUNG, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Farmers Valley, is a son of Arthur and Laurinda H. (Stull) Young, and was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1845. Here he was reared and educated, and in July, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth P. V. I. At the battle of Gettysburg he received a wound which disabled him, but nevertheless he continued in the service until August, 1865. After the close of the war he was mustered out, returned to his home in Keating township, and in 1869 married Miss Ocelia N. Howell. The young couple located on the farm he now owns in Keating township, where he has since been extensively engaged in the lumber trade and in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Young six children have been born: Arthur L., Mettie E., Eunice, Floyd A., Ada E. and Clinton B., all at home. Mr. Young is a member of the G. A. R. For three terms he has served as supervisor of the township, a position he now holds. He is a supporter of the Republican party, is active in politics, and is a prominent and representative man of his township.

WILLIAM A. YOUNG, farmer and lumberer, P. O. Farmers Valley, is the third son of Arthur and Laurinda H. (Stull) Young, and was born in Keating township, June 28, 1856, on the farm he now owns. His mother was the daughter of Joseph and Delinda (Brewer) Stull, and was born in Stull Town, McKean Co., Penn., in April, 1818. Her father was a native of Sussex county, N. J., and his parents removed to Elmira, N. Y., when he was a child of seven years of age. There he was married, and later he removed to Steuben county, N. Y., and thence to Sartwell, McKean Co., Penn., and a little later located in Stull Town. Their children were Alma (who married Lyons Dodge, and removed to Ohio, where she died), Abram (who died in Stull Town), John (now a resident of East Smethport), Abbey (now a resident of Port Allegany, McKean county, and who married Joseph DeLong), Camilla (now Mrs. John

L. Daniels, of Scioto county, Ohio), Caleb B. (deceased), Laurinda H., Mary (widow of the late John Nolan, of Emporium, Cameron county), Jerome (of Keating township), George (deceased) and Joseph (of Stull Town). The maternal grandmother of W. A. Young, Delinda Stull, died in 1862, and the grandfather, Joseph Stull, died in 1866. Laurinda H. Stull was educated in the common schools, and attended the academy at Smethport one term. In 1842 she was married to Arthur Young, and located on the farm now owned by William A. Young, in Keating township, where they reared a family of seven children, viz.: Violetta, Flora E., Alma (deceased), D. C., H. A., William A. and Gardner. Stephen Young, paternal grandfather of William A., was born June 25, 1779, and married Betsy Green, July 16, 1803. Their children were Clinton, Edward G., Anna T., Hannah, Arthur, Betsy, Harriet, Stephen D., Amanda M. and William, of whom Edward G. is the sole survivor. Stephen, their father, died July 16, 1840, and Betsy, their mother, in March, 1858. William A. Young was reared and educated in his native township. October 30, 1878, he married Jane, daughter of Augustus Day, formerly of Farmers Valley, Penn., and they located at the old Young homestead, where he has since been extensively engaged in lumbering and farming. Mr. and Mrs. Young have five children, viz.: Ella, Edith, Ruth, Frank and Lena. Mr. Young is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment, at Smethport. He is identified with the Republican party, and has been supervisor of Keating township for two terms.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—FOSTER TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF KENDALL.

PHILO ACKLEY, farmer and oil producer, Kendall Creek, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1821, a son of Ahiel and Clarissa (Olmstead) Ackley, natives of Connecticut, and farmers by occupation. At the age of six years Philo was sent to Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., to live with his uncle and aunt. He remained there three years and attended the district schools. In October, 1830, he came to McKean county, Penn., with his uncle, James DeGolier. They drove cattle and hogs from Steuben county, and located on what is now known as the Jewett farm, in Bradford township. Philo remained with them for nearly five years after coming to this county, and then hired to his cousin, with whom he worked from March till August, for which he received $2.50. With this amount of money he started on foot for Cortland county, N. Y., and arrived there in due course of time. He remained there about eight years, and added to his education by attending the winter schools. In 1844 he started on his return to McKean county, walking from Elmira to Bradford, where he obtained his living by day's work for some time. In 1846 he erected a blacksmith shop, and conducted a general blacksmithing business until 1879, having his shop in Kendall Creek for three years during that time. At the breaking out of the oil excitement, he leased 400 acres of land in Toad Hollow at $1 per acre for ten years. This lease ran out without being operated on. He afterward leased other land and succeeded in getting several good wells.

In 1882 he purchased the Hollenbeck farm of 182 acres, at Sawyer City, on which he has produced a number of good wells. In 1846 Mr. Ackley was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa, daughter of Alvin Owens, of Smethport, Penn., and six children have been born to their union, two of whom are living: Charles L., of Bradford, married to Miss Alice, daughter of William R. Fisher, and has two children, Clara and Maud; and Luella R., married to Charles Bailey, who died leaving one child, Lulu, and she afterward married Bradley H. Barr, and is now living with her parents. Mr. Ackley has always been an active supporter of the Democratic party. In 1869 he was elected justice of the peace in Bradford, and served ten years. He also filled that office in Kendall Creek ten years, and the office of burgess also ten years. In 1874 he was elected supervisor of Bradford township, serving four terms, and for eleven years was constable of Bradford.

H. H. ARGUE, oil producer, Derrick City, was born near Ottawa, province of Ontario, July 22, 1843, a son of John W. and Esther (Wilson) Argue. His father was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and his mother in Canada. Her father, Hugh Wilson, served twenty-one years in the English army. John W. Argue moved to Canada when six years of age with his parents, and later followed farming as an occupation. He died in that country. His widow now resides in Derrick City. Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom are living: H. H., our subject; R. W., of Derrick City; A. G. and Thomas, of Gillmor; Esther Jane, wife of George W. Bettis, of Buffalo, and Sarah. H. H. Argue was reared in Canada, and there remained until 1863, when he came to the United States and first located at Portland. He started in life single-handed, and worked at various kinds of labor. In 1865 he went to Titusville, Penn., where he took contracts as a well driller, and has since followed the oil business. He and his brother, R. W., now operate under the firm name of the Watson Oil Company. They also have a large quantity of gas, and supply Derrick City and Gillmor with gas for fuel and light. In 1871 Mr. Argue married Miss Ellen C., daughter of Daniel and Bridget (McCoully) McNeal, of Canada, and they have three children: Lizzie, Edwin Harry and Albert J. Mr. Argue is active in politics, and is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in Titusville. He and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. W. ARGUE, oil producer, Derrick City, was born in Ottawa, Canada, March 1, 1845. He received a common-school education, and came to the United States in 1865, where he began life in Titusville, Penn., as a day laborer. He then associated himself with his brother, H. H., as contractor, and they have since been in business together. March 16, 1880, he married Miss Eva, daughter of Norman Allport, of Shamburg, Penn. They have three children: Edith, May and Ethel. Mr. Argue is an active worker of the Republican party. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, of Bradford, F. & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T.

JONAS ARTLEY, proprietor of the American House, Kendall Creek, was born in Liberty, Tioga Co., Penn., June 20, 1830. His parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Long) Artley, were natives of that county and farmers by occupation. Our subject was reared on the homestead, and remained there until 1859, when he married Miss Sarah E. Shaffer. They then moved to Lycoming county, Penn., where they kept a hotel at Linden for six years, and also another hotel near there for two years. They then moved to Jersey Shore, where they kept hotel for eleven years. In 1877 Mr. Artley came to Kendall Creek, where he has since been proprietor of the American House,

and has also engaged in oil producing. He is the father of three children: Philip (in partnership with his father), Carrie and John. Mr. Artley is a member of Labelle Valley Lodge, No. 232, F. & A. M., of the E. A. U., of Kendall Creek, and of the Columbia League. He and family attend the Presbyterian Church.

F. E. BAKER, of the firm of Gillespie & Baker, Summit City, was born in Erie, Penn., January 7, 1856. His father, B. F. Baker, was born in Warren county, N. Y., and his mother, Sarah A. (Hurst) Baker, was born in Erie county, Penn. His father was a ship carpenter by occupation. The family are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Five of their children are still living: Thomas C., of Foxburg, Penn.; Estella, wife of W. O. Smith, of Oil City; F. E.; William A., of Washington, Penn., and Wallace B., of Pittsburgh, Penn. The subject of these lines was educated at Erie, Penn., and in 1875 went to Foxburg, where he engaged in refining oil. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and for three years acted as commercial traveler, handling petroleum, oil well supplies, etc. April 28, 1887, he engaged in his present business. In 1879 he married Miss Naomi, daughter of John Gillespie, and they have three children: Charles Floyd, Frank Howard and Sarah Hazel. Mr. Baker is a supporter of the Republican party. He belongs to Lodge No. 211, E. A. U., of Summit City, Assembly No. 6561, K. of L., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. X. BIDAUX, butcher, Kendall Creek, was born in France, October 10, 1846, a son of P. X. and Mary (Chappin) Bidaux. His mother died in France, and the father and his family came to America in 1867, locating at Titusville, Penn., where the father is now engaged in the milk business. Our subject worked in a foundry for two years, and then engaged in the butcher business, which he conducted there for eleven years. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and has since conducted a meat market at Kendall Creek. He has also carried on a market in Bradford for several years. He was the first man to introduce Chicago beef into McKean county. In 1870 he married Miss Felicie Gigogne, a native of France, who came to America when five years of age, and they have six children: Mary, Louise, Rosa, Sylvin, Goldie and Genevieve. Mr. Bidaux is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is a member of the borough council. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and he and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Bidaux owns several valuable city lots, and a fine farm at Saegerstown, Penn.

JAMES BISETT (deceased) was born in Dublin, Ireland, his parents, who were farm tenants, dying in that country. In 1850 he emigrated to America, and married in the same year Miss Mary, daughter of William Clark, also a native of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Bisett was a stone mason by trade, and worked in New York a few months, then went to Massachusetts, where he remained five years. From there he moved to Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming. In 1857 he first came to McKean county, and in 1862 located on the present Bisett farm in Foster township. Mr. Bisett started in life single handed, and by his own efforts became a successful man. He was identified with the Democratic party, and was one of the representative and highly respected men of the township. He was a devout Catholic, and one of the original builders of the church of that denomination at Bradford. He died August 1, 1880. His widow, who still resides on the homestead farm, is a devout Christian, and a very hospitable lady. Fourteen of their children grew to maturity, twelve of whom are still living: Mary (wife of Joseph Henigan, of Olean, N. Y.), Jennie (wife of George Ferris, of Farmers Valley), Richard L., Edward W., Christopher C., Thomas J., Charles F., Annie Belle, John J.,

Rose J., James Henry and Walter W. The Bisett Brothers are among the representative oil producers of Foster township.

RICHARD L. BISETT, oil producer, Dallas City, a son of James and Mary (Clark) Bisett, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 29, 1855. He received a common-school education, and for several years followed lumbering and farming. In 1885 he and his brother formed a partnership in producing oil, under the firm name of R. L. & C. C. Bisett. In 1882 he married Miss Mary, daughter of James McHale, of McKean county, and they have one child, John H. Mr. Bisett is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. W. BOYD, oil producer, Sawyer City, is a son of John Boyd, a native of Mercer county, Ohio, who came to McKean county when a young man, and followed farming and lumbering; he married Miss Annie Hutchinson, a native of McKean county, of Irish parentage. Mr. Boyd was a Democrat and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1867, his wife in 1861. They reared nine children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Swarthart, in Michigan; Martha, wife of Roswell Hale, in Tarport, Penn.; Jane, wife of Jesse Pumphrey, in Kansas; A. W., and William, a farmer, in Foster township, McKean county. A. W. Boyd was born in Foster township, McKean Co., Penn., June 20, 1846, and attended the township schools, also Rochester Commercial College. For ten years he engaged in lumbering, and since 1877 he has been producing oil, controlling from fifty to sixty wells. In 1866 he married Miss Amelia, daughter of J. S. Seaward, of Kendall Creek, and has five children: Clinton G., Annie M., Leonard C., Frank G. and Clement C. Mr. Boyd is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 160, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T.

JONES BUCHANAN, farmer, P. O. Kendall Creek, a son of Andrew L. Buchanan, was born in Warren county, Penn., March 28, 1811. He received a limited education and came to McKean county when seventeen years of age. He has principally been engaged in lumbering, and has made many trips to Pittsburgh down the Allegheny river. In 1841 he was united in marriage with Miss Sophronia A. Foster, daughter of L. S. Foster, of Bradford township, and nine children were born to their union, five of whom are living: Mary Elizabeth, wife of John H. Corll of New York, in Tarport; Rebecca and Ella, at home; Thomas Jefferson in Tarport, married to Miss Mary Morse, of Jamestown, N. Y., and has one child, Harry; Russell, in Washington county, Penn., married to Miss Annie Brooks, of Philadelphia, and has four children, Grace, Estella, Lulu and an infant. Mr. Buchanan voted for Jackson in 1832, but since 1852 he has been a Republican, and has filled various township offices.

A. W. BUCHANAN, farmer, P. O. Kendall Creek, was born in what is now Warren county, Penn., September 25, 1819. His father, Andrew L. Buchanan, who was a native of Mifflin county, Penn., was born August 16, 1775, married February 26, 1801, Miss Rebecca Jones, also a native of Mifflin county, Penn. He was a blacksmith by trade, and moved into McKean county, Penn., in 1829, locating on the farm now owned by our subject in Foster township. They were among the early and representative families of the township. Mr. Buchanan was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and filled various township offices. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute. He died February 28, 1841, and his widow in 1861. Their children were Susan, who was born December 25, 1801, but is now deceased; Lucinda, born April 3, 1803, died October 25, 1833; Daniel, born August 9, 1805, also deceased; Robert, born September 9, 1807, and now dead; Isaiah, born April 18, 1809, died August

15, 1834; Jones, born March 28, 1811; Andrew and Rebecca (twins), born December 30, 1812; Polly Ann, born September 26, 1814, and A. W.

A. W. Buchanan came to McKean county with his parents. He was given but limited educational advantages and early engaged in lumbering, and acted as pilot on the Allegheny river for many years. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in farming. The first flowing oil well in the county was found upon his farm. In 1847 he married Miss Adeline, daughter of L. S. Foster, of Bradford township, and twelve children were born to them, six of whom are living: Irene, wife of John Whipple, in Omaha, Neb.; Jeanette, wife of T. W. Hunt, in Hyde county, Dak.; Florence, widow of George May; Della, wife of Eugene Holcomb, in Omaha, Neb.; Minnie and Elwin, at home. Mr. Buchanan was a member of the Democratic party from 1840 to 1856, but since then has been a supporter of the Republican party. He has filled about all of the township offices, and is prominent in school work.

JOHN T. CALHOUN, druggist, Kendall Creek, is a son of John Calhoun, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, June 21, 1839; there learned the shoemaker's trade, emigrated to America in 1857, and for several years worked at his trade in New York City, Jersey City, Scranton, Port Jervis and Middletown. In 1867 he followed the oil excitement to Petroleum Centre, and in 1875 located at Eldred, McKean county, coming to Kendall Creek in 1876, where he first engaged in baling hay. He is now conducting a shoe shop. In 1865 he married Miss Mary Kenney, who was born in Ireland and brought to America when one year of age. They have six children: John T., Mary M., Margaret, Charles P., Anna E. and George D. John Calhoun has held several public offices, having been three times elected overseer of the poor, three times constable, and five times collector of taxes; he is also secretary of the Democratic County Committee, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of L., and of the Catholic Church. John T. Calhoun was born August 13, 1866, in Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and received a common-school education. In 1882 he entered a drug store at Bradford, as clerk, and afterward went to Olean, N. Y., where he remained for one year. In 1886 he assumed the management of the drug business of McCarty & Calhoun, which our subject conducted until 1888, when he established his present business, under the firm name of John Calhoun & Son. He is a member of the Columbia League, of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

W. B. CORWIN, farmer, postoffice Sawyer City, is a son of P. P. Corwin, and a grandson of Edward Corwin, a native of Connecticut and a Revolutionary soldier. He was one of the early settlers of McKean county, taking up Government land. P. P. Corwin, who was a native of Madison county, married Miss California Gallup, a native of McKean county, and settled on a farm in Foster township, McKean county, now known as Corwin Centre. Mr. Corwin was a member of the Whig and Republican parties and of the Baptist Church. He died in 1857; his widow still resides on the homestead. They reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are living: Huldah, wife of Bishop Coston, in Missouri; Malvina, wife of Thomas Farnsworth; Jestina, wife of James Farnsworth, of Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn.; Lucina, wife of Salmon Keesler, of Corwin; W. B.; Edwin A.; Andrew P., and Nancy, wife of Harry T. Abby, of Port Allegany, McKean county. W. B. Corwin was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., February 10, 1840, and moved to Foster township when four years of age, where he has followed farming. In 1868 he married Miss Louisa, daughter of Peter H. Storms, of Foster township, and they have three children: Cynthia, wife of Sydney Smith, of Butler; Wallace and Elsie. Mr. Corwin is a member of the Democratic party,

and has filled various township offices. He and family are members of the Baptist Church.

A. P. CORWIN, farmer, P. O. Sawyer City, son of P. P. and California (Gallup) Corwin, was born in Foster township, McKean Co., Penn., February 7, 1848. He received a common-school education, and since starting in life for himself has followed farming. In 1881 he married Miss Gelia, daughter of Albert Burdick, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and by this union they have four children: Rubie M., Gordis P., Mira B. and Raymond Earl. Mr. Corwin is a supporter of the Democratic party and has served as assessor of his township.

JOHN DENMAN, oil producer, P. O. Kendall Creek, was born in Somersetshire, England, July 26, 1848. His parents were John and Harriet (Sharpe) Denman. In 1868 Mr. Denman emigrated to America and went direct to Pit Hole, Venango county, where he soon began to produce oil, in which he has since been engaged in Ohio and Pennsylvania, having sixty wells in Ohio and about thirty in McKean county. In 1867 he married Miss Elizabeth Eason, a native of England, and they have eight children: Heber (studying for a mining engineer at Lehigh), John, Arthur, Edgar, Maud, Clyde, Allen and Jessie. Mr. Denman is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JAMES P. EATON, oil producer, Sawyer City, was born in Enterprise, Warren Co., Penn., March 4, 1849, a son of Corrydon P. and Caroline (Phelps) Eaton, natives of Chautauqua county, N. Y. His grandfather, Ebenezer Eaton, who was a native of Madison county, N. Y., took up government land on the present site of Laona, in Chautauqua county, erected one of the first dwellings in the village of Pomfret, and in 1815 erected a cloth-dressing factory, which he operated for many years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Corrydon, the father of our subject, was also a cloth-dresser by trade, and was one of the pioneer oil men of Venango county, drilling the third oil well in Oil Creek and the first well at Pleasantville. He was the originator of the steel line "jars," and was the first to use casing to case out the water in drilling wet holes. He was an ardent Republican. He died in Warren county, Penn., December 14, 1884. His widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton reared five children, three of whom are living: Orlando P., at Corry; James P., in Sawyer City, and Callie (wife of Barker Chadwick), at Corry. James P. Eaton was taken to Chautauqua county, N. Y., when three years of age, and at the age of eighteen years he began in the oil business at Pleasantville, whence he went to Titusville, where he remained five years. In 1876 he came to McKean county, and has since been engaged in producing oil. In 1870 he married Miss Ada, daughter of Thomas Padden, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they have two children: Hattie B. and Harry James. Mr. Eaton is a member of Forest Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M., of Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Sawyer City Lodge, No. 215, A. O. U. W., and Eureka Assembly, Knights of Labor, No. 9873.

DR. R. A. EGBERT, Foster Brook, was born in Mercer county, Penn., February 4, 1849. His parents, Edwin and Milky (Grace) Egbert, were natives of that county, and farmers by occupation. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-two years began the study of medicine with Dr. T. W. Egbert, of Oil City, Penn. He graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in June, 1875, and began the practice of his profession at Oil City. In 1878 he came to McKean county, where he has since had an extensive practice. April 14, 1880, he married Miss Evaline, daughter of the late H. F. Howe. He is a member of the McKean

County Medical Society, and has held the office of secretary and treasurer of the same. He is a member of the United Workmen of Red Rock, the Knights of the Maccabees, of Derrick City, and of the Knights of Pythias, of Foster Brook. He is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the school board.

E. D. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Kendall Creek, is a son of Leonard S. and Betsey H. (Hinds) Foster, and was born on his present farm December 3, 1835. He received an ordinary education at the township schools, and has principally been engaged in lumbering and oil producing, now having oil interests in Washington county, Penn. In 1861 he married Miss Helen, daughter of James McMurray, of Derrick City, Penn., and they have five children: Ola, wife of V. H. Ellsworth; Nettie, wife of A. C. Marsh, of Washington, Penn.; Frank Foster, tool dresser, who married Miss May Ferguson, and has two children (Fred and Clarence); Jessie and Effie, at home. Mr. Foster is a member of the Republican party, and has filled various township offices.

HARRY FOX, farmer and oil producer, Bradford, was born in England, April 15, 1849, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Pool) Fox. Our subject immigrated to America in 1872, first locating in Allegany county, N. Y., and eight months later came to McKean county, where he engaged with the lumbering firm of Clark & Babcock, and remained two and one-half years. He then went to Ellsworth county, Kas., where he was in the hotel business, thence moved to and resided in Michigan and Illinois for two years. In 1876 he returned to McKean county, and in 1877 began to operate for oil. He now has nineteen wells, and a farm of thirty-five acres under cultivation. In July, 1877, he married Miss Jane A., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tate, of Foster township, McKean county, and they have six children: Thomas, Francis, Estella, Alice, Howard and Agnes. Mr. Fox is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. W. GILLESPIE, merchant, a member of the firm of Gillespie & Baker, Summit City, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., November 7, 1858. His parents, J. B. and Elizabeth (Hartman) Gillespie, were natives of that county. In 1865 they moved to Oil City, where our subject received his education. He has worked in the oil fields since starting in life for himself, and in 1881 located in Summit City, McKean county. In 1887 he engaged in his present general mercantile business, and same year he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha, daughter of Daniel Walker, of Erie county, Penn. Mr. Gillespie is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Mrs. Gillespie was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died October 2, 1889. Mr. Gillespie's mother died in Armstrong county in 1864, and his father died in Oil City in 1879.

M. A. HAGGERTY, hardware merchant, Kendall Creek, was born in Sussex county, N. J., September 14, 1844, a son of Alfred and Susan (Harden) Haggerty, both natives of that county. The father died in 1854; the mother is still living. They reared four children, three of whom are living: M. A., Samuel H. (in Sussex county, N. J.), and George A. (in Clinton county, Penn.) M. A. Haggerty was reared in Sussex county, N. J., and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-two he began work for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad as brakeman, worked up to be engineer, and ran an engine for eight years. In 1878 he came to McKean county, where he first engaged in the livery business at Kendall Creek, and for a number of years he has conducted a general hardware store. In 1875 he married Miss Han-

nah M., daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Carnie) Westcott, of Schoharie county, N. Y.

W. N. HANNA, owner of Hanna's Lumber Yard, Kendall Creek, was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 4, 1838, a son of George W. and Nancy (Wynn) Hanna. George W. moved from Cortland county to Livingston county, N. Y., before marriage, and still resides there, a widower. W. N. Hanna was reared in Livingston county, and received a good education. He graduated from the University of Syracuse and also Geneseo College. After leaving school he engaged in teaching at Fillmore Academy, Missouri, and also taught in the public schools of Texas, being principal of the schools at Corpus Christi, and other places in Texas; he also taught at Mayfield, Ky., and Dresden, Tenn. In 1878 he came to McKean county, Penn., and located at Tarport, where he has since been engaged in handling hemlock and pine lumber, and manufacturing wheels, reels, etc., for oil wells. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Clarissa, daughter of Joseph F. Clark, one of the early settlers of Bradford, and they have two children: Genevieve and Jamius. Mr. Hanna is identified with the Republican party, and has been a member of the borough council. He is a member of Lodge No. 133, A. O. U. W., of Tarport, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

R. HANNAHS, dealer in junk, rags, etc., Kendall Creek, was born in Pike county, Penn., March 7, 1844, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Moore) Hannahs. He was given a common-school education, followed farming for some years, and learned the trade of tinsmith and copper-wire worker. In 1883 he came to McKean county, and established his present business at Kendall Creek, keeping constantly on the road three wagons or carts. In 1871 he married Miss Christina, daughter of M. Taylor, of Elmira, N. Y., and they have seven children: Della, Libbie, Hattie, Fannie, William, Isaac and Harry. Mr. Hannahs is liberal in politics, but usually supports the Republican party.

PHILIP HOOKER, farmer, P. O. Tuna Creek, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., February 22, 1827. His father, Philand Hooker, a native of Vermont, was brought to Allegany county, N. Y., when a child, and eventually married Margaret Wilson, a native of Ireland. They were farmers by occupation, and always lived in Allegany county. Philand Hooker was a Democrat, and filled various township offices; he and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church; he died in 1864, his widow in 1883. They reared seven children, five of whom are still living: James, in Allegany county, N. Y.; Harriet, widow of James Wells, in Dunkirk, N. Y.; Calvin T., in Dakota; Philip, and Jane Ann, wife of Willard Lyon, in Dunkirk, N. Y. Philip Hooker came to McKean county in 1863, and purchased his present farm. In 1852 he married Miss Deblah S. Lyon, daughter of Allen Lyon, of Allegany county, N. Y. She died September 21, 1867, leaving four children: Fred John, who married Miss Eva Whittaker, of Carlton, N. Y., and has three children (Ellen May, Benjamin C. and an infant); Willard H., of Rochester, N. Y. (married to Miss Harriet Lyon, of Dunkirk, N. Y.); Charles C., of Foster township (married to Miss Effie Case, and has one child, Harrold G.), and George W. of Rochester, N. Y. (married to Miss Fannie Loudin, of Canada). Mr. Hooker was again married, this time in 1868, to Miss Sarah Ann Hazzard, a native of New York State, who died in October, 1886. His present wife was Mrs. Jennie Brown, daughter of John Eastman, of Warren county, Penn. Mr. Hooker is a member of the Democratic party, and has filled various township offices.

WILLIAM M. HOWARD, merchant, Derrick City, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 16, 1858, a son of Alexander and Laura (Bacon) Howard, natives of that county, but both dead. Mr. Howard received a com-

mon-school education, and in 1877 came to McKean county, where he worked as a laborer. He then entered a store as clerk, and in 1882 established his present general store. September 26, 1882, he married Miss Edith Vincent, daughter of Hiram and Wealthy Vincent, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Mr. Howard is a member of the Republican party, and is one of the representative merchants of Derrick City.

MILES S. HOWE, oil producer, P. O. Foster Brook, was born in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., October 4, 1850. He received the benefit of an academic education, and has been principally engaged in the oil business. He married, January 29, 1889, Miss Bertha A. Washburn, of New York City. He is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 116, F. & A. M., of Franklin, Penn., the Sons of Temperance, the Knights of Labor, and the A. O. U. W., and also the Producers' Association. Mr. Howe is an enthusiastic worker in the Temperance cause, and a supporter of the Prohibition party. His father, Henry F. Howe, who was a native of Perry county, Penn., married Miss Sophia L. Shaw, of Titusville, Penn. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the first derrick erected on Oil creek. He afterward became an extensive producer on Oil creek and at Pit Hole. In 1865 he sold his interests and moved to Yates county, N. Y., where he carried on an extensive farm until 1874. He then moved to Elmira, where he remained until 1882. He furnished two substitutes for the war of the Rebellion. He was a supporter of the Republican and Prohibition parties, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, filling various important offices. He died in 1883; his widow now resides in Florida. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom are living: Lizzie (wife of H. C. Conner), Eva (wife of Dr. R. A. Egbert), T. E., W. C., E. E., J. W., Minnie and Miles S.

CAPTAIN CYRUS E. KNIGHT, druggist, Derrick City, was born in Waterford, Oxford Co., Me., Nov. 22, 1833, and is a son of John and Mary (Bangs) Knight. John Knight was born in Oxford county, Me., and followed farming throughout life. In 1845 he moved into Aroostook county, in the northeastern part of the State, then a dense wilderness, and settled in what is now the town of Presque Isle, where he died. His widow, now aged eighty-six years, still resides on the old farm at Presque Isle. Their family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Cyrus E. (our subject), Betsy J. (wife of Jacob Bridges, residing at Presque Isle), Rachel (wife of Almon Bridges, residing at Presque Isle), Mary F. (widow of H. A. Haines, residing at Fort Fairfield, Me.) and Elmira (widow of J. W. Moore, residing in Warren, Penn.). Cyrus E. Knight was reared in Aroostook county, Me., attending the district school in winter, and working on his father's farm during the summer, till he was twenty-one years of age, after which he attended Houlton (Me.) Academy, two years, teaching school during the winter. In 1859 he entered the law office of H. R. Downes, and there remained until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment (Me.) Volunteer Infantry, in which he served during the war, being mustered out July 3, 1866. In April, 1862, his regiment went to Ship Island with the Butler expedition, and it was also at the taking of New Orleans. Mr. Knight was with the regiment in every engagement in which it participated; was promoted from private to lieutenant, and from that rank to captain. He commanded his company in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane Crossing and on "The Plains Mansura," in the Red River campaign, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. After Lee's surrender he was ordered to South Carolina, where he remained until July, 1866, the time of his muster out of the service. During his nearly five years' service

Capt. Knight was never absent from his company a day unless by the orders of his commanding officer, nor was he sick, during the entire time, sufficient to cause him to be absent. After leaving the army Capt. Knight returned to Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county, Me., and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for two years. In the summer of 1869 he moved to Titusville, Penn., and here followed the oil business nine years. In 1879 he came to Derrick City, and embarked in his present drug business, in which he has been successful. In 1873 Capt. Knight married Miss L. J. Walker, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Walker, of Exeter, Penobscot Co., Me., and they have two children: Ida Pearl and Allie Eugenia. Capt. Knight is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W., K. of P. and of the G. A. R., in all of which he is an earnest worker. In politics he is active, and is identified with the Democrat party.

LOUIS LEOPOLD, oil producer, Derrick City, Penn., was born in Germany, January 15, 1845, and immigrated to America with his parents in 1847. He was reared in Erie county, Penn., and received an ordinary education. He has been associated with his brother Ernest in Venango and Clarion counties, and also in producing oil in McKean county. In 1874 he married Miss Caroline Belses, of Venango county, Penn, and they have three children: George L., Farah S. and Annie G. In 1865 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Gillmor Post, No. 539, G. A. R.

ERNEST LEOPOLD, oil producer, Derrick City, was born in Erie county, Penn., October 17, 1851. His parents, Jacob and Barbara Leopold, who were natives of Germany, followed farming in Erie county, Penn., where they died. They reared nine children, eight of whom are living: Frederick, in Erie county, Penn.; Louis and H. J., in Derrick City; August, in Custer City, McKean county; Ernest; John and Jacob, in Erie, Penn., and Caroline, wife of John Sheffer, also in Erie county. Ernest Leopold was reared in Erie county, receiving a common-school education, and followed farming until 1869, when he went to Venango county and engaged in drilling wells; he remained there four years, and then went to Clarion county, where he stayed three years. In 1878 he came to McKean county, and has since been engaged in oil producing. In 1873 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stover, of Venango county. She died in 1888, leaving one child, Bertha A. Mr. Leopold then married Miss Eliza, daughter of Daniel Koon, of Pine Valley, N. Y. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and is a member of the K. O. T. M.

G. W. LeROY, merchant, Gillmor, P. O. Derrick City, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., December 24, 1839, a son of P. S. and Abigail (Carpenter) LeRoy, natives of that county. The father, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Oswego county, the mother in Syracuse, N. Y. G. W. LeRoy received a common-school education, and moved to Syracuse when fifteen years of age. For about five years he was engaged in the grocery business at that place, and also in the manufacture of salt. In 1878 he came to McKean county, and for four years was employed by the United Pipe Line Company. In 1882 he established his present business at Gillmor. In 1868 he married Miss Dora M., daughter of Henry Warner, of Syracuse, N. Y., and they have seven children: Libbie, Fred, Kate, Hattie, Ella, Charles and Harris. Mr. LeRoy is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Knights of Pythias at Gillmor. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. L. McCULLOUGH, merchant, Derrick City, was born in Canada,

February 6, 1859. He was reared in Titusville, Penn., and attended the high school of that place. He early entered mercantile business as clerk, and in 1879 came to McKean county, where he clerked at Red Rock and Knapp's creek. In 1886 he established his present business, conducting also a branch store at Red Rock. October 7, 1883, he married Miss Marian, daughter of John Winans of Crawford county, Penn., and they have three children: Gertrude, William Luther and Rose. Mr. McCullough is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. His parents, James and Catherine (Slavem) McCullough, were natives of Philadelphia, Penn. His father was a manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods, but is now retired from business and lives at Red Rock, McKean Co., Penn.

M. McKAY, merchant, Gillmor, P.O. Derrick City, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., October 31, 1846, a son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth B. (Mead) McKay, natives of Scotland. His father died in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; his mother now resides at Olean, N.Y. Four of their children are now living: Mart, Thomas H., Louisa B. and E. J. M. McKay, the eldest, was educated at the Olean Academy, and for some years was engaged in mercantile business at Olean. In 1862 he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he had charge of a large crockery store for some years. In 1877 he came to McKean county, and has since conducted his present business at Derrick City and Gillmor. He is also interested in oil production. In 1875 he married Miss Adele E. Huntington, of Limestone, N. Y., and they have three children: Lolah E., Harry G. and Homer T. Mr. McKay is a member of the Republican party and of the A. O. U. W.

ROBERT McMURRAY, SR., oil producer, P. O. Derrick City, was born in Scotland October 5, 1835. His father, James McMurray, was born in Scotland in 1809, and in 1834 he married Ellen Johnston, who was born in 1811. They immigrated to America in 1851. James McMurray, who was a stone mason by trade, located at Dunkirk, N. Y., but only remained there four months, and then came to McKean county, locating on the Ward farm, which he improved, and lived upon several years; thence he removed to Foster Brook, to the present farm of our subject, where he died December 26, 1878. He was a prominent citizen, identified with the Republican party, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His widow still resides on the homestead. Eleven children were born to their union, nine of whom are living: Robert; John, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; Ellen, wife of E. D. Foster, in Foster township, McKean county; Elizabeth, wife of B. F. McClure, in Genesee county, N. Y.; Mary, wife of S. T. Hatfield, in Derrick City; Maggie, wife of S. T. McManus, in Findlay, Ohio; Samuel W. and James C., in Derrick City, and Andrew, in Olean, N. Y. Robert McMurray was educated in Scotland, came to America with his parents, and for several years followed lumbering. In 1876 he leased a half interest in fifty acres of oil property, later purchased the whole interest, and now operates fourteen wells. In 1854 he married Miss Margaret Morrison, a native of Scotland, and they have reared six children: Robert, driller and oil producer, of Derrick City; Andrew, driller, of Bradford: James, producer and driller, of Tarport; Jeanette, at home; Helen, wife of M. W. Kiernan, of Ellicottsville, N. Y.; and Jane, wife of C. S. McKenna, veterinary surgeon, of Mount Morris, N. Y. Mr. McMurray is a Republican, and is now serving as supervisor of Foster township, and is also a member of the school board. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford, Olean Chapter, No. 150, R. A. M., St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T., of Olean, N. Y., and is commander of the K. O. T. M., of Derrick City.

S. W. McMURRAY, oil producer, Derrick City, son of James and Ellen

(Johnston) McMurray, was born at Tarport (now Kendall Creek), McKean Co., Penn., January 21, 1852. He attended the township schools, and Chamberlain Institute, at Randolph, N. Y., and has, since leaving school, been engaged in lumbering and oil producing. In 1884 he married Miss Nora, daughter of Roger McDermont, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and they have two children: Roger James and John. Mr. McMurray is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

J. C. McMURRAY, oil producer, Derrick City, son of James and Ellen (Johnston) McMurray, was born in Tarport (now Kendall Creek), McKean Co., Penn., November, 26, 1853. He received a common-school education, for a number of years followed farming, lumbering, etc., and since 1877 has been engaged in producing oil. In June, 1884, he married Miss Annie, daughter of William Smith, of Derrick City, and they have one child, Olive Ellen. Mr. McMurray is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Bradford Presbyterian Church.

J. K. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell Brothers, merchants and producers, Kendall Creek, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 1, 1852. His parents, H. G. and Lucy (Kidder) Mitchell, were natives of that county, and for a number of years engaged in farming, the father also operating a grist- and saw-mill. In 1876 they moved to McKean county, Penn., and located at Kendall Creek, where the wife and mother died in June, 1877. H. G. Mitchell engaged in the grocery business, on the present site of the American House, and associated his sons with him, under the firm name of H. G. Mitchell & Sons. Their trade increased from $5 to $500 per day inside of two years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and an active worker in the Republican party. He was appointed the first postmaster of Kendall Creek, in May, 1876, and served until 1886. In 1887 he moved to Richburgh, N. Y., where he is now engaged in mercantile business. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mitchell: J. K., G. W. and Minnie. Our subject was reared in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and educated at the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. Since the retirement of his father, he and his brother, G. W., have conducted their general mercantile business under the firm name of Mitchell Brothers. They also operate several oil wells. In 1873 J. K. Mitchell married Miss Cora, daughter of J. C. Smith, formerly of Chautauqua county, N. Y., now a merchant of Kendall Creek, and they have one child, Jeanie. Mr. Mitchell is identified with the Republican party; is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford, and the E. A. U. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

R. W. MONROE, farmer and oil producer, Sawyer City, is a son of G. W. Monroe, a native of Erie county, N. Y., and Mary (Hutchinson) Monroe, a native of England. About 1840 the father came to McKean county and purchased a farm in Foster township, where he lived until 1885, when he moved to Randolph, N. Y., where he now resides. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been class leader and steward for many years. He has three children: H. S., of Prentiss Vale, McKean county; Alvina, wife of Nathaniel Etheridge, of Foster township, and R. W. R. W. Monroe was born on his present farm in McKean county, Penn., April 21, 1854. He was educated at the township schools, also Rochester Commercial College, and has always lived on the farm on which he was born. He also operates four oil wells. In 1881 he married Miss Margaret E., daughter of James Freeman, of Meadville, Penn., and they have two children: Rhoda and Lottie. Mr.

Monroe is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford, also of the Producers' Association, of Sawyer City. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

MOSHER BROTHERS, oil producers, Derrick City. Elijah L. Mosher was born in Wayne county, Penn., October 4, 1854. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Startwart) Mosher, were natives of Putnam county, N. Y., and are now living in Wayne county, Penn. Mr. Mosher married, in 1884, Miss Libbie, daughter of Charles Myers, of Mercer county, Penn., and has two children, Lillie and Rose. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he votes with the Republican party.

JESSE E. MOSHER was born in Wayne county, Penn., in 1857. In 1882 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Martin Wasson, of Erie county, N. Y. He is a supporter of the Republican party. The Mosher Brothers came to McKean county in 1877, and first began business here by drilling oil wells. In 1881 they commenced to produce oil for themselves, and they now operate thirty-five wells.

JASPER NEATH, oil producer, Foster Brook, was born in Staffordshire, England, November 17, 1838, a son of Jasper and Mary Ann (Bailey) Neath. His father died in that country, and his mother again married and emigrated to America. Our subject came to America in 1862, but revisited England the same year. In 1866 he returned to America, and went direct to Oil City, Venango Co., Penn., where he procured work as a driller. In 1876 he came to McKean county, locating at his present home in Foster township, and has since been engaged in producing oil, operating sixteen wells. He married, in England, Miss Martha Vaughn, and they have four children: Arthur W. (an oil producer in Foster township, McKean county), Emeline, Jasper, Jr., and Annie. Mr. Neath and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. NEILL (deceased) was born in Venango county, Penn., January 13, 1837. His father, Isaac Neill, was a native of Centre county, Penn., and his mother, Mary (McCasline) Neill, was a native of Westmoreland county, Penn. They were farmers, and among the early settlers of Venango county. Mr. Neill received an academic education, and remained at home until the oil excitement, in 1860, when he engaged in drilling for oil and became one of the pioneer oil men of Venango county. May 2, 1879, he began operations on his farm in McKean county, and operated eight wells. In 1866 he married Miss Hannah Newlon, of Clarion county, Penn., and they had two children: Edna and Mattie. Mr. Neill was a supporter of the Democratic party and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Neill died of pneumonia May 16, 1889, after an illness of one week, and his remains were conveyed to Neilltown, the little town where he was born and reared, and were there interred. About two years before his death he became a stanch Prohibitionist, and used every effort in his power during the last campaign to further the success of that party. He held a life insurance policy in the order of the Knights of the Maccabees for $2,000, of which $1,000 was in favor of his wife and $500 in favor of each of his two daughters. The community in which he had lived sincerely mourn the loss of one who was the promoter of all that was true and noble, and his family still more deeply grieve for the kind and indulgent father.

E. E. NORTHRUP, proprietor of machine shops, Rew, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., September 10, 1849. His father, Bushrod Northrup, also a native of that county, married Miss Sarah Darling, a native of Vermont. In 1864 they moved to Venango county, Penn., where the father engaged in refining oil thence went to Butler county, and in 1882 they came to

McCalmont, McKean county, where they now reside. They have six children: Alice, Emma (wife of John W. Mates, in McCalmont), E. E., D. D. (in Washington county, Penn.), Eliza (wife of William Cochran, in Bradford), and J. D. (in Butler, Penn.) E. E. Northrup left St. Lawrence county when fourteen years of age. He learned the machinist's trade, and came to McKean county in 1878, locating at Summit City, and in 1880 he moved to Rew City, where he has since conducted his present business in connection with oil-producing. In 1882 he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Allen Cochran, of Bradford, and they have two children: Thomas A. and John E. Mr. Northrup is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the K. O. T. M.

J. H. NORTON, superintendent of the Hazelwood Oil Company, Foster Brook, was born in Fayette county, Penn., October 15, 1855, a son of Philo and Martha H. (Herbert) Norton, also natives of that county, former of whom was a farmer and coal operator. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living: Margaret C. (at home), Carlos A. (book-keeper for the Hazelwood Oil Company in Bradford, Penn.), J. H., Abraham B. (a jeweler in Altoona, Penn.), Clarence L. (with the Hazelwood Oil Company) and Eugene T. (assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Connellsville, Penn.). J. H. Norton remained at home until 1877 when he went into the oil fields, and began work for his present company in Butler county. In 1881 he came to McKean county, and has since held his present position. He is also one of the firm of Norton & Neath, oil producers. August 6, 1878, he married Miss Mary H., daughter of Lewis P. Boothe, of Petrolia, Butler Co., Penn., and they have four children: Edna M., Blanche M. H., Florence B. and Lewis B. Mr. Norton was formerly a member of the Democratic party, but is now a supporter of the Prohibitionists. He was a member of the Foster township school board from June, 1886, to June, 1889. In February, 1887, he was appointed postmaster at Foster Brook, and still holds that position. He also conducts a general store at Red Rock. Mr. Norton belongs to the A. O. U. W. and K. O. T. M., the Sons of Temperance and the Producers' Protective Association. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES NUGENT, oil producer, Sawyer City, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., October 18, 1847. His father, Nicholas Nugent, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he married Miss Charlotte Wicking, a native of England. They were farmers, and members of the Roman Catholic Church. The father died in that county, the mother still resides there. Nine children were born to them, five of whom are living: Elizabeth (wife of A. J. Rice, of Bolivar, N. Y.), Sarah Ann, Belle, James and Albert. James Nugent remained on the homestead until nineteen years of age, and in 1866 went to Triumph, Warren Co., Penn., and has since been engaged in the oil business, producing in Scrub Grass and Butler county, Penn. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and now operates ten wells. In 1876 he married Miss Myra M., daughter of George W. Crandall, of Allegany county, N. Y. He was formerly a member of the Greenback party, but since 1880 has been a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Equitable Aid Union, Knights of Labor, Sons of Temperance, and the Producers' Protective Association. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE H. OTIS, merchant, Sawyer City, was born in Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., July 31, 1857. His parents, Marion G. and Eliza (Heath) Otis, were natives of Wyoming county, N. Y., and farmers by occupation. His father was a major in the war of the Rebellion. Our subject received his education at the Chamberlain Institute, and in 1878 came to McKean county,

where he established at Sawyer City his present business, under the firm name of J. C. Hurd & Co. Under the able management of Mr. Otis the firm does an extensive trade in groceries, dry goods, etc.

GEORGE POTTS, oil producer, Sawyer City, was born in Ireland, June 27, 1849, and immigrated to America in 1868. He engaged in the coal business in the State of Maryland for three years, and then went to Washington county, Penn., where he worked at mining coal for five years. He then began producing oil in Armstrong county, and about 1879 came to McKean county, where he now operates fifty wells, in connection with his brother, James Potts, under the firm name of Potts Brothers. Mr. Potts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics supports the Prohibition party.

JAMES POTTS was born in England in 1858, and came to America in 1879. He married Miss Louise, daughter of George Robinson, of Summit City, and they have two children: Annie Laura and George Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Potts are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He gives his suffrage to the Prohibition party.

D. L. ROSS, proprietor of the Ross House, and oil producer, Derrick City, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., June 5, 1831. His father, Ahimon Ross, was born near Rochester, Genesee Co., N. Y., and his mother, Emeline (Town) Ross, was born in Ogden, N. Y. They are farmers by occupation, and are now living in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. They reared a family of nine children: Foster (who was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and died from the effects of wounds received in the service), Reuben (who was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and died at Fortress Monroe), those living being D. L. (our subject), Philander (with his parents), Sarah (wife of William Murdock, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y.), Lydia E. (wife of Amos Keyser, of Cherry Vale, Montgomery Co., Kas.), Rebecca (wife of N. D. Williams), Mercy Amelia (wife of John F. Mosher, both of Cattaraugus county, N. Y.) and Ahimon J. (of Derrick City). D. L. Ross learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for seventeen years, and then engaged in farming until 1869, when he moved to Little Valley and kept hotel for two years; thence went to Randolph, and kept hotel there for six years. In 1877 he came to McKean county, and was proprietor of the Derrick City House for ten months. He then built his present hotel, of which he has since been the genial and popular landlord. He also operates several oil wells. In 1857 he married Miss Mary R., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Shannon. Mr. Ross has always been identified with the Republican party.

E. B. SAGE, oil producer, Foster Brook P. O., Red Rock, Penn., was born in Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., a son of Capt. W. N. and Edith (Brainerd) Sage, now residents of Red Rock. Mr. Sage was reared in Broome county, and received an ordinary education, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until April, 1876, when he came to McKean county, and worked at building oil rigs, or derricks, also at tool dressing and drilling. For three or four years he was employed as brakeman on the Erie Railroad. In 1881 he moved to Red Rock, and has since been producing oil, operating twenty-four wells. In 1886 he married Miss Josephine E., daughter of John Harrington, of Bradford, and they have one child, Josephine Edith. Mr. Sage is a Republican in politics, and has served as township auditor three terms. He is a member of Cuba Lodge, No. 306, F. & A. M.; Valley Point Chapter, No. 232, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery, No. 24. K. T., of Olean, N. Y.; Bradford Council, R. & S. M.; Syria Temple, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and of Rochester Consistory.

A. A. SEAMANS, merchant and oil producer, Bell's Camp, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., January 21, 1849, a son of Irving and Nancy (Garber) Seamans, natives of New York State. The father was a prominent merchant in Amboy, and there A. A. Seamans was reared. He was educated at Whitestown Seminary, N. Y., and afterward engaged in teaching. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. In 1878 he came to McKean county, locating at Bell's Camp, and first worked at rig building. In 1881 he established his present general store at Bell's Camp, and since 1884 has been a member of the firm of Hughes, Seamans, Syphers & Co., oil producers. In 1870 he married Miss Susan, daughter of Valentine Worthy, of Oswego county, N. Y., and they have two children: Neva and Josie. Mr. Seamans is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Derrick City, and of the Knights of the Maccabees, of State Line. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH S. SEAWARD, farmer, P.O. Kendall Creek, was born in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 7, 1818. His father, Enos Seaward, was born in Massachusetts, and moved with his parents to Luzerne county, Penn., when about twelve years of age; his father was a soldier in the war of 1756, and also in the Revolutionary war. Enos, the father of our subject, went to Allegany county, N. Y., and purchased a farm. He married Miss Lydia, daughter of Joseph Stevens, an early settler of Steuben county, N. Y.. Enos died in 1841, his wife in 1852. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters, viz.: Enos, of Wisconsin; Orrin, of Steuben county, N. Y.; Naomi, wife of George M. Clason, of California; Joseph S.; Amos, also of Steuben county; and Sarah, wife of Clement Curtis, of Hornellsville, N. Y. J. S. Seaward was reared in Allegany county, N. Y., where he received a fair education, and afterward he taught school in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1839 he came to McKean county, and engaged in lumbering for a number of years. He then purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. He has several oil wells on his farm, in which he has a one-eighth interest. In 1841 he married Miss Dalpha Dorleska, daughter of Isaac and Ponthy (Clark) Farr, natives of Vermont, and early settlers of McKean county. Mrs. Seaward died in February, 1878. Twelve children were born to their union, nine of whom are living: Levi, a farmer in Foster township, McKean county; Adeline Amelia, wife of A. W. Boyd, in Sawyer City, Foster township; William H., living at home; Melvin, in Kendall Creek; Clementine, wife of H. E. Allen, also in Kendall Creek; Evaline, wife of N. H. Hastings, in Potter county, Penn.; Sydney W., in Foster township; Albert J. and Fremont, living at home. Mr. Seaward has always been an active worker in the Republican party, and has served the township as collector. For twelve years he has been a member of the school board, and has served as president and treasurer of the same. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, but now attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAUNCEY SHARPE, oil producer, Derrick City, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., April 19, 1845. His parents, C. W. and Lois (Bush) Sharpe, who were natives of that county, afterward moved to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where they died. They reared a family of four children: Clara, wife of Martin White; Susan, wife of C. W. Bosworth; John and Chauncey, the three first named being residents of Red House, N. Y. Chauncey Sharpe received a common-school education in Livingston county, N. Y. He engaged in the lumber business in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and became an extensive operator, owning mills and manufacturing lumber, shingles and lath. In 1876 he came to McKean county, and here first engaged in the hotel business at Gillmor.

Since 1880 he has been producing oil on a large scale. In July, 1868, he married Miss Helen, daughter of Lyman Giles, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and married Miss Lucina Fuller, of Oneida county, N. Y. They moved to Cattaraugus county, where Mr. Giles engaged in mercantile business and lumbering. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe have three children: May Belle, Genevieve and Chauncey Warren.

EDWARD R. SHERMAN, merchant, Kendall Creek, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., March 28, 1840. His father, Edmond J., was a native of that county, and his mother, Susan (Wilcox) Sherman, was a native of Warren county, N. Y. They were farmers by occupation, and died in Saratoga county, N. Y. Edmond J. Sherman was an influential member of the Abolition party and a strong advocate of temperance, also a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared a family of fourteen children. The living ones are Harry, in Canada; Lydia, wife of W. H. Kilby, ex-member of the Maine legislature, and now agent for the International line of steamers running between Boston and St. John, New Brunswick; J. W., in Warren, Penn., owner of the famous "Sherman well," on Oil creek, in the early days of the oil excitement; Sarah, wife of George H. Davis, in Fort Edward, N. Y., and E. R. The subject of these lines was reared in Saratoga county, N. Y., received a common-school education, and graduated from Eastman's Business College. April 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served over two years. He was recommended for a commission, but, being wounded, never received it. He then went to Washington, D. C., and applied for a position in a colored regiment under Gen. Casey. He received the appointment of first lieutenant by President Lincoln, and was ordered to report to Col. Woodward, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth United States Colored Troops, at Lexington, Ky. Before reporting, however, he had to pass a very severe physical examination, and, owing to a shortness in one limb, he was disqualified, but was appointed to a clerkship in the provost-marshal's office at Washington. In the spring of 1865 he came to Pennsylvania, where he began operating in oil, and has been a producer at Pit Hole, Titusville and Pleasantville. In 1880 he came to McKean county and located at Tarport, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in producing oil. In 1889 he purchased his present business. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha, daughter of David E. and Susan (White) Norton, of New York State, and they have three children: Winifred L., Charles N. and Susan. Mr. Sherman was commander of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R., is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, of Kendall Creek, of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and of the Royal Templars of Temperance, Bradford, also of the Protective Home Circle. He has always taken an active part in the interests of the Republican party, and was secretary of the Republican county committee in 1888. He was a member of the school board, and has served as secretary and treasurer of the same. He and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Sherman is a member of the board of trustees. His wife is president of the Ladies' Aid Society of Kendall Creek.

W. F. SINCLAIR, merchant and oil producer, Rew City, was born in the State of Maine, January 4, 1855. His parents, Richard and Lucy (Shay) Sinclair, were natives of that State. Five of their children are still living: Richard (of Lima, Ohio), W. F., Ernest E., Gertrude and Geraldine (in Maine). Our subject, at the age of twenty-one, engaged as steward on the steamer "City of Frederickton," plying on St. John river, between Frederickton and Grand Falls. He then went to New York City, where for one year he drove a Broadway stage. For one season he acted as property-man for P. T. Barnum's

circus, and for two years drove a stage from Boston to Charlestown, and also was a street-car driver in Boston. In 1879 he came to McKean county, locating at Gillmor, and worked at tool dressing. He then embarked in the oyster and fruit business, finally moving his business to Rew City, and he now has a general store, and also owns nine oil wells at Duke Centre. He is an active member of the Republican party, and has served as postmaster at Rew City since 1881.

O. F. SPENCER, merchant, Kendall Creek, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., October 8, 1844. His father, Allen Spencer, was a native of the Eastern States, and his mother, Elizabeth (Strickland) Spencer, was of English descent. They were farmers by occupation, and prominent members of the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Spencer was a deacon for many years. The father died June 15, 1882, and the mother June 13, 1885. Six of their children grew to maturity. Daniel, the eldest, died in Rock county, Wis. The living are Adoniram (residing on the homestead), Hannah (wife of Isaac Squires, of Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y.), Mary (wife of George Miller, also of Woodhull), Charlotte (wife of Simon Hardy. of Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y.) and O. F. The subject of this sketch was reared in Steuben county, N. Y., and received a common-school education. He remained on the homestead until twenty-five years of age, and then went to Addison, where he learned the trade of door and sash maker. He then moved to Montgomery, sixteen miles below Williamsport, Penn., where he took charge of a shop. In 1873 he engaged in general mercantile business at Williamsport, and remained there until 1876. In 1879 he came to Kendall Creek, McKean county, and has since conducted his produce and confectionery business, being also engaged in producing oil. In 1871 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Lydia (Farwell) Tucker, of Boston, Mass., and they have two children: Mabel and Howard. Mr. Spencer is a member of Lodge No. 133, A. O. U. W., of Kendall Creek. His wife is a member of the First Baptist Church of Bradford. Mr. Spencer is an active Republican. He has been a member of the borough council, and of the school board for five years, acting as president of the latter for two years.

E. H. STOEVER, oil producer, Sawyer City, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., July 7, 1842, a son of John and Elizabeth (Young) Stoever, also natives of that county, former of whom, a farmer and lumberman by occupation, now lives in Lebanon City, latter died in 1845. Two of their children are living: Susan (wife of C. Brandt, in Lebanon, Penn.) and E. H. Our subject was reared in his native county, and in 1865 moved to Franklin, Venango county, where he first engaged in the coal business and afterward in oil producing. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and has since operated oil wells. In 1870 he married Miss Annie Dodds, of Butler county, Penn., and they have six children: Carrie, Joletta, Dillie, Guy, John and Humphrey H. In 1861 Mr. Stoever enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth P. V. I., and served three months. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and has filled the offices of school director, assessor and collector, for his township. He is a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 483, F. & A. M., of Rouseville, Penn., and also Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W., Petroleum Centre. Mrs. Stoever is a member of the Presbyterian Church. John Stoever, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was among the early settlers of Lebanon county, Penn. His father, John Stoever, was born in Germany, and was a Lutheran preacher.

S. A. WHIPPLE, oil producer, Kendall Creek, was born in Sawyer City, McKean Co., Penn., November 20, 1853. His father, Alfred Whipple, who

was a native of Vermont, was married to Esther A. Lilly, a native of Steuben county, N. Y. Alfred Whipple came to McKean county, in 1840, with his father, John Whipple, and located at Sawyer City, where he engaged in lumbering. In 1877 he moved to Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he still resides. He was a prominent Republican, was county commissioner, and filled various township offices. S. A. Whipple engaged in the production of oil in 1876, and is now among the prominent producers of Foster township. In 1880 he married Miss Minnie D., daughter of William Upright, of Wayne county, Penn. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Kendall Creek.

M. R. WILLIAMS, oil producer, P. O. Derrick City, is a son of John Wesley Williams, a native of Tompkins county, N. Y., and Aurilla (Randall) Williams, a native of Wyoming county, same State. His father, who was a millwright and mechanic by occupation, moved his family to Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y. in 1834. There his first wife died in 1845, and he then married Mrs. Sarah Warren, daughter of Erasmus Adams, and widow of William Warren, of Erie county. Three children are living by Mr. Williams' first union, viz.: Clarinda, wife of Capt. W. H. Mayo, in Springville, N. Y.; John R., in Kansas City, Mo., and M. R. The children by his second marriage yet living are Charles H., in Kansas City, Mo.; B. F., in Derrick City; Silas W., in Aurora, N. Y.; Jennie L., wife of Dewitt C. Page, in Brockport, N. Y.; and S. A., in Aurora, N. Y. M. R. Williams was born at Aurora. Erie Co., N. Y., November 10, 1844. He was reared in his native county, and received a common-school education. In 1865 he went to Oil Creek, where he was among the pioneer operators, and has since passed through the oil excitement at Pit Hole, Tidioute and Clarion. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and has since lived near Bell's Camp. He now operates thirty wells. In 1871 Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Mary F., daughter of James M. Paine, of Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., and they have three children: Alice May, Arthur N. and Emma Augusta. Mr. Williams became a charter member of Pleasantville (Penn.) Council, R. A., in 1878; he is a member of Henry Reemer Lodge, No. 780, F. & A. M., of Limestone, N. Y.; of Salamanca Chapter, No. 266, R. A. M.; of Olean Council, No. 33, and of St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T., of Olean, N. Y. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, and was one of the county committee in the campaign of 1888. He and family attend the Presbyterian Church.

B. F. WILLIAMS, oil producer, Derrick City, was born at East Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., February 24, 1848, a son of John Wesley and Sally B. Williams. Mr. Williams was reared in Erie county, and educated in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1868 went to Shamburg, Penn., where he engaged in building oil rigs. In 1879 he came to McKean county, and has since been engaged in oil producing. In 1875 he married Miss Ida J., daughter of Norman Allport, of Shamburg. They have three children: Harry, Maud and Silas.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, oil producer, P. O. Derrick City, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1858. His father, John Williamson, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Cordelia (Wheeler) Williamson, was a native of England. Our subject was reared at Brady's Bend, Penn., received a common-school education, and graduated at Iron City College. In 1880 he came to McKean county, where he has since acted as superintendent for John Bird, of Bradford, and is also interested in several producing wells, being a member of the firm of Hughes and Williamson. April 13, 1886, he married Miss Aida, daughter of Joseph and Mary Garvan, of Derrick city, and they have one child, George, born April 4, 1887. Mr. Williamson is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Derrick City.

DR. F. W. WINGER, Rew, was born in Venango county, Penn., June 23, 1855. His parents, David and Catherine (Smith) Winger, were natives of Westmoreland county, Penn. His father was a mechanic by occupation, and died in Oil City in 1862. His mother died at Rew in 1888. Their family consisted of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Jane, wife of Samuel Winger, of Oil City; William, of Warren, Penn.; Henry, of Bradford, Penn.; Joseph, of Grand Valley, Warren Co., Penn.; Matilda, widow of S. B. Dewey, of Rew; Samuel E., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and member of Erie Conference, and F. W. The subject of these lines was educated at the high schools of Oil City. He read medicine with Dr. G. W. Rae, of Bradford, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, March 15, 1886, and has since practiced in Rew and vicinity. In 1888 he married Miss Nellie, daughter of Robert and Mary Dean, of Keating township, McKean county. He is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, the Knights of the Maccabees, and was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress which convened at Washington, D. C., in September, 1887. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, with Prohibition proclivities.

CHAPTER XXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ELDRED TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ELDRED—OTTO TOWNSHIP.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ELDRED.

BYRON ALFORD, oil producer and manufacturer of explosives, Eldred, was born in Ridgeville township, Lorain Co., Ohio, March 25, 1842, a son of Milo C. and Emily (Lathrop) Alford. When he was three years of age his parents settled in Crawford county, Penn., where they lived for six years; then removed to Allegany county, N. Y., where he was reared and received a common-school education. He started in life for himself when sixteen years of age as a stationary engineer, which he followed seven years. He then followed the business of a sawyer for one year, and afterward, in 1865, started as a jobber in manufacturing lumber by the thousand feet, at which he continued three years. In the fall of 1866 he located at State Line Mills, McKean Co., Penn., and was postmaster while there. From the spring of 1867 to the fall of 1869 he operated the State Line Lumber-Mill for Calvin T. Chamberlin, of Cuba, N. Y., with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employer. In the fall of 1869 he bought a lumber-mill in Eldred township, and began the manufacture of lumber on his own account. The following year he erected another mill within forty rods of the first. In 1871 he formed a partnership with E. F. Johnson, of Oramel, N. Y., which included the above business, and which existed until the fall of 1874. In the fall of 1877 he embarked in the oil business as a producer in the Bradford field, with which he has since been connected; has been interested in twenty producing wells in the Bradford field, and is now sole owner of seven producing wells. Late in the fall of 1879 he began the construction of a large saw-mill at Barnum, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on a contract with Weston Bros., of Weston's Mills, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and subsequently entered into partnership with

A. R. Curtiss, under the firm name of Alford & Curtiss, and conducted an extensive lumber and mercantile business for about three years. In 1883 he engaged in the manufacture of explosives used for all kinds of blasting purposes, with J. W. Dean, under the firm name of Alford & Dean, which partnership existed until July, 1888, when Mr. Alford purchased his partner's interest, and is still conducting a successful business in that line. Mr. Alford is a prominent and representative citizen of Eldred. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, council and commandery, and of the A. A. O., Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Ismailia Temple, Buffalo, N. Y. Politically he is a Republican. He has been married twice. First, in 1863, to Nancy M., daughter of Peter and Annis (Wilson) McIntosh, of near Oramel, N. Y. She died in April, 1882, and in June, 1884, he married Mary E. Irish, daughter of George Irish, of the town of Genesee, N. Y. Her father was a surveyor and an early settler on Dodge's creek, Allegany county, N. Y.

MATTHEW C. ARNOT, lumberman, P. O. Eldred, was born in Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y., June 19, 1841, and is a son of James H. and Jane (Longwell) Arnot. He was reared and educated in his native county, and on attaining his majority he engaged in lumbering as foreman and superintendent of lumber-mills and lumber contracts. He located in Eldred in 1876, where he has been employed as superintendent and foreman of Benton's Mills, which were operated under the direction of the late E. C. Wolcott after 1886. Mr. Arnot married, December 25, 1865, Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Serena (Stark) Lehman, of Roulette township, Potter Co., Penn., and has four children: George, Jennie, La Moyne and Sadie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. O. T. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

LEWIS BALFOUR, physician, Eldred, was born in Colinton, near Edinburgh, Scotland, July 1, 1850, a son of John and Josephine M. (Smith) Balfour. John Balfour was in the Hon. East India Company's service, and for twenty-five years was in constant and active service, from which he retired in 1863, with rank of inspector-general. He served all through the Burmese war of 1851–53, and the Indian mutiny in 1857, rendering valuable assistance at the siege of Delhi; was also at Lucknow and Cawnpore, where he served in the capacity of surgeon. Lewis Balfour was reared in Edinburgh, and educated in the academy and high school of that city. He entered the medical class of 1866–67, in the University of Edinburgh, and was there graduated. He was appointed surgeon on the ship "Ravenscraig," which sailed from Dundee (Scotland) on a nine months' cruise in the Arctic regions. In 1871 he immigrated to America and settled in Emporium, Penn., where he practiced his profession nearly three years, and in 1874 he came to Eldred, where he has since been in the active practice. Dr. Balfour was married in October, 1879, to Elizabeth Josephine, daughter of John Hunt, of Angelica, N. Y. Mr. Hunt was killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Balfour have been blessed with two bright and promising children: John and Josephine M. The Doctor is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.

A. T. BARDEN, dealer in general merchandise, Eldred borough, was born in Broome county, N. Y., April 16, 1826, a son of Dr. Ebenezer and Deborah (Dean) Barden, and is of old Puritan stock. Ebenezer Barden was a botanical physician, and is said to have been the first physician to locate in Eldred township, where he settled January 16, 1837, practicing his profession there until his death, which occurred September 25, 1885, being then in his eighty-sixth year. His family consisted of eight children, viz.: Alexander, Ruth (Mrs. Reuben Dennis), Abram T., Jason A., Abigail (Mrs. Charles Wolcott), Solo-

mon, Amanda (Mrs. Asher Hinds) and Andrew J. A. T. Barden was eleven years old when his parents located in Eldred township, and here he received a limited education in the common schools, after which he was, for a number of years, engaged in the lumber business. In 1853 he embarked in general merchandise business, which he successfully conducted until February, 1883, when his eldest son, Ernest A., was admitted as a partner, since which time the business has been carried on under the firm name of A. T. Barden & Son. Mr. Barden was united in marriage, September 3, 1859, with Miss Mary E , daughter of Milo and Rosetta (Wright) Baldwin, of Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Barden have been blessed with three children: Ernest A., Fred E. and Herbert E. Mr. Barden is the oldest established merchant now doing business in Eldred. He was postmaster at Allegany Bridge (now Eldred) from 1872 to 1882; served as associate judge of McKean county one term; was elected justice of the peace two terms, resigning during his second term to assume the duties of associate judge, and has also held many of the minor offices of his township. Mr. Barden is a prominent and worthy citizen. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

THOMAS BARKAS, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, March 18, 1827, a son of Gabriel and Mary (Lawson) Barkas. He was reared in the Parish of St. John, Northumberland, and in June, 1847, married Jane, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Loan, of Haltwhistle, England, by whom he had eleven children, four of whom are living: William, Hannah (Mrs. David Wood), Thomas and Jane (Mrs. Frank Elliott). Mr. Barkas, with his family, came to America in 1853, locating in Erie county, N. Y., and remained in the vicinity of Buffalo four years, working at anything he could get to do. In February, 1857, he settled in Eldred, this county, and purchased 100 acres of land (to which he has since added twenty-five acres by purchases), eighty acres of which he has cleared and improved himself, and where he has since resided. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting, in 1864, in Company K, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. Mr. Barkas may be considered one of the pioneer farmers of Eldred, as well as a respected citizen. Politically he is a Republican.

CHARLES BELL, farmer, post-office Eldred, is a native of Ulster county, N. Y., and a son of Peter and Maria (Kimball) Bell. He was reared in his native county, and came to McKean county, Penn., in 1867, settling in Eldred township, where he is the owner of a farm of 110 acres, seventy-five of which he has cleared and improved from the wilderness in which he located. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mariam, daughter of Uriah N. and Arminda (Barringer) Avery, of Ulster county, N. Y., by whom he had six children: Orvell B., Alvina (Mrs. Eugene Prosser), Arminda (Mrs. Leslie Humphrey), Annis B., Frank and Charles. Mrs. Mariam Bell died January 7, 1882, and May 10, 1884, Mr. Bell married Mrs. Annie (Kewley) Bradshaw. Mr. Bell is a prominent farmer of Eldred township. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees; in politics he is a Democrat.

REV. T. S. BENNETT, farmer and oil producer, Eldred, was born near Knoxville, Tioga Co., Penn., March 28, 1826, a son of Joseph and Lucinda (Bonney) Bennett. He was reared near Whitesville, N. Y., until sixteen years of age, and received a common-school education. In 1842 he located in Bradford, Penn., and after attaining his majority embarked in the lumber business, which he continued fifteen years. He then followed farming; afterward, in 1876, sold his farm for oil purposes, it being the first farm in Bradford sold on that account. The same year he located in Eldred, and purchased

a farm he still owns, and where oil was found in considerable quantities in 1887, on which are now three producing wells, and two more derricks in operation. In 1868 Mr. Bennett united with the United Brethren Church, and in 1871 was ordained a minister, since when he has preached in McKean and adjoining counties up to the present time. He has been twice married. His first wife was Huldah, daughter of Nathaniel and Dolly (Ingalls) Edson, of Bradford, by whom he had five children: Walter A., Eveline V. (Mrs. S. Turner), Wellman G., Dolly (Mrs. McClellan Olmsted) and Lowell. His second wife was Mrs. Mary F. (Allen) Hudson, of Wales, Erie Co., N. Y. Mr. Bennett is, to quite an extent, interested in real estate in Eldred and vicinity, and has erected a large number of dwellings. Politically he was formerly a Republican, but is now a stanch advocate of Prohibition.

FRANCIS N. BURNHAM (deceased) was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., November 14, 1838, a son of Josiah C. and Phebe (Moses) Burnham. He was reared in his native township, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his widow, where he died July 26, 1881. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in Company H, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was promoted to second lieutenant August 22, 1862, and to first lieutenant November 25, 1862; he was in command of his company seventeen months, owing to his captain having been made prisoner, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, December 28, 1864. Mr. Burnham married, December 2, 1868, Eunice A., daughter of Samuel S. and Lucetta (Taylor) Moses, of Cuba, N. Y., and by her had three children: Cecil, Reuben and George. Mr. Burnham was a prominent and representative citizen of Eldred. In politics he was a Republican, and was elected associate judge of McKean county in 1877, holding the office nearly five years, up to the time of his death. He was a member of the G. A. R.

DWIGHT H. BURNHAM, farmer, P. O. Portville, N. Y., was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., January 19, 1841, a son of Josiah Clark and Phebe (Moses) Burnham, early settlers of Eldred township, who cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Dwight H., as well as the one adjoining. Their children were Henry C., Francis N., Dwight H. and Helen M. (Mrs. Emory Skiver). D. H. Burnham was reared in Eldred township, where he has always resided, now owning and occupying the old homestead. He married, October 10, 1867, Cordelia, daughter of Joseph and Sallie A. (Hulbert) Magee, of Olean, N. Y., by whom he has two children: Fannie and Frank. Mr. Burnham is a Master Mason. He has held the offices of supervisor and collector of the township, and was superintendent of the county poor-farm for three years. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM G. BUTLER, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Eldred, was born in Broome county, N. Y., June 4, 1836, and is a son of Elijah and Patty (Foote) Butler, natives of Massachusetts. His mother married, for her second husband, Caleb Canfield, and settled in Eldred in 1840, on the farm now owned by William Wilmarth. William G. Butler was reared and educated in the township of Eldred, and after attaining his majority, located in Warren county, Penn., where he resided twelve years, engaged in lumbering. In 1865 he returned to Eldred township, and settled on the farm he now occupies, which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided; up to 1883 he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1870 he married Eliza, daughter of Lyman Harris, of Eldred township, and they have one son, Childrick. During the Civil war Mr. Butler was eighteen months in the employ of the United States government as a carpenter, at Nashville, Tenn. He is a well-known and respected citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Indian Creek, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., in May, 1820, a son of Jotham and Cynthia (Hooker) Campbell, pioneers of that township. The subject of these lines has always lived in what is now Eldred township, locating in 1859 on the farm he now owns and occupies, and most of which he cleared and improved. He married Olive Hooker, daughter of Rudolphus Hooker, of Jamestown, N. Y., and they have three children: Mortimer W., Monsier B. and Laura (Mrs. C. B. Rounds). Mr. Campbell is a representative farmer and citizen of Eldred township. In politics he is a Democrat.

OZRO S. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., town of Coventry, September 8, 1825, a son of Timothy and Bethenia (Trumbull) Carpenter, who settled in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1830, locating on the land now owned by Ozro S., which they cleared and improved, and here resided until their death. The father died June 28, 1865, and the mother January 17, 1882. Their children were Orlin (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Almira (Mrs. Almon Rice), Oscar (deceased), Thompson T. (deceased), Abiah Lovira T. (deceased), Almon (deceased), Ozro S., Cynthia L. (Mrs. Benjamin Lamphier), Oliver T. S., Mary (Mrs. Dr. W. L. Chrisman) and Daniel. O. S. Carpenter was reared in Eldred township from five years of age, has always been a farmer, and has followed lumbering to some extent. June 6, 1852, he married Celestina R., daughter of Luther and Elizabeth (Broas) Davis, of Lafayette township, this county, and they have four children: Emma M. (Mrs. T. C. Wainman), Frank, Grant and Tinia E. Mr. Carpenter is one of the few old residents left in Eldred township. Politically he is a Republican.

EDWARD S. CARPENTER, justice of the peace, Larrabee, was born in Eldred township July 8, 1846, a son of Oscar and Mary E. (Lamphier) Carpenter. His paternal grandfather was Timothy Carpenter, formerly of Chenango county, N. Y., who settled in Eldred township, about 1829, and was a farmer by occupation; he reared the following named children: Orlin, Louisa, Almira (Mrs. Almon Rice), Oscar, Abiah (Mrs. Joseph Rork), Ozro, Almon, Thompson T., Cynthia (Mrs. Benjamin Lamphier), Lovira, Seymore T., Mary C. (Mrs. Dr. W. L. Chrisman) and Daniel F. His maternal grandfather was William Lamphier, who settled in Eldred township in 1835, son of Benjamin Lamphier, who settled there in 1837. Oscar Carpenter was a carpenter by trade, and also carried on a small farm, and was justice of the peace of Eldred twenty-nine years. He had five children: Edward S., Calista B., William O., Zenas H. and Jessie E. Edward S. Carpenter was reared and educated in Eldred township, where he has always resided. He married, March 17, 1872, Adeline V., daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda (Giles) Scott, and they have four children: Ida M. (married to Edwin A. Hibbard, August 24, 1889), Edith L., Grace A. and Charles O. Mr. Carpenter has held several of the minor offices of the township, and has been justice of the peace since 1886. Politically he is a Republican.

W. L. CHRISMAN, M. D., Eldred, was born in Warwick township, Chester Co., Penn., December 9, 1834, a son of John and Sarah (Evans) Chrisman. He was reared in his native county, and educated at the Tremont Academy, Chester county, and at the Morgantown Academy, Berks county, Penn., and in 1854 began the study of medicine with Drs. Robert and Benjamin Bunn, of Churchtown, Lancaster Co., Penn. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1855, and was graduated in the spring of 1857. He then began the practice of his profession in Virginia, and in 1860 located in Eldred, this county, where he was in active practice

until 1876. He then embarked in the oil business as an owner of oil lands and royalty, and in 1884 as a producer, in which he is still largely interested. He is also engaged in farming, and is a breeder of Jersey and Shorthorn stock, registered in the A. J. C. C. and Canadian stock herd books. He built the first silo in McKean county, and is denominated one of the leading and most progressive farmers in the county. Dr. Chrisman married, in 1863, Mary, daughter of Timothy and Bethenia (Trumbull) Carpenter, of Eldred township, and they have one daughter, Mary E. Dr. Chrisman has been identified with the Eldred Bank since its organization, and is now its vice-president. He was a surgeon in the United States service at Washington, D. C., during the war of the Rebellion. Politically he is a stanch advocate of prohibition.

CHARLES M. COLEMAN, proprietor of the European Hotel, Eldred, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., November 18, 1833. He was reared and educated in his native town, and after reaching maturity started in life as a farmer, an occupation he followed for two years. He then, in 1854, located at Driftwood, Cameron Co., Penn., and there carried on the lumbering, mercantile and hotel business for several years; he also held the office of justice of the peace seven years. In 1877 he located at Gillmor, Penn., and erected the first hotel in that place. This he conducted four months, then removed to Eldred, where he has been engaged, more or less, in the hotel business, and has conducted his present house since April, 1883. His hotel is well and favorably known for its cuisine, and "to stop there once is to stop again." Mr. Coleman is a member of the I. O. O. F., Columbia League and the K. O. T. M.; politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES COLLINS, oil producer, Eldred, is a native of Caribou, Me., where he was reared and educated. In 1868 he removed to Wisconsin, and worked in the lumber woods of that State in the winter of 1868–69. In the latter year he came to Pennsylvania, locating at Chambersburg, where he worked at drilling wells; soon afterward he removed to the Armstrong field, where he acted in the same capacity, and later he was connected with the Butler and Clarion fields as a producer and contractor. In 1878 he located in the Bradford field, and has been a resident of Eldred since 1884. He is at present interested in seventy producing wells in Warren and Butler counties, this State, and in Lima, Ohio. Mr. Collins has been a director in the Eldred bank since 1885. He is a Knight Templar; politically, a Republican.

V. H. COOK, oil producer, Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., October 29, 1855, a son of John J., Jr., and Martha J. (Bowen) Cook. His paternal grandfather was John J. Cook, a native of Luzerne county, Penn., and among the pioneer lumbermen of Eldred township, who took up a large tract of land, remaining there until his death. His maternal grandfather was Valentine Bowen, formerly of Oswego county, N. Y., and also a pioneer of Eldred, having removed here about the year 1833. John J. Cook, Jr., has resided in Eldred nearly all his life, and since attaining manhood has followed lumbering as a business. His children were Lucy A., V. Herbert, Lilly M. M., Ella M. (Mrs. C. F. McVagh) and Nellie F. V. H. and Ella M. are the only ones living. V. H. Cook was reared and educated in Eldred and began life as a lumberman, and since 1881 has been engaged in business as an oil producer. In October, 1887, he married Ida L., daughter of William and Ella D. (Mowatt) Petrie, and they have one child, Edna M. Mr. Cook has held the office of school director, and is at present auditor and town clerk of Eldred. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics he is a Republican.

H. J. CORELL, photographer, Eldred, is a native of Athens township, Crawford Co., Penn. He was born in 1847, was reared in his native town and be-

gan the study of photography in Sherman, N. Y., and later studied in Jamestown, where he finished his trade. He embarked in business for himself in 1871 at Ripley, N. Y., located at Eldred in 1880, and opened a photograph gallery and art studio, where he has since done a large and successful business. He is a first-class artist and has the reputation of doing as fine work as can be obtained anywhere in his line.

BENJAMIN F. CORY, merchant and lumberman, Eldred, was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., and is a son of Azro B. and Hannah M. (Rees) Cory. His maternal grandparents were among the pioneers of Potter county, Penn. His father was a native of Vermont, and an early settler of Keating township, where he taught school and for a number of years edited a paper at Smethport. He reared a family of four children: Asa R., Lytta E. (Mrs. Lyman Clinton), Benjamin F. and Mary A. (Mrs. Frank Caldwell). Benjamin F. Cory was reared in Potter county, and began life as a farmer. In 1870 he located in Coryville, this county, where he farmed one year, then for three years taught school, after which he again engaged in farming, and in 1878 located at Eldred. He has been more or less engaged in lumbering since 1881, has had a store at Eldred since 1882, and is now conducting a mill and store at Frisbee station. He married, March 26, 1872, Ada L., daughter of Augustus and Judith (Otto) Day, of Keating township, and they have had five children: Dudley A. (deceased), Celia M., Lillie M., Elizabeth D. and Myra A. Mr. and Mrs. Cory are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics he is a Republican.

P. R. COTTER, attorney at law, Eldred, is a native of County Cork, Ireland, where he was reared and educated. In 1855 he came to America, locating in Troy, N. Y., afterward in Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Cotter, enlisted in October, 1862, in the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1871 he located in Tioga county, Penn., where he began the study of law under James B. Leach. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and the same year settled in McKean county, Penn. In 1875 Mr. Cotter was elected district attorney of McKean county.

JOHN S. COTTON, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Eldred, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., April 17, 1838, a son of Simeon and Mary (Snyder) Cotton. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Cotton, a native of England, by occupation formerly a sea captain, and later a farmer of Tompkins county, N. Y. The maternal grandfather of John S. was William Snyder, of German descent, and a pioneer farmer of Tompkins county, N. Y. Both grandfathers were in the war of 1812, William Snyder being a captain. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He was a participant in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting December 30, 1863, in Company M, Fiftieth New York Engineers, and was honorably discharged from the service, May 13, 1865. In the fall of 1866 he settled in Eldred township, this county, where he has since resided, and been engaged in farming and working to some extent at his trade. At present he has a contract for erecting a school edifice, at a cost of $10,000, which he will have completed in a few days. In April, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of Daniel J. and Almina (Potter) Keyes, of Eldred, and they have two children: Minnie and Mary. Mr. Cotton has held the office of assessor and councilman of Eldred. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

WILLARD CUMMINGS, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Eldred, was born in New York, November 3, 1838, a son of Allen and Lydia (Farrington) Cum-

mings, who settled in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1840. His father, who was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, cleared several farms in Eldred township, where he died. His children who grew to maturity were: Almira (Mrs. William Pendleton), George, Willard, Chester and Albion. Willard Cummings was reared in Eldred township, where he has resided since infancy; and after attaining his majority followed farming and lumbering as an occupation. He has cleared two farms in Eldred township, one of which he now occupies. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 18, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth P. V. I.; was captured at Gettysburg, and was confined in Libby and Belle Isle prisons thirty-three days; was honorably discharged from the service June 25, 1865. He married, in 1874, Mrs. Mary J. (Payne) Wright, daughter of Isaac Payne, of Eldred. Mr. Cummings is a member of the G. A. R.; politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE T. DENNIS, proprietor of botanical laboratory, and manufacturer of botanical remedies, Eldred, Penn., was born in Masonville, Delaware Co., N. Y., September 22, 1819, a son of Nathan and Tirzah (Knapp) Dennis, who settled in this township (then Ceres) in 1822. George T. Dennis was reared and educated in Eldred, and at eighteen years of age taught school, during the succeeding winter term, and followed that business summer and winter more or less after he had finished his education at Smethport Academy in 1840, under the tuition of Martin V. Adkins. March 13, 1844, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Matthew M. and Prudence (Maxon) Crandall, of Ceres, N. Y. She was born at Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., May 12, 1821, and became the mother of seven children: Mason G., Matthew N., Clark W., William B., Joseph B., Rosa P. (Mrs. H. J. Doolittle) and Matie (Mrs. William Boone). After his marriage Mr. Dennis settled, cleared and improved a farm in the wilderness of Eldred township which he still owns. He was in the Rebellion, enlisting in the fall of 1864, in Company A, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battle of Wise Forks, N. C., and was honorably discharged at Elmira, N. Y., in July, 1865. In his twentieth year Mr. Dennis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1846 he went to Iowa, where he resided three years; taught school and received a license to preach, and is now an ordained, licensed, local preacher, residing at Eldred, where he has lived since 1886. Mr. Dennis began the manufacture of his botanical remedies in a small way in 1874, and since 1879 he has given his sole attention to the business, and as his remedies have the rare merit of being all they claim to be, he has succeeded in building up a lucrative business that is increasing daily. August 16, 1889, Mrs. Mary A. Dennis passed from earth, and January 1, 1890, Mr. Dennis married Mrs. H. Eliza Barrett, of Eldred, at the home of the bride on Edson street, the ceremony being performed by Rev. T. J. Bissell, presiding elder of Olean District, General Conference, N. Y. For a number of years Mr. Dennis was connected with the reportorial staff of the Bradford daily *Era*, as well as being correspondent for several leading papers of this county and section. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics is a temperance Republican.

REUBEN DENNIS, proprietor of the "Central House," Eldred, was born in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., August 27, 1826, a son of Nathan and Theresa (Knapp) Dennis. His paternal grandfather, James Dennis, was a soldier in the Revolution. He was captured by the Indians, but in three months' time effected his escape, the opportunity of doing so being given him by the Indians holding a pow-wow, and indulging too freely in "fire-water," thus forgetting all about their prisoner, who, taking with him about a quart of pop-corn, silently stole away in the darkness, and started on his long and tedious jour-

ney homeward. During his three months' tramp homeward he had nothing to subsist on but the pop-corn he had taken from the Indians, and such roots and herbs as he could find. He suffered so severely from wounds received at the hands of the English, and from want of food, that he lived but a short time after his arrival home. Jacob Knapp, who was one of the three original settlers of Eldred township, came from Delaware county, N. Y., with a team of horses, which he turned out to browse the following winter, but the snow becoming too deep, he had to take the straw out of his bed ticks wherewith to feed them and keep them from starving; but his efforts to save his horses were in vain, for both perished. He cleared and improved a farm in Eldred township, on which he lived until his death. He was the father of twenty children, all but one of whom grew to maturity, and of whom Jacob Knapp, Jr., was one of the most renowned Baptist revival preachers of his day. Nathan Dennis was a soldier in the war of 1812, and settled in Eldred township in 1822, where he cleared and improved two farms; was also engaged in the mercantile and hotel businesses, and was postmaster at Allegany Bridge (now Eldred) for thirty years. He came from Delaware county, N. Y., to Eldred, with his family, team and household goods, and the last night of their journey they stopped with a family consisting of husband and two wives in Potter county, Penn., who, having but one bed, gave that up to their guests, while they made themselves as comfortable as they could on the floor. Nathan Dennis was the father of eleven children: George T., Lucinda (Mrs. M. G. Knapp), Susan (Mrs. Daniel Crandall), James N., Reuben, Lewis L., Jerusha (Mrs. C. C. Wright), Jane (Mrs. Daniel Blanchard), Washington, Martha (Mrs. Thaddeus Royce) and Virtue Dennis (deceased at six years). Reuben Dennis was reared on his father's farm, in Eldred township, and began life as a farmer and lumberman. He has been married three times, his first wife having been Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah (Dean) Barden, of Eldred, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living: May (Mrs David A. Parsells) and James F. His second wife was Helen Beardsley, by whom he had one daughter, still living, Helen (Mrs. D. Hastings), and one son, deceased. His present wife, Emma J., is a daughter of Eleazer Belknap, of Havana, N. Y. This last marriage has been blessed with two children: Charles R. and Lulu E. (Mrs. D. T. Horton). Mr. Dennis has been in the hotel business twelve years. In 1879 he erected the "Central Hotel," of which he has since been the successful and popular landlord. He served one term as commissioner of McKean county. Politically he was a Democrat until the election of James Buchanan, when he voted with the Republican party, and continued with same until 1884, since which time he has been a strong advocate of the Prohibition party.

MICHAEL DOYLE, merchant, lumberman and postmaster, Sartwell, was born in County Cork, Ireland, October 28, 1835, a son of Cornelius and Ellen (Callaghan) Doyle, who settled in what is now Annin township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1846, where his father cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived and died. They had seven children: Michael, Ellen (Mrs. James Mahoney), James, Margaret (Mrs. Thomas McMann), Hannah (Mrs. John Rice), Rose A. (Mrs. Robert Magner) and William. The subject of this sketch was reared in McKean county from eleven years of age, began life as a farmer, and cleared and improved the farm in Eldred township he now owns and occupies. He has been engaged in mercantile business at Sartwell twelve years, and fourteen years in lumbering. His wife was Helen, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Dunn) Keefe, of Steuben county, N. Y. They have six children: John, William, Minnie, Augustin, Arthur and Leonard. Mr. Doyle is a prominent and representative citizen of Eldred. He is a member of St.

Mary's Catholic Church; has held the office of school director two terms, and has been postmaster at Sartwell fourteen years. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, lumberman, Larrabee, was born in Keating township, this county, January 24, 1832, a son of Jonathan D. and Catherine (Potter) Dunbar (formerly of near Utica, Tompkins Co., N. Y.), who settled in Farmers Valley, Keating township, in 1819. His father, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen of McKean county, followed lumbering nearly all his life. Amos Dunbar, the paternal grandfather of the subject of these lines, a native of New York State, and of Scotch parentage, built at Farmers Valley, along with his son, Jonathan D., the first grist-mill erected in McKean county. Amos Dunbar had seven children: Israel, David, Jonathan D., Betsey (Mrs. Joseph Dunbar), Peggy (Mrs. Henry Kingsley), Anna (Mrs. William Cornelius) and Sally (deceased). Of these Jonathan D. carried on the lumber business at Farmers Valley for many years. His children were Sally (Mrs. Hiram Ault), William and Catherine (Mrs. John R. Hall). By his second wife, *nee* Alfa Hatch, he had one son, Amos. William Dunbar was reared in his native town and educated in the common schools. He began life as a lumberman when fifteen years of age, and was a partner with his father as lumberman and contractor up to 1857, from which time up to 1880 he was in business alone. He then engaged with J. J. Newman, of Buffalo, as contractor and superintendent of his milling business in McKean county. Mr. Dunbar is one of the oldest lumbermen in the district, having been in the business forty-two years, and has done more than any other to systematize the manufacture of lumber, by his invention of the "Dunbar Automatic Lumber Trimmer," for equalizing lengths of lumber, the first of the kind ever introduced into the Pennsylvania lumber districts. Mr. Dunbar has resided in Larrabee since 1880, and was postmaster three years, 1886–87–88. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a Democrat. He was married July 10, 1856, to Olive M., daughter of Elisha and Fanny (Potter) Bishop, of Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., and they have had two children: Florence (deceased) and George F.

A. R. FOWLER, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., July 16, 1828, a son of Jefferson and Maryette (Rice) Fowler. They settled in Eldred township about the year 1837, locating on the land now occupied by A. R. Fowler, where, after a few years, the father died, leaving a family of six children: A. R., Clara (now Mrs. George W. Lowe), Mary J. (Mrs. Thomas K. Wilcox), William P. (who died of wounds received at Point of Rocks, in the Rebellion), Harriet E. (Mrs. A. K. Riant) and Angelina A. (deceased.) A. R. Fowler was reared in Eldred from nine years of age, and after the death of his father became the main support of the family. His mother married, for her second husband, C. P. Humphrey, by whom she had four children: Corel P. (who died of disease contracted in the Civil war), Edwin D., Eveline J. (Mrs. S Welland) and Thomas H. Mr. Fowler cleared and improved the farm he now occupies, and for many years was in the employ of Buffalo people as agent and buyer of lumber and timber lands. In April, 1859, he married Sarah A., daughter of Smith and Jerusha (Aldrich) Beers, who settled in Farmers Valley, this county, in 1848, and to this union were born three children: Rosabel J. (deceased), Rice J. and Maud E. (Mrs. Pelton Crosby.) For seven years Mr. Fowler worked in the interest of McKean county by inducing Buffalo capitalists to build the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN M. GEUDER, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 29, 1825, a son of George M. and Margaret (Eberline)

Geuder. He was reared in his native land, and came to America in 1847, locating in Mercer county, Penn., where he worked in the coal mines two years. In 1851 he revisited Germany, remaining one year, then returned to America, in 1852, and settled in Eldred township, on the farm he now owns and occupies, comprising 181 acres, about eighty of which he cleared and improved. Mr. Geuder married, in 1849, in the State of Ohio, Mary, daughter of Jacob and Katrina (Wagner) Miller, of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America with J. M. Geuder in 1852, and died in Eldred in 1866 and 1868, respectively. The issue of Mr. Geuder's marriage was twelve children: Elizabeth (Mrs. John Koeblin), Margaret (Mrs. Henry Cordes), Caroline, Maria (deceased), George, John, Mary B. (Mrs. Dan Miller), Jacob M., Catherine (Mrs. Gottleib Reitz), Godfried G., Anna and Michael C. Of the sons, George, John and Jacob M. are married, and they, with their five married sisters, reside in Olean, N. Y., and have among them twenty-four children. During the first ten years of his residence in Eldred township, Mr. Geuder was the only German living there. Mr. Geuder has had all his children educated to read and write both the English and German languages. He is a progressive farmer, and enterprising citizen. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church of Olean, N. Y., and in politics a Democrat. Mr. Geuder was elected road commissioner once, and supervisor twice. Being a musician he has had a melodeon, since the year 1861, in the house. It was the only one in Eldred township for ten years.

A. D. GOULD, editor and proprietor of the Eldred *Eagle*, was born at Utica, N. Y., July 15, 1856, a son of C. B. and Mary (Scranton) Gould. His maternal grandfather, Lyman Scranton, was a native of Utica, an architect and builder, and with John Devereaux built the original St. Bonaventure College in Allegany, Cattaraugas Co., N. Y. A. D. Gould was reared in Utica, Homer and Binghamton, N. Y., and Emporium, Penn., and was educated at the academies of Homer and Franklinville, N. Y. In the spring of 1876 he began the study of law with Newton & Green, of Emporium, Penn., at which he continued until the fall of 1877. Prior to that he learned the printer's trade with his father, and on account of the latter being burned out he was compelled to resume the printing business. He started a job-office in Tarport in the spring of 1878. The same year Eldred came into prominence as an oil center, and in the summer of that year he removed to that point, and established the Eldred *Eagle*, which he has since successfully conducted. He married, September 4, 1883, Emma, daughter of John D. Schwab, of Utica, N. Y., and they have one son, Carl D. Mr. Gould is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican.

DANIEL J. KEYES, farmer, lumberman and oil producer, Eldred, was born in Eagle township, Allegany (now Wyoming) county, N. Y., January 17, 1821, a son of Peter and Abigail (Beede) Keyes, natives of Vermont, and pioneers of Allegany county, N. Y. His father, who died in Eldred township, reared a family named as follows: Adeline (Mrs. Platt Gage), Peter, Abigail (Mrs. George Stevens), Jane (Mrs. William Foster), Betsey (Mrs. Calvin Combs), Daniel J., Aurilla (Mrs. George Stevens), Rhoda and Augustus F. Daniel J. Keyes was reared in Allegany county, N. Y., and settled in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1847, locating on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared. He has also been extensively engaged in the lumber business, and has worn out two saw-mills on his premises. He has also been in the oil producing business, and now has six producing wells on his farm. In February, 1842, he married Almina, daughter of Huldah (Steele) Potter, of Allegany county, N. Y., and to them were born four children: Mar-

tha (Mrs. A. B. Loop), Mary (Mrs. John S. Cotton), Almina (deceased), and Eva (Mrs. J. B. Dennis). Mr. Keyes was elected twice to the office of county commissioner of McKean county, and during his second term enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the fall of 1862, was mustered into the service as first-lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania (Bucktails), and was honorably discharged on account of disability in June, 1863. He has served as justice of the peace of Eldred township several terms. Politically he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN H. LAMPHIER, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., November 18, 1819, a son of William and Calista (Hazen) Lamphier. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Lamphier, was a native of New England, and a pioneer of Chenango county, N. Y., and of Eldred, this county, settling at the latter place in 1837, where he resided until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was the father of two children: Manema (Mrs. Liberty White) and William. The latter with his family settled in Eldred in February, 1835, and improved the farm now known as the Lamphier estate, and died there. In the early days of Chenango county, N. Y., he was a captain of a rifle company belonging to the New York State Militia. His children were six in number: Benjamin, Lucy (Mrs. G. B. Booth), William, Mary (Mrs. Oscar Carpenter), Calista (Mrs. R. A. Rice) and Sylvester G. B. H. Lamphier was reared in Chenango county, N. Y., until fifteen years and three months of age, when he removed to Eldred with his parents. He began life as a lumberman, which he has always more or less followed. October 11, 1845, he married Cynthia L., daughter of Timothy and Bethenia (Trumbull) Carpenter, of Eldred, by whom he has seven children: Egbert R., Albert, Daniel, Lucy E., Edward H., A. Timothy and Mary B. (Mrs. John Robson.) Mr. Lamphier has served one term of three years as auditor of McKean county, and has held several local offices in Eldred. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

RANSOM LARRABEE, hotel keeper, Larrabee, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., March 28, 1822, and is a son of Ebenezer and Lucinda (Knapp) Larrabee, the latter a daughter of Jacob Knapp, who had been twice married and was the father of twenty-one children. Ebenezer Larrabee was a native of Vermont, of French descent, who settled in Eldred in 1819, where he followed farming for a time. In 1859 he removed to Wisconsin, where he died. His children were Ebenezer, William, Ransom, Jacob, Abijah, Chester, Edward, Asa, Jackson, Jane, Addelia and Milliasa. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Jacob Knapp, one of the three original settlers of Eldred township. Ransom Larrabee was reared in Eldred, where he has always resided, and has been more or less engaged in farming, lumbering and hotel keeping. His wife, Clarissa, was a daughter of Robert Barten, a pioneer of Eldred. They have one daughter, Anna Vernett Larrabee (wife of Erven Carpenter); also had one son, Alreck Ransom Larrabee (son of Ransom and Clarissa Larrabee, died at the age of twenty-three years). Mr. Larrabee is one of the oldest native-born citizens of the county. He was postmaster of the office now known as Larrabee, twenty years. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRANCIS LOOP, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Eldred July 13, 1856, a son of Lewis and Nancy (Cook) Loop. His paternal grandfather, John Loop, formerly of Chautauqua county, N. Y., settled in Eldred prior to 1840, and cleared and improved a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1887. Mr. Loop's maternal grandparents, John J. and Mary (Hamilton) Cook, settled in Eldred prior to 1850, and Mr. Cook gave the name "Indian Creek" to the stream which bears that name. Lewis Loop was a farmer and lumberman

on Indian creek, and reared a family of four children: Frank (now deceased), Francis, Warren M. and Ezra B. Francis Loop was reared and educated in Eldred township, where he has always resided. He married, in August, 1880, Harriet M., daughter of John Bradt, of Haldemand county, Canada, by whom he has three children: Edith M., Rollie and Luverna.

E. BENJAMIN LOOP was born May 25, 1862, at Indian Creek, McKean Co., Penn., a son of Lewis and Nancy Loop, both Yankees, former of whom was born July 4, 1825, and died December 23, 1885, latter born November 15, 1824. The subject of these lines was educated at Ten Brook's Academy, Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., from which he graduated in 1879; also took a course at Westbrook's Business College, Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., graduating from same in 1883. Mr. Loop was married October 31, 1884, to Cora D. Earnest, of Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y., born December 25, 1866, daughter of Clinton D. and Isabella W. Earnest, both Yankees by birth, former born June 12, 1843, latter October 20, same year. Mr. and Mrs. Loop have no children. Mr. Loop kept the Grand Central Hotel at Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., taking possession October 20, 1886. This hotel burned March 10, 1889, since which time Mr. Loop has been out of business. He and his wife attend the Baptist Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

ELISHA J. MOODY, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Coryville, was born in Broome county, N. Y., August 31, 1825, a son of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, who came to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1839, four years later locating on the farm now occupied by Capt. Cory, and in 1855 settling in Eldred township, where the father died in 1875; the mother still survives at the age of eighty years. E. J. Moody was in his fourteenth year when he came with his parents to McKean county. He took up the farm he now occupies, in 1847, on which he settled in 1855, all of which he cleared and improved. In early life he embarked in the lumber business, which he has since followed. For thirty-nine years he rafted and ran lumber —thirty-five years as a pilot—on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. In 1852 he married Jane, daughter of Ebenezer and Lucinda (Knapp) Larrabee, of Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., and they have seven children: Chester, Fred, Deborah (Mrs. William Lilly), Wilbur, Frank (deceased), Oscar and Brad. Mr. Moody is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a stanch Prohibitionist.

GILBERT MOODY, farmer, P. O. Coryville, was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., November 29, 1841, a son of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, formerly of Vermont, later of Broome county, N. Y., who settled in Keating township in 1838. The father, who was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, removed to Eldred township, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived until his decease. His children were Elisha, Frank, Angeline (Mrs. Barclay Bray), Laura (Mrs. Waterbury Miller), Amelia (Mrs. Philip Frisbie), Elizabeth (Mrs. L. J. Wright), Deborah (Mrs. L. F. Windsor), Gilbert, Oscar (wounded at Gettysburg in the Rebellion, was captured and died in Libby prison), Grace (Mrs. J. J. Campbell) and Matilda (Mrs. C. M. Slack). Gilbert Moody was reared in Keating and Eldred townships, McKean county, received a common-school education, has always been a farmer, and now occupies the old homestead. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting March 27, 1864, in Company D, Fourth United States Artillery. He served three years, during which term of service he was never absent from his company over night, nor on sick report, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Moody was married August 30, 1868, to Cynthia, daughter of C. B. and Caroline (Voorhees) Stull, of Eldred township, and they have three children:

George, Angie and Edith. At a reunion of the Moody family, May 29, 1889, the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Nancy Moody, ten children, forty-five grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren, were present; seven grandchildren and twenty-seven great-grandchildren being absent, making one hundred and four of Mrs. Nancy Moody's descendants living at that time. Mr. Moody is a leading citizen of Eldred township, and is a stanch advocate of prohibition.

C. C. MOSES, one of the oldest citizens of Eldred, was born in Lima, Ontario Co., N. Y., February 11, 1816, a son of Reuben and Lucinda (Stevens) Moses, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively, who were among the pioneers of Ontario county, N. Y., and in 1821 settled in Cuba, N. Y., where they resided until their death. Our subject was reared in Cuba, N. Y., from five years of age, and his education, which was limited, was received in the common schools. He first came to Eldred in 1834, where he was in the employ of John Forbes for two years. In 1836 he located at Olean, N. Y., and in 1840 returned to Eldred, where he has since been a permanent resident. For many years he was engaged in lumbering, and also in farming to some extent. In 1861, with Capt. Cory, of Coryville, this county, he raised Company H, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in September of same year, being mustered in the service as first lieutenant of above company, and was promoted to the captaincy in the fall of 1862. He was taken prisoner at Little Washington, N. C., and was for ten months in Libby prison; was also in the prisons at Macon, Ga., Savannah, Charleston and Columbia; was paroled after twenty months' imprisonment, rejoining the Union army at Wilmington, and from there was sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Md., where he was exchanged and sent to Washington, at which place he received an honorable discharge from the service May 1, 1865. In 1839 he married Emily A., a daughter of Joshua Haight, of Richmond, Crawford Co., Penn. (formerly of Montreal, Canada), by whom he had eight children: William E., C. Joshua, Harriet (Mrs. Calvin H. Moses), Albert R., Emily A. (Mrs. A. J. Barden), Lucinda (Mrs. C. J. Wolcott), Elizabeth, and Myrtle E. (Mrs. William Wartz). Squire Moses, as he is familiarly termed, is one of the best known citizens of Eldred. He has served the township as justice of the peace twenty years. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the G. A. R., and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

RICHARD A. RICE, lumberman, Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., December 3, 1830, and is a son of Justus and Polly (Barnard) Rice, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y. They came from Canada to Eldred in 1818, cleared and improved the farm now owned by Justus Rice, Jr., and lived and died in the township. The father, who was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, reared a large family, viz.: Almon, Hyde B., Justus, James B., Joseph, Richard A., Emeline (Mrs. Curtis C. White), Jerusha (Mrs. Horace King), Adeline and Mary (Mrs. T. T. Carpenter). Richard A. Rice was reared in Eldred township, where he has always resided. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting May 18, 1861, in Company I, First Pennsylvania Rifles. December 13, 1862, he was taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, Va., and exchanged the following May, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of his company; was wounded at Laurel Hill in 1864 and honorably discharged June 11, 1864. The same year he returned to Eldred, where he has since cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. March 3, 1863, he married Calista, daughter of Capt. William and Calista (Hazen) Lamphier, of Eldred, and they have five children: Luman F., Byron B., Allen E., William O. and Adda. Besides attending to his farm Mr. Rice does a large lumber business. He has

served one term as commissioner of McKean county and held several of the local offices of the township of Eldred. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican.

BEVERLY W. RICE, proprietor of the St. Elmo Hotel, Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., November 12, 1853, a son of Almon and Almira (Carpenter) Rice, the former a native of Whitehall, N. Y. Justus Rice, paternal grandfather of the subject of our sketch, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, settled in Eldred about the year 1825. Almon Rice cleared and improved the farm in Eldred township now occupied by his widow. They were the parents of seven children: Hyde C., Bruce B., Orlin T., Mary A. (Mrs. N. T. Albee), Harriet E. (Mrs. John Learn), Henrick M. and Beverly W. Of these Bruce B., the second son, was a lieutenant in Company I, first Pennsylvania Bucktails, during the war of the Rebellion, and died of wounds received in the battles of Drainesville and Cross Keys. Beverly W. Rice was reared in Eldred township and educated in the common schools of Eldred and Jamestown Collegiate Institute, Jamestown, N. Y. In 1871 he engaged in the manufacture of staves with Shaver Brothers, of Jamestown, N. Y., remaining there in business eight years. In 1879 he returned to Eldred and opened a meat market, which he conducted three years. In 1882 he purchased the Dolan House, which he conducted two years, when it was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1885 he erected on the old Dolan House site the present St. Elmo Hotel, of which he has since been the successful and popular proprietor. Mr. Rice was married in 1882 to Florence E., daughter of William and Emma (Tuffing) Langdon, of Eldred, and they have two children: Florence E. and Nena M. Mr. Rice is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Columbia League. In politics he is a Republican.

D. L. ROBBINS, merchant, Eldred, was born in Broome county, N. Y., July 14, 1848, and is a son of Allen and Hannah (Rockwell) Robbins. He was reared in his native county, educated in the common schools and the Academy at Whitney's Point, N. Y. He began life as a farm laborer, and in 1877 located at Larrabee, this county, where he taught school one winter. In 1878 he went to Bradford, where he was employed in the oil fields until 1879. Returning to Larrabee he worked at the wagon maker's trade and other mechanical pursuits up to 1882, when he became the confidential book-keeper of J. J. Newman, in whose employ he remained until February, 1888, in which year he embarked in the boot and shoe business in Eldred, in which he has since successfully continued. January 22, 1884, Mr. Robbins married Mrs. Jennie (McMann) Tyler, of Larrabee. He is a wide-awake, enterprising merchant and citizen. He has been auditor of Eldred township six years; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

H. E. ROCKWELL, merchant tailor and clothier, Eldred, was born in Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., December 10, 1863, a son of Seth and Polly (Hibbard) Rockwell, both natives of New York, who located in Eldred, Penn., in the spring of 1873, where they now reside. He was reared in Eldred from ten years of age, and was educated in the public schools of the borough. He began life as a clerk in the clothing store of Joseph & Dornberg, in Eldred, and later was with Isaac Dornberg, successor to above firm, remaining their nearly nine years. March 1, 1889, he purchased the business of Mr. Dornberg, which he has since successfully conducted, and has the largest and most complete store of the kind in this section of McKean county. He married, February 8, 1886, Ella, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Hamilton) Scholes, of Eldred, and they have one son, Arthur. Mr. Rockwell is a popular young business man of the borough. He is a member of Eldred Hook

and Ladder Company, and is serving the first term of three years as auditor of the borough. Politically he is a Democrat.

ROGERS & FRANKLIN, dry goods merchants, Eldred. E. S. Rogers is a native of Holland, N. Y., where he was reared and received his early school training. His commercial education was obtained at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, N. Y. He began his business life as a clerk in a general store in his native town, and later was employed in a wholesale house in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1885 he embarked in his present business in Eldred, in which he has since continued.

C. W. FRANKLIN was born in Tiffin, Ohio, was reared in Jackson, Miss., where he received an academic education, and took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Buffalo, N. Y. He began his business career as a clerk in a general store in Salamanca, N. Y., and later was engaged in the same capacity at Corfu, same State. In 1885 he located at Eldred, and here formed a partnership with E. S. Rogers in the dry goods business, which they have since successfully continued. They are wide-awake, enterprising young men, and have built up a lucrative trade as proprietors of the only exclusive dry goods store of that place. Mr. Franklin married in June, 1886, Miss Carrie L. Chadeayne, of Corfu, N. Y. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the F. & A. M. and Knights of Pythias; is one of the auditors of the borough of Eldred. In politics he is a Republican, and is inspector of election.

THOMAS L. SARTWELL, druggist, Eldred, was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., May 21, 1852, a son of Roswell and Mary A. (Chapin) Sartwell. He was reared and educated in Smethport, and for a time was engaged as a drug clerk at Port Allegany, Penn. In 1878 he embarked in the drug business at Eldred, but his store was soon after destroyed by fire. He again began the same business, however, in 1879, with Dr. Shaw as a partner, and the same year was appointed deputy sheriff under his father, Roswell Sartwell (then sheriff of McKean county), serving three years—1879–81. Mr. Sartwell moved to Smethport to take charge of his office, remaining there until his return to Eldred in 1882, in which year he purchased his partner's interest in the drug business, which he has since successfully conducted alone. Thomas L. Sartwell was married in December, 1881, to Clara R., daughter of R. A. and Hannah A. (Farnsworth) Corbett of Jamestown, N. Y., and they have one son, Roswell C. Mr. Sartwell is a prominent and influential citizen and business man; is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat, and has held many official positions in the borough of Eldred.

SIMON & DOERR, bottlers, Eldred, came to Eldred from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1886, and embarked in business as bottlers of ale, lager and soft drinks, succeeding Snyder & Joseph in the business, which was established in September, 1878, by J. Kump, who sold to M. G. Barten, who in turn was succeeded by the firm of Barten & Snyder. Messrs. Simon & Doerr, though young men, are well experienced in their business, and have built up a flourishing trade extending throughout McKean, Potter and Cameron counties; they also have a large business connection in New York State.

C. M. SLACK, justice of the peace, Eldred, was born in Broome county, N. Y., March 17, 1842, and is a son of William R. and Nancy (Counselman) Slack. William R. Slack, who settled in Eldred township in 1844, was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and during the war of the Rebellion he served as a soldier in the Fifty-eighth P. V. I., sixteen months; he died in Eldred township. C. M. Slack located in that township in 1851, and here

received a limited common-school education. October 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-eighth P. V. I., and after serving thirteen months in same was transferred to Company D, Fourth United States Light Artillery. After serving two and one-half years in this, he re-enlisted for three years, and was honorably discharged March 28, 1867, after five and one-half years' faithful service; after his return from the army he engaged in farming in Eldred township. Mr. Slack was married October 5, 1867, to Matilda, daughter of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, of Broome county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Slack have been blessed with nine children: Mildred M. (Mrs. George Dunbar), Oscar N., Charles W., Hiram W., Ethel A., Stella A., Robert A., David A. and Raymond E. Mr. Slack has served as constable of Eldred, ten years; collector, four years, and is now serving his first term as justice of the peace. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Sons of Veterans. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

JOSEPH STULL, farmer, P. O. Larrabee, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., April 21, 1826, a son of Joseph and Delinda (Brewer) Stull. Joseph, Sr., was a native of New Jersey, and settled in what is now Eldred township, McKean county, in 1812; cleared and improved the farm now owned by Henry Plummer, and died in the township at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, ten months and fourteen days. He had eleven children: Alma (Mrs. Lynds Dodge), Abraham B., John, Abigail (Mrs. Joseph Delong), Camilla (Mrs. John L. Daniels), Caleb B., Laurinda H. (Mrs. Arthur Young), Mary D. (Mrs. John Nolan), Jerome K., George R. and Joseph. Joseph Stull, Jr., was reared in Eldred, where he has always resided, and since 1857 has lived on his present farm, most of which he cleared and improved. He married twice. His first wife was Lucinda, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Southard, of Eldred township, and to them were born two children: Favoretta (Mrs. George L. Robinson) and Cameron H. His second wife was Adaline E. Payne, of Eldred. In politics Mr. Stull is a Republican. He is a member of the Free Methodist Church.

THOMAS C. WAINMAN, lumberman, Eldred, is a native of Ossian, Livingston Co., N. Y., and son of Thomas and Hannah (Dent) Wainman, natives of England, who came to America about 1828, and settled in Grove, Allegany (now Livingston) Co., N. Y., and later removed to Ossian, residing there until their death. Our subject was reared in Livingston county, N. Y., where he received a limited education in the common schools. He began life as a farmer in his native county, and afterward followed boating for five years on the Erie and Genesee valley canals. In 1863 he settled in Eldred, where he has since resided and is doing an extensive business in lumbering. In 1859 he married Cordelia L., daughter of Hiram and Cordelia Foster, of Livingston county, N. Y., and by her had eight children who grew to maturity: Mary (Mrs. Ephraim G. Piper), Ella (deceased), Ida (Mrs. E. A. Barden, deceased), Fannie, Horatio (deceased baby), Carrie (deceased), Floyd and Edith. Mrs. Cordelia L. Wainman departed this life July 15, 1885, and in 1887 Mr. Wainman married Emma M., daughter of Ozro and Celestine Carpenter, of Eldred. Mr. Wainman is a prominent citizen and representative business man of Eldred. Politically he was formerly a Republican, but is now a stanch advocate of prohibition.

J. C. WELCH, druggist, Eldred, was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., February 16, 1857, and is a son of Martin and Bridget (Biggins) Welch, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and pioneers of Ceres township, where they cleared and improved a farm. The father is now deceased, but the mother survives. His paternal grandfather was Patrick Welch, also a pioneer of Ceres

township. Martin Welch reared the following named children: James E., John C., Mary A. (Mrs. John Shea), Maggie E., Alice and Thomas. Our subject was reared in his native township, and educated at Portville (N. Y.) High School and Olean (N. Y.) Academy. He began life as clerk in the drug store of Drs. Follett & Barllett, and later with Dr. Cone, of Olean, N. Y., where he was employed four years. In 1881 he located in Eldred and embarked in the drug business, which he has since continued, and been very successful. In 1881 he married Clara M., daughter of Bernard and Mary Ball, of Olean, N. Y., and they have one son, Louis J. Mr. Welch is now serving his second term as councilman of Eldred borough. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and Catholic Church; politically he is a Democrat.

C. Y. WHITE, postmaster, Eldred, was born in Coudersport, Penn., July 15, 1849, a son of Miles and Adeline (Crittenden) White. His paternal grandfather, Austin White, a native of Vermont, who was reared in Albany, N. Y., was a pioneer physician of Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., where he practiced his profession for many years; he died at Keating Summit, in Keating township, Potter county; his children were DeWitt C., Esther (Mrs. Stathan), Fanny (Mrs. Henry Nelson), Miles and Harriet (Mrs. George Lewis). The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Harry Crittenden, a pioneer lumberman and farmer of Potter county, and a very active man up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was over eighty years of age. Miles White was reared in Potter county, followed farming to some extent, and was for years engaged in the hotel business at Keating Summit and Coudersport, dying at the latter place in May, 1887. He was twice married, and by his first wife there was one son, C. Y. By his second wife, *nee* Margaret Hackett, he had three children: Carrie M., Mylert and Mackey. C. Y. White was reared in Coudersport and vicinity until fifteen years of age. He then located in Cameron county, where he resided until 1879, when he removed to Eldred, and here embarked in the grocery business, which he continued in four years, after which he engaged in the oil business as a producer. He was appointed postmaster at Eldred in May, 1888, which office he now holds. Mr. White married Lowaty, daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Burt) McDowell, of Potter county, and they have three children: Harry L., A. G. and Margery. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity; politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. WILMARTH, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., February 24, 1838, a son of Nelson and Matilda (Morris) Wilmarth. His maternal grandfather, John Morris, was among the pioneers of Eldred township. The subject of this sketch was reared in the family of William Lamphier, of Eldred township, and his educational advantages were limited to a few terms in the common school. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and was honorably discharged from the service in January, 1865. He then returned to Eldred township, and in 1867 purchased the farm he now occupies, a part of which he cleared, erecting his present residence. April 11, 1869, he married Lillian, daughter of T. Thompson and Mary (Rice) Carpenter, of Eldred township, and they have three children: Eva, Mabel and Bertha. Mr. Wilmarth is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; politically he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

W. E. WINDSOR, farmer, P. O. Larrabee, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., September 29, 1832, a son of Samuel and Phebe (Wright) Windsor. His maternal grandfather was Rensselaer Wright, a pioneer of Eldred township, and the first sheriff of McKean county. W. E. Windsor removed with

his mother to Eldred in 1837, and was reared in that town and in Portville. In 1860 he settled in Eldred township, where he has since resided, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. December 31, 1853, he married Fannie E., daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Ferrington) Childs, of Eldred, and they have had five children: Frank A., Charles A. (deceased), William E. Mc., Walter W. and Ada T. R. Mr. Windsor is one of Eldred township's substantial farmers and citizens. He has held the office of constable and collector five years in succession, and politically he is a Democrat.

LEWIS WINDSOR, farmer, P. O. Coryville, was born in Franklinville, N. Y., March 28, 1834, a son of Samuel and Phebe (Wright) Windsor, who were among the pioneers of Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn. His maternal grandfather was Rensselaer Wright, the first sheriff of McKean county. Lewis Windsor was reared in Eldred from three years of age, where he has since resided. October 15, 1857, he married Deborah, daughter of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, of Eldred township, and they have four children: Lewis E., Drew, Amulette and Phebe. In 1858 Mr. Windsor settled on the farm he now occupies in Eldred township, all of which he cleared and improved. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting March 27, 1864, in Company D, Fourth United States Artillery, participated in several engagements, and was honorably discharged in 1867, after three years' service. He is a representative citizen; politically he is an advocate of prohibition.

EDGAR C. WOLCOTT (deceased) was born in Eldred, Penn., March 6, 1843, a son of John and Rhoda (Brainard) Wolcott. John Wolcott was a native of Massachusetts, of Puritan stock, and was among the first pioneer lumbermen to locate in Eldred township, where he cleared and improved a farm. He reared a family of seven children: Lydia (Mrs. Ashley Calhoun), Charles, Aaron, Betsey (Mrs. Myron Barton), Ruth (Mrs. Horace Merriman), Edgar C. and Lottie (Mrs. E. Middaugh). John Wolcott died in 1851. Edgar C. was reared and educated in Eldred, where he has always resided, and for twenty years was engaged extensively in the lumber business; he also conducted a large general merchandise business in Eldred for fifteen years, to which A. N. Squires was admitted as a partner in October, 1885, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of E. C. Wolcott & Co. September 2, 1888, Mr. Wolcott was taken ill with Bright's disease, and was a great sufferer for the remaining fourteen months of his life. He died November 2, 1889, at the age of forty-six years and eight months, after a life of uprightness and industry. Together with his large business interests Mr. Wolcott owned at the time of his decease a large farm in Eldred township, of which he was himself overseer. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted, October 10, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged from the service February 12, 1864. Mr. Wolcott was married March 21, 1866, to Celestia, daughter of Alonzo and Jane (Dimmick) Shaw, of Eldred, Penn., and they became the parents of five children: Myrtie, Jennie, Nellie, Bertha and Edgar C. Mr. Wolcott was a prominent and influential business man, and a leading citizen of Eldred. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics he was a stanch Republican.

LEWIS J. WRIGHT, farmer, Eldred, was born in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., October 25, 1833, a son of Rensselaer and Sally (Moore) Wright. His paternal grandfather, James Wright, who was among the first settlers of Eldred, cleared and improved a farm within the present limits of the borough, and died a few years after his arrival. His children were Rensselaer, William

and McCague. The father of our subject and his family were the eighth family to settle in McKean county, removing here from Delaware county, N. Y., and clearing the farm now occupied by John Cotton and Lewis J. Wright. He was the first sheriff of McKean county, served as county commissioner several terms, and for many years was a justice of the peace in Eldred. His children were eleven in number: Phebe (who married Samuel Windsor, and for her second husband John Stull), Patty (Mrs. Edick Wright), John, James, Maria (Mrs. Russell Miller), Phelps, Sally (Mrs. Nathan Palmer), Nelson, Carroll, George and Lewis J. Lewis J. Wright was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, of Eldred, and they have two children living: Genevieve (Mrs. Dr. R. J. Sharp) and F. Milton. Mr. Wright is a leading farmer and citizen of Eldred. In politics he is a Republican.

EDICK J. WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., April 22, 1844, a son of John M. and Editha H. (Moses) Wright. His paternal grandfather was Rensselaer Wright, a pioneer of Eldred township, and first sheriff of McKean county, a son of James Wright, also a pioneer of Eldred. John M. Wright was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. He reared a family of four children: William, Edick J., Nelson (deceased) and John M. Edick J. Wright was reared on the old homestead where he was born, and which he now owns and occupies. He received a common-school education, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming and lumbering, which he has since successfully followed. In February, 1865, he married Lucinda Willard, a daughter of Dr. Willard, of Friendship, N. Y., and they have three children: Nelson B., John E. and Nellie L. Mr. Wright is a representative farmer and citizen of Eldred. He is a member of the Knights of Labor, and politically he is a Republican.

W. A. YOUNG, of the firm of Young & Grove, dealers in hardware and house furnishing goods, Eldred, is a native of Genesee, Allegany Co, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. Mr. Young came to McKean county, Penn., in 1868, locating in Smethport. In 1870 he removed to Eldred, where he was engaged for one year as a clerk in the store of the Hon. A. T. Barden, with whom he formed a partnership which lasted five years. In 1876 Mr. Young embarked in his present business, which he successfully conducted alone until March, 1888, when W. W. Grove became associated with him as a partner, the firm name being Young & Grove. Mr. Young is a wide-awake, enterprising business man and influential citizen, and has served one term as commissioner of McKean county, taking an active interest in all local affairs. In politics he is a Democrat.

G. B. YOUNG, physician, Eldred, was born in Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn., December 21, 1859, a son of Arthur and Lorinda (Stull) Young. Mr. Young was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county and at Alfred University, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y. In 1882 he began the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1883 entered Bellevue Medical College, New York City, where he was graduated in the spring of 1886. In May, 1886, he located in Eldred, where he has built up a large and successful practice. The Doctor is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, and of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

OTTO TOWNSHIP.

C. C. AMALONG, oil producer, Duke Centre, was born in Fayette county, Penn., February 15, 1847, son of Christopher and Mary Amalong, Pennsylvania Germans. He was reared and educated in his native county, and at the

age of sixteen started out in life as a farm laborer. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Sailor Creek and in other engagements, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. He then located at Petroleum Centre, Penn., and worked as a driller for the Columbia Oil Company. He soon after went to Chambersburg, and later to Butler county. In 1878 he located in Duke Centre, where he was in the employ of the Columbia Oil Company eight years. He has been a producer on his own account, and is now the owner of three producing wells. He is a representative citizen of Duke Centre, and is a collector of taxes for Otto township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Amalong was married, December 24, 1868, to Miss Kate Henry, and they have two children: Jennie and Anna.

JOHN E. BALDWIN, oil producer, Duke Centre, was born in Augusta, Me., May 5, 1837, a son of Cyrus and Sylvia (Philbrick) Baldwin. His father settled in Otto township, May 5, 1855, locating on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved. He also engaged in lumbering, to some extent, until his death. His family consisted of ten children: Dorothea M., David K., Caroline M., Samuel, James, Mary (Mrs. F. W. Sprague), all deceased, and Cyrus Jr., John E., William P. and Amanda (Mrs. Benjamin Prescott), living. Of these, four sons were in the Civil war: James, Cyrus, John E. and William P. All but John E. served in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. James was wounded at Fort Harrison and died at Fortress Monroe in 1864; Cyrus lost a leg at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1863; William P. served three years. John E. enlisted in the fall of 1864 in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served ten months. He came to Otto township in 1855, and after attaining his majority embarked in the lumber business, which he followed until 1878. He then engaged in the oil business as an operator and producer; he has nineteen producing wells on his own farm, and is proprietor of several leases in the township. December 31, 1863, he married Josephine A., daughter of Charles H. and Mary White, of Taunton, Mass., and they have six children living: Minnie E. (Mrs. J. C. Gault), Frank E., Arthur E., Eva, Mary and Lillian J. A. Mr. Baldwin has held most of the civil offices of Otto township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Equitable Aid Union and Grand Army of the Republic; in politics he is a Republican.

JAMES M. BALDWIN, lumberman, Seattle, Wash., was born in Springfield, Penobscot Co., Me., January 9, 1844, a son of James M. and Ellen (Small) Baldwin, of Puritan stock, who settled in Otto township in November, 1849, being the fourth family to settle there. His father, who was a farmer, cleared and improved what is now known as the Gridley farm, on which he resided until 1869, when he returned to Maine, where he died. He had six children: Melville, Arvilla (Mrs. Charles Baldwin), Greeley, James M., Edwin and Ellen, James M. and Edwin being the only ones living. All of the boys served the Union during the war of the Rebellion. Melville was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and died in Belle Isle prison. Greeley died of disease contracted in the army, twelve days after reaching home. Edwin served four years and four months in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was honorably discharged and now resides in Oceana county, Mich. James M. enlisted August 18, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Bucktails; was wounded in the right wrist at Gettysburg and taken prisoner; was paroled on the battlefield, exchanged, and was honorably discharged September 23, 1863. He then

returned to Otto township where he owned the land on which Duke Centre now stands, and engaged in the lumber business and farming to some extent, which he continued until 1874, when he sold out and moved to Oceana county, Mich., where he was engaged in the lumber business until the spring of 1889, at which time he removed to Seattle, Wash., where he now resides, engaged in the lumber business. He has been twice married, his first wife being Melvina, daughter of Hubbard Champney, of Cooksville, Rock Co., Wis., and by her he had two children: Ellen (Mrs. John Joyce) and Arthur L. His second wife is Margaret, daughter of H. K. Barton, of Otto township, this county, and they have seven children: Gertrude, Greeley, Naomi, Roy, Ray, Evangeline and Merritt. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican.

H. T. BREESE, oil producer, Rixford, is a native of Chemung county, N. Y., where he was reared until twelve years of age. He then went to Illinois and Michigan, and in September, 1861, enlisted in the Fourteenth Missouri Western Sharpshooters (afterward changed to the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers), served three years, and was honorably discharged at East Point, Ga., September 17, 1864. In 1865 he located in the Venango oil region, became interested in the oil business and operated in that vicinity until 1876, when he began operations in the Bradford field, being interested with different companies. He is now connected with the firm of Emery, Bryer & Co., who are operating fifty-three producing wells in this field. Mr. Breese is a worthy citizen of Rixford. He is a member of the Oil Producers' Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Veteran Legion. Politically, he is a stanch advocate of Prohibition.

JOHN V. BROWN, proprietor of the Duke House, Duke Centre, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., February 15, 1835, a son of Ezra and Maretta (Downing) Brown. His father was a canal contractor, and built the Genesee canal from Scottsville to Rochester, N. Y. He died in Potter county, Penn., in 1867. John V. Brown was reared in Penn Yan and Tiffin, Ohio, and at the age of nineteen located in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., where he was engaged in a lumber-mill as fireman and engineer, four years. He then removed to Oconto, Wis., and worked in the pineries one year. In 1857 he returned to Penn Yan, N. Y., and ran a canal boat one season as captain, and for nearly two years thereafter worked in a distillery. In 1859 he again removed to Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., where he engaged in farming until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to corporal February 21, 1863, and to sergeant April 1, 1863; was wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; promoted to first sergeant July 1, 1864; was commissioned second lieutenant May 16, 1865 (not mustered); had command of a company twenty months prior to commission, and was mustered out of the service June 24, 1865. He then located in Sweden township, Potter Co., Penn., where he engaged in farming four years, after which he bought and ran the Oswayo House, at Oswayo, as a tavern for four years, and then farmed in Sharon township, four years. In March, 1878, he purchased the Empire House at Duke Centre, which he successfully conducted eight years, and in 1886 rented the Duke House, of which he has since been the popular landlord. He has also been an oil producer for eight years. In 1855 he married Rebecca, daughter of John B. and Abigail (Brown) Harris, of Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., and they have two children: Minnie A. and Charles H. Mr. Brown is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, has passed through all chairs of First Lodge of Masonry, and belongs to Council Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine; also of the Odd Fellows order, Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican.

R. M. BROWN, oil producer, Duke Centre, is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was reared in Ohio and Pennsylvania, where he received a common-school education. He first engaged in the oil business as a producer in 1874, at Millerstown, Butler Co., Penn., where he remained until 1878; then located at Duke Centre, where he has since resided and been actively engaged as an operator. He is a representative citizen of Duke Centre, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

V. PERRY CARTER, Duke Centre, was born in Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 16, 1822, a son of Samuel S. and Lydia (Perry) Carter, both natives of Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., pioneers of Ontario county, N. Y., and in 1824 they removed to Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., where the father, who was a clothier by trade, established himself in business, and resided until his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. V. Perry Carter was reared and educated in Friendship, N. Y., and in February, 1840, settled in Ceres township, McKean county, where he was in the mercantile business three years. He then removed to Richburg, N. Y., where he was in business seven years, and three years thereafter was connected with a wholesale house in New York City. In 1852 he returned to Ceres, and embarked in mercantile trade and the lumber business, which he continued until 1879, when he moved to Duke Centre and engaged in the gas business, and here he has since remained. He piped Duke Centre for the supply of fuel and light from natural gas, the second town piped in the State, and has also piped several other towns in the vicinity for that purpose. Mr. Carter was twice married. His first wife was Almina, daughter of John and Lucy (Mott) Smith, early settlers of Ceres township, and to them were born three children: Frances E. (Mrs. Frank Commerford) Henry W. and Ella (Mrs. John J. Robarts). His present wife is Lottie K., daughter of Cyrus and Charlotte G. Kimball, of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly of Concord, N. H. To them has been born one son, Roy M. Mr. Carter is a prominent and representative citizen of McKean county, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He was postmaster at Ceres and Richburg, N. Y., over thirty years; has served McKean county two terms as county auditor, and one term as county treasurer. He is a Republican.

GEORGE H. DANA, manufacturer of torpedoes and nitro-glycerine, Duke Centre, Penn., is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., born December 31, 1845, a son of George and Mary E. Dana, natives of Baden, Germany, who came to this country about 1830, and were reared and educated in Buffalo. He was reared and educated in Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., where he learned the tinsmith's trade, which he followed sixteen years in Hamburg and Collins, N. Y., and in Titusville, Penn. In 1877 he located at St. Petersburg, Penn., where he was superintendent and foreman of the torpedo works of Almar & Co., two years. In 1879 he came to Duke Centre, where he acted in the same capacity for the Producers' Torpedo Company, one year. He then, with his brother-in-law, George A. Platt, erected torpedo works, which they conducted under the firm name of Dana & Co., three years, when George H. Dana purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business successfully alone. February 3, 1885, the factory blew up, killing two men, F. Sining and C. Thomson. Mr. Dana immediately rebuilt, and had the works again in operation within two months. Mr. Dana has been in the oil business as a producer since 1885, is the owner of five wells, and is interested in eighteen others. He is a popular and leading citizen of Duke Centre, and served three years as school director of the borough, and was elected to serve Otto township in the same capacity in the spring of 1889. He has been chief of the fire department of Duke Centre since 1886; is a member of the A. O. U. W., Select

Knights, and of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Dana was married June 3, 1868. His wife, Louise Dana, was born in Hamburg, N. Y., July 30, 1848; she has borne her husband four children—one daughter, Louise H., and three sons, A. G., F. W. and E. N.

MASON G. DENNIS, farmer, P. O. Rixford, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., August 28, 1845, a son of George T. and Mary A. (Crandall) Dennis. His paternal grandfather was Nathan Dennis, who settled in Eldred in 1822. Mason G. Dennis was reared in Eldred, and was in the Civil war, enlisting September 5, 1864, in Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and was in the battle of Fort Stedman, also in front of Petersburg, and was honorably discharged June 8, 1865. After the war Mr. Dennis resided in Burt county, Neb., four years, going first in October, 1867, returning in December, 1868, to wed January 1, 1869, Jennie H., youngest daughter of William and Ann Janett Rixford, returning to Nebraska, and residing there until December, 1871, when they came back to Otto township, and settled down on the farm where they now reside. Mr. Dennis paid for his farm (ninety-three acres), in 1872, $800, and in 1878, the time of the oil excitement, he sold his oil and mineral right in said farm for $7,000. He has been in the oil business since 1879, and is still a producer. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have three living children: Burdette (aged sixteen), Ann J. (aged eight) and Fred (aged four years). Their oldest boy, Willie, died October 11, 1881, aged eleven years. Mr. Dennis is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Equitable Aid Union; has been school director for five years, and secretary of the school board, two years. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN DUKE, the subject of this sketch, was the second of ten children of William and Elizabeth (Cokayne) Duke, true English people, of Derbyshire, England, but who, after marriage, and about the year 1829, removed to America, settling in Broome county, N. Y., where they lived until 1841, when they removed to Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y., on what is known as Knight's creek, where the father died in 1848. After the father's death Mr. Duke remained at home with his mother until his majority, when he entered the world as a millwright, which occupation, interspersed with a little farming and lumbering, he followed for twenty years. He lived at Scio until about 1868, when, with his two brothers, Thomas and Charles, he removed to McKean county, Penn., and settled on what is now called (and was named in their honor) Duke Centre. He engaged in his old occupation until 1878, when oil was discovered there. Owning some land, he commenced operations by sinking two wells, which are producing at this writing. He still owns these, and the oil right in 104 acres of land at the same place. Mr. Duke's house at Duke Centre was burned, and he lost heavily in the noted Tram Hollow fire in 1880, which doubtless influenced his removal in the following year to Olean, N. Y., where he built himself a beautiful home and now resides. Mr. Duke soon became interested in Olean's industries, and built, among others, the beautiful brick structure known as the Duke Block. The Young Men's Christian Association has a fine suite of rooms in this building, which it has occupied ever since its organization. He has also been interested in real-estate deals. While fortune has smiled on Mr. Duke, and he has had his share of this world's store, yet he has always been mindful of his duty to his God, and, being of a religious turn of mind, early in life identified himself with the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Scio. Later he cast his lot with the people known as the Disciples of Christ, and during his sojourn at Duke Centre, donated the ground and the principal part of the funds for the erecting of the building occupied by what was incorporated

as the First Church of Christ, at Duke Centre. He also planned and laid out the Duke Centre Cemetery. Mr. Duke was born at Corbettsville, in the town of Conklin, Broome Co., N. Y., on April 14, 1832. He is a man five feet eight inches in height, weighs about 190 pounds, has dark hair and eyes, and strong features; a man of the best of morals, good business tact, and is highly respected by all who know him. He is untiring in his efforts, positive, yet not aggressive in his manner, honest to the last, and generous to a fault. He is now a prominent and enterprising citizen of Olean, where he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the leading Prohibitionists. Mr. Duke married Nancy J., daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Scio, N. Y., who during their married life has fittingly taken her place beside him, and borne her share of life's toil. They had no children, but adopted William Carr, who took their name—William C. Duke, now a farmer of Duke Centre.

CHARLES DUKE, banker, Duke Centre, is a native of Broome county, N. Y., a son of William and Elizabeth (Cokayne) Duke, natives of England and pioneers of Allegany county, N. Y. Charles was reared in Scio, N. Y., where he received a common-school education. He began life as a lumberman, and has always been interested in that business in Allegany county, N Y., and McKean county, Penn. He located in Otto township in 1868, in what is now Duke Centre (named in his honor), where he was engaged in lumbering four years. He then went to Wellsville, N. Y., and engaged in the same business, in which he is still interested. In 1876 he returned to Duke Centre and re-embarked in the lumber business, purchasing his former mill, which he is still conducting. The oil excitement started in Duke Centre in 1877–78, and the present town was laid out in lots by Mr. Duke. He took an active part in developing this territory, opened a general store, and was twice burned out. In 1878 he built the Duke House, the principal hostelry of the place. In March, 1883, he succeeded to the banker's business established by a Mr. Robbins. He is a member of the drug firm of Duke & Mills, and is a representative and prominent citizen. Politically he is a Republican. In 1869 he married Lydia E. Taylor, of Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y. They have three children, named respectively Charles A., Jr., Darwin T. and Mary Alice Duke.

GEORGE FISCHER, grocer, Duke Centre, is a native of Wyoming county, N. Y., and a son of Bernard and Abby (Koscher) Fischer, natives of Alsace, Germany. They immigrated to America in 1847 and located in Wyoming county, N. Y.; later removing to Erie county, same State, where George was reared and educated. In 1878 he came to Duke Centre and embarked in the grocery business, which he still successfully conducts. Mr. Fischer has been engaged in the oil business, three years, and is now the owner of nine producing wells in Foster township, this county. Politically he is a Democrat, and served two terms as member of the council when Duke Centre was a borough.

F. C. GILFILLAN, oil driller and manufacturer of the Gas Regulator and Low Water Alarm, Duke Centre, was born in Troy, N. Y., where he was reared until fifteen years of age. In 1865 he removed with his parents to Venango county, Penn., where he engaged in the drilling of oil wells, and learned all the rudiments of the business. He afterward worked in the Clarion district, and in 1879 came to Duke Centre, where he followed the occupation of a driller until June, 1887. In 1879 he invented and patented the Gas Regulator and Low Water Alarm (patented again in 1886), which, during his residence in Duke Centre, he has manufactured and sold. In 1887 he opened a shop of his own, and has already built up a lucrative business. Mr. Gilfillan is a pushing and energetic business man, and one of Duke Centre's most worthy, representative citizens.

PHINEAS L. GOLDEN, Duke Centre, of the firms of Carlin Bros. & Golden, and Carlin & Golden, oil producers, was born in Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y., October 18, 1845, a son of Phineas L. and Mary (Strong) Golden, former a native of Dutchess county, N.Y., born in 1804, and the latter of Fort Herkimer, N.Y. The paternal grandparents of our subject were of English and Scotch descent, respectively, while his maternal grandfather was an Englishman, his maternal grandmother being of German descent. The subject of these lines was reared and educated in his native town, and in 1865 he moved to the oil regions, to Tidioute, Penn., where he remained four years, during which time he became thoroughly experienced in all the details of the oil business, and from 1867 to 1869, he was a producer in that territory. In the latter year he went to Shamburg, Venango Co., Penn., where he carried on a hotel and livery stable, under the firm name of Carlin & Golden, and where they were also in the oil producing business from 1872 till 1874, in which latter year he located at Petrolia, Butler Co., Penn. Here at this time was formed the firm of Carlin Bros. & Golden, who developed several wells, being also engaged in a livery and in a drug business. The firm commenced operations at Duke Centre in 1878, in which field they have drilled twenty-nine wells, all but one of which are producers. The firm of Carlin & Golden are interested as producers in the Allegany county (N.Y.) fields, and the Lima and Maxbury districts of Ohio. Mr. Golden has been a permanent resident of Duke Centre since 1879, and was its efficient postmaster from January 1, 1886, to August 13, 1889. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN GRIDLEY, lumberman, Duke Centre, is a native of Schoharie county, N. Y. He settled in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1849, where he was engaged in teaming until 1874, when he located in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn. Here he followed farming, one year; then settled in Otto township, and soon after, with his sons, embarked in the lumber business at Gridley Station, where they have since carried on an extensive trade, manufacturing about three million feet of lumber per annum. Mr. Gridley is one of the most prominent citizens and lumbermen of Otto township.

OWEN W. GRIDLEY, of the firm of John Gridley & Son, lumbermen, Duke Centre, was born in Irwin Centre, Steuben Co., N. Y., September 3, 1843, a son of John and Susan (Colgrove) Gridley, natives of Steuben county, N. Y. He was reared in Steuben and Allegany counties, educated in the common schools and Union school at Wellsville, same State, and began life as a teamster in the woods. He was also engaged as a mover of buildings in Wellsville, for five years. In 1875 he located on the old Dennis farm in Eldred, where he carried on farming one year; then removed to Otto township, and with his father purchased a farm of 300 acres of A. N. Taylor, which they conducted two years. When the oil excitement struck that locality they sold 100 acres for oil purposes, and still own the balance. In 1878 they erected a saw-mill at what is now Gridley Station, and have since done a large and successful lumber business, manufacturing about three million feet of lumber annually. Mr. Gridley married, in 1861, Sarah, daughter of William Ockerman, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have three children living: George W., Susie and Arthur. Mr. Gridley was in the Civil war, enlisting August 13, 1863, in the First Brigade Band, Harding's Division, Twenty-second Army Corps, served two years, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Democrat. In addition to their lumber business Messrs. Gridley & Son have been operating in oil for the past six years, and now have three producing wells on the farm, and are continually developing more of their oil property.

MARION HENSHAW, oil producer, Duke Centre, is a native of Butler county, Penn., where he was reared and educated. He began life in the oil fields of Venango county, and there learned all the rudiments of the oil business. In 1871 he located at Petersburg, Clarion county, where his business was principally putting down wells by contract, and where he was also a producer to some extent. In 1877 he came to Custer City, McKean Co., Penn., where, with Col. Vera, he engaged in the production of oil, and was associated with him for three years. Since 1880 he has been located at Duke Centre, operating on his own account, and now has twenty-eight producing wells in McKean county, besides having been interested in seventy-five wells in the entire oil fields. Mr. Henshaw is one of the pioneers in the oil business at Duke Centre, and one of the few who still remain in the field. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics a Democrat.

O. P. IRVINE, machinist, Duke Centre, is a native of Montreal, Canada. In 1853 he located at Lawrence, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship of over three years at the machinist's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in the cities of Boston, Mass., Rochester and Dunkirk, N. Y., Titusville, Penn., and other points. In 1864 he was in the employ of the United States government at Nashville, Tenn. In 1878 he located at Duke Centre, where he opened a blacksmith and machine shop with Sidney Morgan, under the firm name of Irvine & Morgan; they have built up a successful business in the manufacture of oil drilling and fishing tools, and all kinds of machine and repair work necessary in the oil district. For five years the firm had a branch shop at Bolivar, N. Y., and they are also large oil producers in the field of McKean county, Penn., and Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. Irvine is one of Duke Centre's prominent and representative citizens. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is independent. William Irvine, grandfather of the subject of these lines, came from Glasgow, Scotland, and landed in Quebec in 1802. His son, William, father of O. P. Irvine, was born in the same year in Quebec, and married Miss Matilda Lebare, of Montreal, about the year 1824. O. P. Irvine was married in Dunkirk, N. Y., to Miss Mary Young, a resident of that place, but a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and of Scotch parentage. To this latter union have been born children as follows: William Andrew (born April 14, 1860, in Dunkirk, died March 13, 1881), Addie E. (born September 16, 1861, at Dunkirk), Fred G. (born at the same place February 28, 1864), Mary Ellen (born also at the same place in 1866, died December 25, 1870), Albert (born February 1, 1871, also at Dunkirk), Mary (born at Dunkirk February 5, 1875, died at Duke Centre, Penn., March 21, 1881), and Isabella (born in Duke Centre, August 7, 1879).

C. F. KEIM, is a native of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. He was brought up on a farm, and at the age of sixteen rented a farm, which he successfully conducted six years, after which he operated a cheese factory in Erie county, N. Y., one year; was then engaged in the sale of agricultural implements in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., two years. In January, 1885, he located at Duke Centre, and embarked in the grocery business. Mr. Keim has an interest in fourteen producing oil wells at Allentown, Allegany Co., N. Y. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. and K. of L.; is a Democrat in politics, and served as a member of the council one term while Duke Centre was a borough.

L. J. LILLY, dealer in boots and shoes, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Duke Centre, was born in Bloomfield township, Crawford Co., Penn., October 1, 1845, son of Orrin and Olive (Hancock) Lilly, formerly of Massachusetts, who settled in Crawford county about 1843. L. J. Lilly was reared

in his native township until sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade in Union City, Penn., where he worked two years. March 29, 1864, he enlisted in Battery L, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment. The regiment was immediately divided, and he was assigned to the provisional Second Pennsylvania Artillery. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm, and other engagements, and was honorably discharged February 8, 1866. He then returned to Crawford county, and worked at his trade in Riceville until 1872; then located at Antwerp, Clarion Co., Penn., where he opened a shoe store, which he conducted one and one-half years; then removed to Turkey City, where he was engaged in business until 1879, when he located at Duke Centre and embarked in his present business, which he has conducted with marked success. Mr. Lilly married, March 24, 1868, Sarah B., daughter of Capt. Samuel and Nancy (Laughlin) Johnson, of Crawford county, and they have three children: Ellis O., Arthur L. and Lynn M. Mr. Lilly is one of the leading and prominent merchants of Duke Centre, and while it was a borough served as member of council and school director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. LOVEJOY, farmer, P. O. Prentiss Vale, was born in Washington county, Me., August 21, 1837, a son of William and Ruth T. (Treworgy) Lovejoy, who settled in Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn., in 1847, and in 1848 in Otto township, on the farm now occupied by William F., a part of which they cleared, and where they resided until their death. They had four children: William F., Willard T., Susan M. (Mrs. Charles C. Belknap) and Arthur P. William F. Lovejoy was reared in Otto township from eleven years of age. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served three years, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. After the war he carried on lumbering in Otto township for one year. He then removed to Minnesota and engaged in farming and lumbering there, with the exception of one year, until 1877, when he returned to Otto and has since resided on the old homestead, a part of which he cleared and improved. He is a representative citizen of Otto township, and has held various local offices. In politics he is a Republican.

J. C. LOOKER, oil producer, P. O. Summit City, was born in Crawford county, Penn., in 1855, a son of Henry and Louisa (Hatch) Looker, who now reside with him. Mr. Looker is a carpenter by trade, and worked in Warren county, Penn., previous to coming to McKean county, in 1878. He has been engaged in producing oil since 1880, and now owns and operates eighty-six wells. In 1876 he married Miss Sarah E. Putnam, of Crawford county, Penn., and they have five children: Ralph, Louise, Myrtle, James and Ida. Mr. Looker is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHN C. MILLS, of the firm of Duke & Mills, druggists, Duke Centre, was born in Sharon, Mercer Co., Penn., December 22, 1857. He was reared in Venango county, Penn., and educated in the Venango Normal school. In 1870, when thirteen years of age, he engaged as a clerk with the drug firm of Chamberlin & Tyler, of Rouseville, Penn., with whom he remained for seven years. From Rouseville he went to Colorado, where he was employed as a surveyor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company for one year. In November, 1879, he located in Duke Centre, where he was engaged in the tank business six months, after which he was clerk in a drug store until 1882. He then, with Charles Duke, purchased the drug business of C. H. Collins,

and they have since conducted a successful business under the firm name of Duke & Mills. In 1886 they purchased the copyright, trade-mark, and sole proprietorship of galvanic oil, which they have since manufactured, a remedy that has been before the public for fifteen years, and has a world-wide reputation as a liniment and counter irritant, used internally or externally, for man or beast, having an extensive sale in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. Mr. Mills is a wide-awake and enterprising business man. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Equitable Aid Union, and of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

SIDNEY MORGAN, blacksmith, Duke Centre, was born in Newport, England, in 1849. At the age of twelve years he was sent to London and apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, serving until 1869, when he came to America and located at Erie, Penn., where he worked as a journeyman six months. From there he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he remained until 1876, when he went to Titusville, Penn., and in 1878 located at Duke Centre, where, with O. P. Irvine, he opened a machine shop, which they have since successfully conducted under the firm name of Irvine & Morgan. Mr. Morgan is also a producer of oil in the Bradford and Allegany districts. He is a leading citizen of Duke Centre, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

FRANK J. NEWTON, merchant, Rixford, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., August 31, 1859, and is a son of Alonzo and Angeline (Warner) Newton. His father was a native of Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., and among the pioneer farmers and lumbermen of Sharon township, where he now resides. His maternal grandfather, O. C. Warner, formerly of Vermont, was one of the first settlers of Sharon township, and a farmer and lumberman by occupation. Frank J. Newton was reared and educated in his native township, and located at Rixford, McKean county, in 1879, where he opened a general store in company with George W. Dodge, and they have since conducted a successful business under the firm name of Dodge & Newton. Mr. Newton married, February 10, 1881, Ruth Russell, of Buffalo, N. Y., and they have four children: Nellie, George, Esther and Nelson. Mr. Newton is a leading merchant and citizen of Rixford. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Council No. 43, Bradford, Penn. Politically he is a Republican.

W. G. NOBLE, a prominent merchant of Duke Centre, is a native of Amity, Allegany Co., N. Y., was reared on a farm and educated in the common and grade schools. He located at Duke Centre in 1878, and with I. C. Showerman opened a dry goods, glassware and crockery store, which partnership existed three years under the firm name of Showerman & Noble. Mr. Noble then purchased the business interest of his partner, and conducted the business alone until September, 1887, when C. H. Brown purchased an interest in the business, which has since been conducted under the firm name of C. H. Brown & Co. Mr. Noble has been, since 1886, engaged in business as an oil producer, and owns a controlling interest in twenty producing wells. He is also a lover of horse flesh, and is a breeder of blooded stock, which are registered in Wallace's American Stud Book. When Duke Centre was a borough Mr. Noble served as a member of the council. Though a young man, he is one of the pioneer merchants of Duke Centre, and one of its leading citizens and business men. Politically he is a Republican. The father of our subject was a pioneer to Allegany county, N. Y., from Whitehall, N. Y., having moved there when a small boy. At that time it was necessary to go ten miles to mill and carry a sack of corn on their shoulders through the forest path, there being no roads. The elder Noble is now sixty-nine years old, and

hardly gray. He reached Allegany county in 1815, being five years old at the time. His wife was born in the same county, and is sixty years old. W. G. Noble is the eldest of their family of six children, and was born in 1854. His father is a cousin of O. Noble, of Erie, Penn., of the old Noble oil-well fame.

ARTHUR PRENTISS, farmer, Prentiss Vale, was born in Paris, Oxford Co., Me., February 1, 1808, a son of Caleb and Mary (Morgan) Prentiss. He was reared in his native county, and labored on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, at which time (in 1829) he emigrated to Penobscot county, same State, and on July 4, 1831, he opened a variety store at the town of Lee, twelve miles from any other store, and where he sold no intoxicants. Here he resided until his removal in 1847 to Pennsylvania. While a resident of Lee himself and brother, Addison, now of Worcester, Mass., were mainly instrumental in the establishment of an academy there, called the Lee Normal School (with a grant of half a township of State timber land), which is still in a prosperous condition. In December, 1845, Mr. Prentiss first came to Pennsylvania, and was induced by an old Maine acquaintance, Hermon Strong (who came here in 1842), to visit Otto township, with a view to purchasing the pine timber land and the locating of a colony of Eastern farmers and lumbermen, an interesting account of which, and the settlement of the township, from the pen of Mr. Prentiss himself, will be found in the history of Otto township in this book. In the spring of 1846 he a second time visited this region, and again in the fall of the same year, when he succeeded in concluding arrangements for all the land wanted. All the contracts were made to George M. Prentiss, a brother, then of Worcester, Mass., who furnished all the capital required. In April, 1847, Mr. Arthur Prentiss moved his family to Farmers Valley, and they occupied the old Sartwell (now Goodwin) farm two years, while he was locating land, etc., preparatory to building a mill, etc. In the spring of 1849 he moved into a log house in the valley, and began the erection of a saw-mill, which was put in operation in the fall of the same year.

Mr. Prentiss married, October 27, 1832, Lucinda, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Morse) Blaisdell, of Cumberland county, Me., and they have had three children: Horatio K., who died in 1857; Ellen L. (Mrs. Joseph G. Spiller, now at Cheboygan, Mich.) and William A. (now at Prentiss Vale) Mr. Prentiss has been postmaster at Prentiss Vale nearly forty years. Politically he is a Republican and an advocate of prohibition, having long been a teetotaler, Maine Law Prohibitionist and anti-slavery man, and, in his own words, he is thankful that he has never made drunkards, but has done some little to benefit humanity. Mr. Prentiss was active in forming a Congregational Church at Prentiss Vale, which at one time had more than thirty members, but which is now nearly extinct, owing to deaths, removals and other causes.

THOMAS D. ROSS, M. D., Duke Centre, is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. He began the study of medicine, in 1871, with Dr. Wilson, and later with Dr. A. Ross, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. He entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875, and was graduated in 1878. The same year he began the practice of his profession in Duke Centre, where he has since been located, and has built up a large and successful practice. He is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, and of the F. & A. M. Politically he is a Democrat.

ROBERT SHAFER, hardware merchant, Duke Centre, is a native of Mercer county, Penn., but was reared and educated in Lawrence county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Penn-

sylvania Volunteers; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged from the service in May, 1863. He then located in the oil district, and has been engaged, more or less, as a producer in the fields of Butler, Venango, Clarion and Bradford. He located at Duke Centre in 1880, and here embarked in the hardware trade in 1887. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights. Mr. Shafer served as burgess of Duke Centre one term, and as councilman one term, during its incorporation. Politically he is a Democrat.

FRANCIS W. SPRAGUE, oil producer, Duke Centre, was born in Bath, Me., October 16, 1825, a son of Peleg and Charlotte W. (Owen) Sprague. His ancestors came from England to America about 1630. He was reared in his native town, and when eighteen years of age removed to Taunton, Mass., where he learned the machinist's trade, and resided for twelve years. In January, 1856, he settled in Otto township, McKean county, where he has since resided, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. He was in the lumber business in Otto township, the first eight years of his residence, and for a number of years worked at his trade in Olean, N. Y. Since 1878 he has been a producer of oil, and has twelve producing wells on his farm, seven of which he opened. Mr. Sprague married, in 1847, Mary, daughter of Cyrus and Sylvia (Philbrick) Baldwin, who settled in Otto township in 1855, and who were formerly of Maine. The issue of this marriage was ten children: William F., Everett E., Mary E. (Mrs. M. Fisher), Emma L. (Mrs. Edward Bryant), Sarah J., Merritt B., Cyrus W., Mertie A. (Mrs. D. E. Jones), Annie L. and Fred W. (deceased). Mrs. Sprague died March 4, 1881. Mr. Sprague has always taken an active part in local politics, and from 1870 to 1874 held the office of county auditor. Politically, he was originally a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848. He has been a supporter of the Republican party since its organization; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM F. SPRAGUE, farmer, P. O. Duke Centre, was born in Mansfield, Mass., October 1, 1848, a son of Francis W. and Mary (Baldwin) Sprague. He was reared in Otto township from eight years of age, and was educated in the common schools. He began life as a lumberman, which occupation he followed from sixteen years of age until 1876, when he engaged in farming, which he has since carried on, and since 1885 has to some extent been engaged in the oil business as a producer. January 1, 1874, he married Ellen, daughter of H. B. and Electa (Covert) Baker, of Otto township, and they have three children living: Francis H., Eugene and Walter. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican, and has held many of the local offices of the township, being at present township assessor.

EVERETT E. SPRAGUE, oil producer, Duke Centre, was born in Mansfield, Mass., July 31, 1850, a son of Francis W. and Mary (Baldwin) Sprague. He was reared from six years of age in Otto township, where he received a common-school education, and began life working in a saw-mill. Afterward, in 1878, he located on the farm he now occupies, which he cleared and improved, and on which he has since resided. He has been interested in producing oil since the first excitement at Duke Centre in 1878, and is now operating nine producing wells. He married, January 1, 1874, Eva, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Judkins) Bunker, of Otto township, and they have three children: Eva, Eugene and Willie. Mr. Sprague has taken thirty-two degrees in Freemasonry, and is a member of lodge, chapter, council, commandery and consistory. In politics he is a Republican.

G. A. WILLIAMS, oil producer and proprietor of a meat market, Duke Centre, is a native of Toronto, Canada, where he was reared and educated. He came to the United States in 1868, and located in Pleasantville, Venango Co , Penn., where he conducted a meat market four years; he afterward had a market in Edenburgh, Clarion Co., Penn. In 1879 Mr. Williams located in Duke Centre, where he has since carried on the leading meat market of the place. He has been identified with the oil industry since October, 1887, and is at present the owner of six producing wells in the Allegany county (N. Y.) field. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights. In politics he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY—ANNIN AND CERES TOWNSHIPS.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY.

F. H. ARNOLD, Port Allegany, son of the Hon. A. S. Arnold, was born at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in April, 1834. He attended Smethport and Coudersport academies, and completed his education at Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y. His father, who was a native of Chenango county, N. Y., where he married Ellen M. Medbury, came to Smethport, McKean county, about 1832, where he was engaged in business, as a dealer in general merchandise until his removal to Port Allegany in 1836. He was one of the prominent and able men of McKean county, and his business career was one of uninterrupted success. He was honored by being made a member of the legislature, and was also associate judge of the county, and to him the citizens of Port Allegany are largely indebted for the proud position it occupies among its sister boroughs of the county. His death occurred in April, 1874, and Ellen M., his widow, still has her residence in Port Allegany. Judge Arnold, at the time of his decease, was the wealthiest man in Port Allegany. He was generous to the poor, charitable to the worthy, his aim being, in helping himself, to be of benefit to others, and his death was regretted by all. He was one of the very small number of men of whom it can be said: "Their works never die." The children of Judge and Mrs. Arnold were F. H. and V. A., the latter of whom died when twelve years of age.

F. H. Arnold, subject of our sketch, when a young man became associated with his father in his large business interests, the firm name being A. S. Arnold & Co., which continued until the death of the father. By the thorough business training received during the father's lifetime, the son was pre-eminently qualified to continue successfully the large enterprises his father had inaugurated. F. H. Arnold and E. B. Dolley, gentlemen now well known to the business men of McKean county, formed a partnership, purchasing the lumber and mercantile interests of A. S. Arnold & Co., and are still extensively engaged in business, affording employment to many men.

Mr. Arnold has been prominently identified with all local improvements looking to the permanent prosperity of the borough, and upon the incorporation of the First National Bank, May 2, 1888, he became its first president,

a position he still holds. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Port Allegany water-works, becoming the first president of that company; is also a stockholder in the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad, an organization free from all indebtedness, and of which no stock is on the market. Mr. Arnold has, with others, three gas wells, and entertains designs to put down in the near future enough to afford a supply for the entire borough. It is almost superfluous to add that his influence and aid are cheerfully extended to any purpose having for its object the welfare and prosperity of Port Allegany. Mr. Arnold is a supporter of the Democratic party; is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., of Arnold Chapter, R. A. M., and of St. John's Commandery, K. T. He married (January 1, 1857) Justina P., daughter of Levi Coates, formerly of McKean county, Penn., and they have one child, Kate D., now Mrs. E. P. Dalrymple.

ASHBEL F. BARD, Port Allegany, son of Robert and Marion (Freeman) Bard, was born at Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1817. His parents were among the pioneers of that county, and for twenty-five years his father was proprietor of a hotel. His mother died about 1861, and his father about 1865. They had four children: A. F., Abigail (deceased), Margaret and Samuel P. Ashbel F. made his home with his parents until he became a merchant at Franklinville; afterward removed to Wisconsin, where he remained three years. He then returned to New York and engaged in farming, and in October, 1870, located at Port Allegany, where he embarked in the hardware trade. He married Julia A., daughter of William Waring, of Franklinville, and they have five children: Robert C., William H., Nathan R., Julia A. (Mrs. M. A. Lillibridge) and Carlton R. Mr. Bard has associated with him two sons, Robert C. and Nathan R., the firm name being A. F. Bard & Co. Robert C. was a soldier during the war of the Rebellion. A. F. Bard is a Democrat in his political views.

NATHAN R. BARD, Port Allegany, third son of A. F. and Julia A. Bard, was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1848. He made his home with his parents until fifteen years of age, when he learned the tinner's trade, and in 1870, removed to St. Paul, Minn. In 1872 he married Mary F., daughter of Samuel Stevens, of Concord, N. H., and soon after returned to Port Allegany, where he became associated in the hardware trade with his father. In 1883, with Hon. A. M. Benton, he went into the lumber business at Roulette, the firm name being A. M. Benton & Co., Judge Olmsted, of Coudersport, being one of the firm. In 1888 his interest was purchased, and he retired; A. M. Benton's interest has now been bought, and the firm will become N. R. Bard & Co. Mr. Bard is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., and a charter member of Arnold Chapter, R. A. M. He was the second burgess of the borough, and has been one of the leading citizens. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Bard is an enterprising, public-spirited man, and is prominently identified with the business interests of Port Allegany.

SOLOMON H. BARRETT, Port Allegany, son of Nathaniel and Lydia Barrett, was born in Bethlehem, N. H. (near Mount Washington), in 1809. With his parents he removed to Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., remaining there until his removal to Smethport, Penn., in 1831. He was both a miller and millwright, and speedily found employment at Smethport, where he remained several years. In November, 1842, he removed to Port Allegany, where he built a grist-mill for Sartwell & Arnold, and operated it four years; this mill was taken down in 1849, during which year Mr. Barrett erected the grist-mill now owned by Arnold & Dolley, and of which he was for thirty-three years the proprietor. In 1836 he married Mary A., daughter of Charles Manning, formerly

of Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., and to them were born six children: Charles N., George C., Clarence G., H. Jay (deceased), Lettie (Mrs. F. L. Rhodes, in Dakota,) and Nellie A. (Mrs. J. W. Kershner, in Port Allegany). George C. and Clarence G. are also in Dakota, married, and engaged in farming. Mr. Barrett is one of McKean county's oldest pioneers. When he first came to Port Allegany there were but three buildings in the place, with no residences between that town and Smethport, and the county was a comparative wilderness. He is a member of the Democratic party, and held the office of postmaster several years.

C. N. BARRETT, contractor, Port Allegany, is a son of Solomon H. Barrett, and was born in Olean, N. Y., in 1838. His parents eventually removed to Port Allegany, with whom he made his home until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment, P. V. I., as private, and was afterward promoted to second lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and again at Cassville, Ga., during Sherman's campaign. He served nearly four years, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. Returning to Port Allegany, he built the planing-mill property he recently sold to C. E. Grover, and operated it up to that time, and was also engaged as contractor and builder. He has been a leading citizen of Port Allegany, being prominently identified with its organization as a borough, and is recognized as a stirring and enterprising man who works for the interest of the town. He and C. A. Larrabee were instrumental in the establishment of Henry Metcalf Post, G. A. R., at Port Allegany, in which he is an active worker. Mr. Barrett was married in October, 1862, to Caroline J., daughter of Jacob Wiederich, of Roulette, Potter Co., Penn., and to this union one son, Arthur, was born in 1873.

A. M. BENTON, Port Allegany, son of Noah S. and Nancy (Lampkin) Benton, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in October, 1816, his parents being among the pioneers of that county. They were in Canada at the beginning of the war of 1812, but returned to the States, locating in New York State, where their last two children were born, two having been previously born in Canada and six in Vermont, ten in all, of whom but two are living: Tallman, a resident of California, and A. M. Noah S., father of A. M., died in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1829, after which his widow made her home with A. M. until her decease, which occurred in January, 1874, when she was aged ninety-nine years, nine months and four days. A. M. remained at home until his father's decease, and, although at that time only thirteen years of age, it became necessary for him to engage in some occupation. From then until 1838, he pursued various vocations, and during that year he located at Mill Grove, N. Y., on the Allegheny river; five years later he removed to Potter county, Penn., and in 1845 settled at Port Allegany, McKean Co., Penn., where he engaged in business as a lumberman. Then he purchased a mill, and, being successful, within two years he erected two others, and for a period of twenty-six years was extensively engaged in the pine lumber trade in Liberty township, and in 1870 built in Eldred. In November, 1845, he purchased his first bill of goods for a general store, and became a merchant. Mr. Benton is one of that class of men who are indebted only to themselves for the successes they have achieved. Beginning his career as a poor boy, by his own efforts he secured a handsome competency, and, although deprived of the advantages of a liberal education, was a close observer of men, and found much of value in what many would have passed unheeded; in fact, in many spheres of life his success can be attributed to his habit of close observation, indomitable energy and honesty of purpose, united with abundant natural abilities. Among other things he

was largely interested in the organization of the Buffalo & Washington Railroad, now known as the Western New York & Philadelphia, and was a director during the first three years of its existence, obtaining its first charter and perfecting its organization. Being the only director outside of Buffalo, he resigned to make room for one from that city, who could devote more time to its interests, and be more acceptable. He was also a director in the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. In 1859 he received the nomination to and was elected a member of the legislature, serving during the winter of 1859–60; he again received the nomination in 1860, but was defeated by a small majority, that being the year of Lincoln's election to the presidency. In 1863 he was re-elected by a large majority from the same district, embracing five counties: Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Jefferson and Forest. In 1855 he was elected commissioner of the county, serving four years, and has frequently had the honor of representing his constituency as delegate to State conventions. As an illustration of his intuitive knowledge, a little incident is related in connection with his official life as a member of the legislature. It appears a railroad measure was about to be acted upon, the lobbyists were in force, and Mr. Benton was approached by one of the distinguished members from Philadelphia, who, extending the usual courtesies, asked Mr. Benton how he stood upon the Union Railroad bill. The bluntness of his reply is characteristic of the man: "I haven't stood upon it, sir," adding an adjective to make his meaning more emphatic, and continuing, said that the "morning papers could contain no article from a reporter stating that the member from the Wildcat district of Pennsylvania had been sold out," adding emphasis with more adjectives. But now, in the evening of his years, possessed of an abundance of this world's goods, on account of disease he is compelled to forsake and abandon the honors most men prize, and to retire from active business life, having made a disposition of his large interests to afford relief from all business cares. In March 1845, he married Beulah G., daughter of Freeman Hill, of Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y. To them were born three children: Volney H., who was a resident of, and engaged in the coal business in, Ohio, but who, while in Michigan on business in March, 1888, dropped dead; Frances, now Mrs. H. L. Chapman, of Jackson, Ohio, and Kittie, now Mrs. J. F. House, of Buffalo. The mother died December 6, 1886. Mr. Benton has always been an active supporter of the Democratic party.

CHARLES W. BURR, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Port Allegany, is a son of Edgar W. and Jane (Hardes) Burr, and was born in the county of Kent, England, in 1840. His parents married there, and came to America in 1848, where they located on a farm on Portage creek, Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1854, and in 1856 removed to the place Mr. Burr now owns on Lillibridge creek, and which he cleared. To them were born three sons and six daughters: Charles W., Edgar, Jane, Ellen, Charlotte, Orsavillia, John, Viola and Rose. The mother died in 1888, and the father now makes his home with his son, Charles W. Charles W. Burr remained at home until 1862, when he married Eliza M., daughter of William Grigsby, of Liberty township; then in 1868 located on the farm he now owns in Liberty township, which he cleared and improved, and he is now one of the successful farmers and lumbermen of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Burr have five children: Willie L., Elmon, Mart, Freddie and Grace. Mr. Burr in politics is a Democrat; has been supervisor, school director, and has held various other official positions.

MAHLON JOSEPH COLCORD, attorney at law, Port Allegany, was born in Eulalia township, Potter Co., Penn., July 4, 1853, a son of David D. Col-

cord. He attended the district school during the winter season till sixteen years of age, and then moving with his parents to First Fork, Cameron county, same State, he worked at farming and lumbering until twenty-one years of age. Mr. Colcord then attended the academy at Coudersport, a part of two terms, and began teaching, in which work he rose to some prominence in Potter and Cameron counties. In 1879 he attended the Central State Normal School at Lock Haven, Penn., where he graduated at the head of his class the following year. After teaching two years more, he began the study of law with Snyder & Dornan, at Port Allegany; was admitted to the bar June 1, 1883, and at once became a partner in the office of his preceptors. In 1886 Mr. Colcord married Edith Haskell, of Coudersport, eldest daughter of Edwin Haskell (editor of the Potter County *Journal*), and a graduate of the Central State Normal School. Starting in life with no other capital than good parentage, wholesome early training, and a good stock of pluck, Mr. Colcord has won his way to success by diligence, integrity, and an ambition to excel in what he undertakes. Unassuming always, but determined, and true to his convictions of the right, he is an excellent example of a self-made man. He has a lucrative and increasing law practice, being always reliable, and faithful to the interests of his clients. Mr. Colcord is a member of Liberty Lodge, F. & A. M., of Port Allegany, and of Amos D. Colcord Camp, S. of V., of Coudersport.

J. B. COLCORD, physician and surgeon, Port Allegany, was born in Thurston, Steuben Co., N. Y., August 12, 1862, a son of Albert and Elizabeth (Shearer) Colcord, who settled in Eulalia, Potter Co., Penn., in 1868, where the father, a blacksmith by trade, still resides. J. B. Colcord was reared in Potter county from six years of age, and was educated in the graded schools of Coudersport. In 1882 he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. S. Mattison, of Coudersport, entered the College of Physicians, of Baltimore, Md., in the fall of 1882, and was graduated in the spring of 1885. He began the practice of his profession in Coudersport in the same year, where he remained until August, 1886, when he located at Turtle Point, where he had an active practice, but April 1, 1889, he moved to Port Allegany, where he is now permanently located. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and in politics is a Republican.

HORACE COLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Port Allegany, a son of Dr. Horace and Sally (Cone) Coleman, was born in 1821 on the farm he now owns in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn. His father was of English descent, his mother a native of Connecticut. They were married in Pittsfield, Mass., and located in Otsego county, N. Y.; then removed to Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., January 18, 1817, when this county was a wilderness. Here Dr. Coleman built a log house and engaged in farming, being also associated with Capt. Dwight for a number of years in the lumber business. The Doctor was one of the first practitioners in McKean county, and was the first postmaster in Liberty township, having the office at his residence for about twenty years. He and his wife reared a family of ten children: Joseph, Margaret (the late Mrs. Willis Barrett), Sarah (Mrs. David S. Hall, of Kane), Horace, Dwight (deceased), Julia A. (Mrs. John Crozier), William H., Caroline (Mrs. John Brewer), Orlando D. and Hannah H. The Doctor died August 20, 1859, his wife having preceded him January 19, 1857. He had suffered many of the privations incident to pioneer life. He packed and transported provisions on horseback from Jersey Shore, eighty miles distant, to his home in Liberty township. Horace Coleman was reared and educated in Liberty township, and has always lived on the old homestead. He is a member of the Democratic party, and has been road commissioner, supervisor fifteen or twenty years, and has held various other official positions.

WM. H COLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Port Allegany, son of Dr. Horace Coleman, was born in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1827, and was reared and educated in his native township, which has always been his home. In 1852 he married Sarah A., daughter of Andrew Fortner, after which event he located on the farm he now owns, and has since been engaged in farming and in the lumber trade. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have four children: Thomas G., Andrew H., May A. (Mrs. Elden McDowell) and Willie F. Mr. Coleman is a Republican in politics. He is a prominent and influential citizen, and has occupied several official positions in the township.

W. J. DAVIS, postmaster at Port Allegany, is a son of Urian and Louise Davis, and was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1814. He made his home with his parents until 1835 (they having removed to Allegany county, N. Y., in 1833), and began his business life as a clerk, eventually becoming a merchant until his removal in 1844 to Farmers Valley, McKean county, where he continued his former business, and also was engaged in the lumber trade. In 1847 he removed to Smethport, where he was engaged in the mercantile business; in 1850 he came to Port Allegany, engaging in mercantile business and dealing extensively in lumber. February 21, 1848, he married Helen M., daughter of Joel Sartwell, and they have had two children, one of whom is living, Marion. Mr. Davis was elected a member of the legislature in 1868, serving one term; was also elected county commissioner, and has served as justice of the peace. He received the appointment as postmaster May 26, 1885, and Port Allegany was made a third-class postoffice August 10, 1888. Mr. Davis' father was in the war of 1812. He lived until ninety-three years of age, and died in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1884.

E. B. DOLLEY, Port Allegany, son of Daniel Dolley, was born in Oxford county, Me., in 1826, where he was reared and educated, remaining there until 1845, when he took a trip around the world on a whaling vessel. In 1849 he located at Port Allegany, where he was engaged in the hotel business, having also a tannery and general store. In 1868, with F. H. Arnold, he purchased the lumber and mercantile interests of A. S. Arnold & Co., and the two have since been constantly associated in business. He and Mr. Arnold were instrumental in the establishment of the Port Allegany water-works, and they are and have been heavy operators in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, having had twenty wells in the Rixford field, a portion of which was destroyed by fire, and a part has been sold. He also, with Mr. Arnold, started the gas-works here, having six wells, and ultimately design to supply the necessities of the borough in that direction. Mr. Dolley is one of the wealthy and prominent men of McKean county, and was elected treasurer of the county in 1868. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., Arnold Chapter, R. A. M., and St. John's Commandery, K. T. Mr. Dolley married Louisa M., daughter of Isaac Vinar, of Massachusetts; and to them were born two children, of whom but one is living: Mina (now Mrs. C. R. Bard, of Port Allegany, to whom one child has been born, P. F., now a boy of eleven years of age.

CHARLES A. DOLLEY, Port Allegany, son of Daniel and Sarah (Foster) Dolley, was born in the town of Wells, Me., in 1840, and, with his parents, came to McKean county in 1849, locating on Lillibridge creek, Liberty township, where they engaged in clearing land, it being a wilderness at that time, with but few buildings in the township. His father devoted the balance of his life to farming, and was also a lumberman. Their family consisted of thirteen children, ten of whom are living (the youngest being now forty-five years of age), and for forty-five years remained unbroken. The children are named

as follows: Christina (wife of J. C. Goding), Judith (wife of Alonzo Thomson), Fannie (wife of Joel Stinchfield), Enoch B., Leonard H. (deceased), Elijah, Oris, Izates, Charles A., O. P., Linas, Otis and Edward Payson. Charles A. made his home with his parents until 1859, when he went to California, where he remained three and one-half years. He then returned to Port Allegany and commenced business as a farmer, merchant and lumberman, in which he is still engaged. He is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Sons of Temperance. He was married, in 1865, to Martha J. Grigsby, and they have four children: Ida, Dora, Chester and Alsa. Mr. Dolley has held various official positions in the borough and township, and is one of the representative citizens. He is well to do and is public-spirited, using his means liberally for the promotion of all worthy enterprises.

MANLEY C. FIELD, superintendent, Port Allegany. The extensive tanning establishment of Root & Keating, located at Port Allegany, has for the past twelve years been under the superintendency of Mr. Manley C. Field. This gentleman was born in Rushford, N. Y., May 16, 1846, attended the common schools of the place, and Olean and Franklinville academies, and afterward taught school twelve terms, when he entered the service of Jewett & Keating, of Buffalo, in their leather store. He spent several years there, and about a year before the firm became Root & Keating he moved to Port Allegany, where he became their superintendent. Mr. Field was married, in 1868, to Mary E. Covell, of Allegany, N. Y., and they have had five children, four of whom are living: Stewart L., J. M., Zua C. and Howard. Their eldest child, Bessie, died in infancy. Mr. Field has served the town as school director and auditor, and has been one of the borough council. For about twenty-five years he was a member of the Christian Church, but is now serving as Sunday-school superintendent, trustee and treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Allegany. He has been prominently identified with temperance work for many years, and is a thorough-going member of the Prohibition party.

EPHRAIM FITCH, farmer and lumberer, P. O. Port Allegany, is a son of Ephraim and Athalia (Smith) Fitch, and was born at Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1817, and was the first white child born in that town. His father was a native of Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y., and his mother of Butternut, same county. They located in Cattaraugus county in 1816, and reared a family of ten children: Ephraim, Caroline (the late Mrs. Burlingame), James L., Ophelia (the late Mrs. Smith), Hannah (the late Mrs. Chamberlain), John O., O. B., Mrs. Lydia Diltz, Charles D. (who died in the army) and Mrs. Harriet Laten. Ephraim remained with his parents in Cattaraugus county until 1836, when he removed to Port Allegany, and was employed by Harry Bryan, a lumberman, in the erection of a mill. In 1839 he married Cornelia A., daughter of Daniel Wright, and located in Liberty township, where he purchased a farm, and has since been engaged in business as farmer and lumberman. For thirty-seven years Mr. Fitch rafted down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, but, there being no railroads in the earlier days, he was compelled to find his way back from Pittsburgh on foot, the round trip occupying about two weeks. From 1836 to 1845 there was but one road in Liberty township, in which Mr. Fitch now resides, and up to 1840 groceries and provisions were very high, as well as scarce, although wild game was quite plentiful, Mr. Fitch having killed hundreds of deer and bears and any amount of small game. Sartwell & Arnold, the lumbermen of Port Allegany at that day, were in the habit of sending a four-ox team to Jersey Shore every year for a load of corn, which, on reaching the home market, was worth $2 per bushel, the distance

traveled being over one hundred miles, and the time consumed in making the trip from ten to twelve days. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, who have now been married over fifty years, and are still in good health, have had six children: Albert, A. M., Ophelia (Mrs. W. C. Medbury), George B., Ellen A. (Mrs. Nelson Cole), and Frank A. Willie (the last named deceased). Mr. Fitch affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held all the township offices. He has been for twenty-five years justice of the peace.

L. J. GALLUP, farmer and lumberer, P. O. Port Allegany, is a son of Orrin W. and Nancy H. (Corwin) Gallup, and was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1836. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Gallup, who was one of the pioneers of the county, located in Norwich township, and reared a family of eleven children: J. F., Andrew, Orrin, Nathaniel, Daniel, Ebben, Orlando, Alfred, Philetus, Arnold and Calphurnia. Of these, J. F., Daniel, Alfred and Ebben are still living. Edward Corwin, maternal grandfather of L. J. Gallup, was also one of the early settlers of McKean county, and a resident of Norwich township. He had a family of eleven children, three of whom are living: John, Esther and Eliza; Benjamin, Bister, Gordis, Philetus, Edward, Nancy, Diana and Olive are deceased. Orrin W. Gallup, father of L. J., was born in Connecticut, and came here with his parents, where he was reared, and was married to Nancy H., daughter of Edward and Olive Corwin, after which event he located in Norwich township, and engaged in farming. Their children were Clarissa (deceased), L. J., Olive (deceased), Viletta, Dorton, Alba (deceased), Esther, Florence, Charlotte, B. C., Delos, and Dora (deceased). They eventually removed to Smethport, where they passed the remainder of their lives. L. J. Gallup was reared and educated in Norwich township, and married, in 1861, Polly A., daughter of C. R. Burdick, after which they located on a farm, where he has since been engaged in farming, and is also interested in the lumber business. To Mr. and Mrs. Gallup have been born four children: Purdie A., Clayton E., Glennie, and Ella (who died when five years of age). Mrs. Gallup is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gallup is a Democrat, has held most of the township offices, and has served on the Democratic County Committee. Mrs. Gallup's father, C. R. Burdick, who is still a resident of Norwich township, is a son of Rowland Burdick, also a pioneer of McKean county. Her mother was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. They had a family of six children: Charley, Elmer, Alvira, Ellen, Alice and Polly A., Ellen and Alice being now deceased.

H. H. GARTHWAIT, Port Allegany, son of John S. Garthwait, was born in Borodino, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1839. His parents removed to Bolivar, Allegany county, where they still live. Their children were Harriet H. (now Mrs. H. W. Eaton), H. H. and John J. H. H. Garthwait lived with his parents until 1866, when he married Sophia S. Mead, and he and his wife made their home at Bolivar until 1873, when they moved to Olean, and from there to Port Allegany. He was engaged in milling and in the lumber trade until 1883, when he built the store he now owns in Port Allegany, and commenced in the furniture trade and general undertaking. The main building is 28x60 feet, over which is a hall, where nearly all public entertainments in the borough are held, and which has a seating capacity of about 250. Mr. and Mrs. Garthwait have one child, Cora. Mr. Garthwait is a member of the Knights of Labor. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

C. E. GROVER, proprietor of planing-mill, contractor and builder, Port Allegany, is a son of Converse and S. A. (Clark) Grover, and was born in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1847. His father was a native of Great Bend, on the Hudson river, in New York, and his mother of Tioga county, Penn. After

their marriage they located at Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn. Converse Grover was one of the pioneers of Potter county, where he was engaged in building, and followed coopering. In 1847 he removed to Liberty township, McKean county, where he purchased and cleared a tract of land. Their children were Mrs. Catherine Acre, C. E., William I., Mrs. Dweilly Falk and Oren W. C. E. Grover was reared in Liberty township, where he received his education. While he was yet a boy his father died, and he made a home for the others until they arrived at maturity. Being a millwright by trade, he bought, in 1885, of C. N. Barrett his planing-mill at Port Allegany, which was destroyed by fire in 1887, and which he at once rebuilt. In addition to superintending his mill, he does a good business at contracting and building. In 1879 Mr. Grover married Alice, daughter of John K. Burt, who was the first male child born in Potter county. Mr. and Mrs. Grover have four children: Orrilla, Letha, and Martin and Mabel (twins). Mr. Grover is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M.

H. P. HAGAR, farmer and lumberer, P. O. Portage Creek, is a son of Richard Hagar, and was born in Vermont, February 10, 1830. His parents removed to Bradford county, Penn., in 1834, engaged in farming, and there lived and died. Their children were H. P., Sarah (deceased), Jane, Richard (deceased) and Joseph (deceased). H. P. Hagar, at the age of nine years, on account of the death of his mother, found it necessary to find some employment to relieve his father of the burden of his care, and from that time became the arbiter of his own destiny. In 1852 he married Phebe M., daughter of D. S. White, of Norwich, McKean Co., Penn., and located in Liberty township. Afterward he lived for a brief period in Norwich, but returned to Liberty township and purchased the farm he now owns, which he cleared. He has since been engaged in farming, and also quite extensively in the lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Hagar have had six children, three of whom are yet living: David, Eleanor and Belle; Rosella, George and William are deceased. Mr. Hagar is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has held several official positions in Norwich township. D. S. White, father of Mrs. Hagar, was one of the poineers of Norwich township, and was the father of six children: J. O., Clark, Phebe M., Edwin (who was killed while at work in the woods, when thirty years of age), George (deceased) and one that died in infancy. The parents of these children are both deceased.

CHARLES W. HOOKER, merchant, Port Allegany, son of William M. Hooker, was born in Mill Grove, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 10, 1838, and soon after his father moved to West Genesee, Allegany county, located on Dodge's creek and engaged in farming, also lumbering; here he died in the fall of 1884. His children were Anna, widow of Henry Wright, of Portville; Fannie, wife of Abner Tubbs, of Farmers Valley; William; Charles W., and Lafayette, who died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty-one years. Amy, in consideration of the care and services given to her parents in their later years, inherited the estate, and is now a resident of the old homestead. Charles W. was educated in Allegany county, N. Y., and married, October 12, 1865, Sarah L., daughter of C. G. McKay, of Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. He located at Olean, where he was engaged in running a gang mill; thence removed to Portville, becoming proprietor of the Portville House, and two years later he accepted a position offered him by Miller Bros., at Bay City, Mich., as foreman, and remained with them eight years. He then came to Port Allegany in 1877, and became associated with his brother, William, in the boot and shoe and grocery trades, the firm name being Hooker Brothers. Mr. Hooker is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., of which he

has been secretary for the last seven years. Politically he is identified with the Union Labor party. William, his brother, also a native of Mill Grove, born in 1836, made his home with his parents until 1868, when he removed to Forest county, where he remained seven and one-half years. Coming to Port Allegany in 1874, he here embarked in business as dealer in boots and shoes. He married, in 1868, Lucy L., daughter of Henry Champlin, of Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., and has two children: Nettie A. and Bessie E.

ARTHUR J. HUGHES, Port Allegany, son of Joab B. and Lucy (King) Hughes, was born in Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 27, 1845. The father died in 1855, leaving two children: A. J. and Florence, the latter of whom died October 7, 1889. A. J. Hughes was educated at Friendship Academy and Genesee Valley Seminary at Belfast, and being obliged to rely largely on his own resources he taught school, clerked in a store, and was otherwise employed to obtain the money to defray his expenses. He began newspaper work with George W. Dickinson, on the Allegany County *Reporter*, then published at Belmont, N. Y., as collector and traveling correspondent, continuing with him five years, first working on the *Reporter* and later on the Olean *Times*. May 27, 1874, he established the Port Allegany *Reporter*, and has been its editor and proprietor ever since. In 1887 Mr. Hughes also established the *Autograph* at Austin, Potter Co., Penn., but after publishing the paper a year he sold it. In 1878 Mr. Hughes represented McKean, Tioga and Potter counties on the Democratic State Committee. In 1879 he was the choice of Potter county for the same position, and in 1880 was selected by Tioga county to represent the district. For the past five years he has represented McKean county on the same committee. During the presidential campaign in 1880 he was one of the secretaries of the Democratic State committee. He received the nomination of his party for State senator in 1880, and, although defeated, ran ahead of his ticket, the vote in his district for Hancock being 7,118, his being 7,840. He has been a delegate to State, congressional, senatorial and county conventions many times, but has only once, in 1880, been a candidate for a salaried office. In 1884, in company with E. P. Dalrymple and C. R. Bard, he built the largest opera house in the county, which was burned in December, 1887. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank in 1888, and is one of its directors. Mr. Hughes was married in August, 1875, to Alice, daughter of Johnson Higgins, of Friendship, N. Y., and they have two children: Mary, wife of Frank R. Utter, of Friendship, N. Y., and Julia, wife of William C. Carter, of Renovo, Penn. Mr. Hughes is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M.

B. KERSHNER, foreman, Port Allegany, son of Conrad Kershner, was born in Hersfeld, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, in 1822, where he was reared and educated, and where his parents died. Their family consisted of six children: George, Mrs. Lenora Mains, John, Mrs. Doretha Hetler, Justina (deceased), and the subject of our sketch, who came to America in 1852, locating in Wayne county, Penn., where he was employed in a tannery. He removed to Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he was foreman in a tannery for a period of twenty-two years, and in 1877 accepted a position as foreman of Root & Keating's tannery, at Port Allegany, where he is still engaged. In 1854 he married Caroline Henderson, and they have four children: George H., J. W., Tilda and G. K. Mr. Kershner is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is serving as steward and trustee of the same. He is a Democrat in politics.

C. A. LARRABEE, jeweler, Port Allegany, son of Willett and Rosanna (Smith) Larrabee, was born in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1844. His

parents removed to Whitesville, N. Y., and he made that his home until the commencement of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fifth N. Y. V. I. He was captured April 19, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., and was held prisoner for a period of eight months, being confined at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, where he incurred disabilities from which he never can recover. He was exchanged December 13, 1864, and mustered out of the service July 6, 1865. Returning to Whitesville, he here married, July 15, 1866, Eugenia E., daughter of Rev. Joseph W. Selden. They made Whitesville their residence until March, 1870, when they removed to Port Allegany, where he engaged in the jewelry trade, and has a very pleasant and remunerative business. In 1871 he was appointed postmaster, a position he held until July, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee have five children: Pauline, Effie, Allie, Florence and Lawrence. Mr. Larrabee is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., and of Arnold Chapter, R. A. M.; he is a member of Star Hose Company No. 1, of Port Allegany. Mr. Larrabee is a supporter of the Republican party, and has been a member of the county committee several times; he has held various official positions in the borough, and at present is a member of the council and justice of the peace. With C. N. Barrett, he was instrumental in organizing Henry Metcalf Post, G. A. R., at Port Allegany.

ALVA N. LILLIBRIDGE, Port Allegany, son of Lodowick and Anna C. (Stanton) Lillibridge, was born August 19, 1823, in what is now Port Allegany, McKean Co., Penn., on the place he now owns. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Stanton, was born at Mount Pleasant, Wayne Co., Penn., and was afterward judge of that county, and one of its able and prominent men, extensively engaged in various enterprises. There he married Martha Morse, and they came to McKean county, at a very early day, where they purchased 1,700 acres of land on Marvin creek, in what is now Hamlin township, and a tract of 300 or 400 acres now owned by W. J. Davis, in Liberty township. At the latter place he erected a store and log houses, having plans made for many buildings. He returned to bring his family to Port Allegany, but, on arrival at Jersey Shore, found seven of his children prostrated with typhoid fever. He had previously been to Philadelphia, and made plans to bring a colony of 200 families to Port Allegany, the purpose being to make that the county seat of McKean county; but before his plans were fully executed he discovered that the county was losing large sums of money appropriated for road purposes. He proceeded to Bellefonte to have justice done, accomplished his design, was taken with croup and died there. The colonists, having lost their chief, proceeded to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and located there. The widow of Samuel Stanton went to McKean county, where she remained until her decease. Their children were Samuel, Polly, Anna C., Lucy, Rebecca, Lydia, Daniel, Abel and Hannah, of whom Samuel, Abel, Anna C. and Hannah became permanent residents of McKean county, all of whom are deceased but Hannah. Anna C. Stanton married Lodowick Lillibridge, and located in what is now Port Allegany, where they were among the first settlers, engaging in most anything to make a living. They reared a family of eight children: Elias, Samuel, Alva N., Phebe A. (Mrs. Rennselaer Vanderhule), Hannah (Mrs. Terrance Green), Amy (Mrs. Hiram Baker), Lucy (Mrs. G. M. Hull, of Oliphant, Lackawanna Co., Penn.) and Lowell L. Lillibridge. Alva N., the third son, made his home with his parents until his marriage, June 24, 1847, to Leoria S., daughter of Isaac Viner, of Port Allegany. They located on the place he now owns, where, with the exception of three years, they have since resided. He is engaged as farmer and lumberman, and has been prosperous in his pursuits. In 1863 he was elected sheriff, which

necessitated his removal to Smethport for the term of three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Lillibridge have been born two children, Mason A. and Ora, now Mrs. O. L. Snyder, of Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Lillibridge are members of the Baptist Church; in politics he is a Republican.

S. C. SARTWELL, proprietor of the Sartwell House, Port Allegany, is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Otto) Sartwell, and was born at Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn., in 1840. Solomon Sartwell, his grandfather, who was a native of New Hampshire, where he married, removed to McKean county, Penn., at a very early time, and located at Farmers Valley, where both he and his wife resided until their decease. Joel, son of Solomon, and father of S. C. Sartwell, was also a native of New Hampshire, and removed with his parents to Farmers Valley, where he married Miss Elizabeth Otto, after which they located at Farmers Valley, where he was engaged in the lumber trade, and where they raised a family of ten children, of whom but six are known to be living: Helen (who married the Hon. W. J. Davis), Joseph, Sylvia (now Mrs. J. L. Behn), S. C., Henry and Lucy (now Mrs. Dean Cheadle). Wilbur, who was born before these, went to California in 1857, and is probably deceased, as no tidings have been received from him. S. C. Sartwell was reared and educated in McKean county, and in 1865 married Rose Thomson, after which they located at Portville, where he was engaged in business. He afterward purchased a farm near Port Allegany, which he sold in 1874, and then removed into the borough where he became the owner and proprietor of the Sartwell House, a hostelry noted for the excellency of its management, and which has the exclusive patronage of the traveling public. Mr. and Mrs. Sartwell have two children living, Grace and Stephen (twins); two children, Willett and Winifred, are deceased. Mr. Sartwell is a member of the Democratic party, and one of the able and representative citizens of Port Allegany.

F. P. SHANER, formerly of Port Allegany, son of Matthias and Margaret J. (Stewart) Shaner, was born in Freedom, Venango Co., Penn., in 1859, where he remained until fifteen years of age, when, with his parents, he removed to Clarion county, same State. His father's family consisted of eight children, viz.: John L., David G., Emma (Mrs. William U. Over), Daniel C., Horace C., Ella (Mrs. Jerry Weter), F. P. and Ambrose C. F. P. Shaner began his educational course in the schools of Venango and Clarion counties, and after attending school several terms at the academy in Rimersburg and West Freedom, he taught school for four years, and in 1883 accepted the position as book-keeper for Root & Keating in their tannery at Port Allegany; he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Tent No. 11, of Port Allegany. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and has served as a member of the county committee, and of the borough council. He is also a member of the Methodist Church. He was married June 12, 1889, to Miss Jennie F. Simar. He has now moved to Olean, N. Y., where he has accepted a position as superintendent of Root & Keating's tannery.

WILLIAM J. TEMPLETON, merchant, Port Allegany, is a son of James and Sarah Templeton, and was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1837. When thirteen years of age he came to America, and located at Buffalo, N. Y.; afterward he was employed as manager of A. Rumsey's farm for several years. In 1873 he married Agnes S. Mills, and located at Colton, N. Y., where he owned a farm and also carried on the lumber trade. Removing to Keating Summit, he here engaged in business as lumberman, and in 1887 located at Port Allegany, where he became a dealer in general merchandise. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton have four children: George D., James F., Charles S. and Edward Ray. Mr. Templeton is a member of Erie Lodge, No. 161, F. & A. M., of Buffalo. In politics he votes with the Union Labor party.

V. R. VANDERHULE, farmer and lumberer, Port Allegany, son of Gersham and Lavina (Mead) Vanderhule, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1831. His father was born and reared in Dutchess county, N. Y., near what is now Poughkeepsie. Gersham Vanderhule's father helped to gain our independence, having served as a soldier four years in the Revolutionary war; he was in many hard-fought battles, and one of them was the great battle of Bunker Hill. He was once taken prisoner by the British, and died soon after the war closed, through the effects of a wound received in battle. V. R. Vanderhule's mother was born and reared near Albany, N. Y. The famous Gen. Meade, who commanded a portion of the Union forces in the late Civil war was a relative of hers. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderhule reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are deceased; those living are Samuel, Elisha, V. R., Robert, Mrs. Adelia Penrith and George. V. R. Vanderhule was reared and educated in Chenango county, N. Y., and made his home with his parents until 1846, when he was employed in Susquehanna county, Penn., remaining there until 1852, when he removed to McKean county, Penn., and was employed by Jacob Coss, a lumberman, until 1856, and then went into lumbering and other branches of business for himself, and in 1865 purchased a farm in what is now the borough of Port Allegany, and has since been engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1856 he married Phebe A., daughter of Lodowick and Anna C. (Stanton) Lillibridge; they became the parents of three children: Alice, who died at the age of fifteen years; George and Rose. Mr. Vanderhule is emphatically a self-made man. Beginning his business life under adverse circumstances, he has by his own exertion secured a competency and is now one of McKean county's representative men. He is an active member of the Republican party, and cast his first vote in Port Allegany, then called Canoe Place, and when there were only seven Republican votes cast beside his own in the whole township.

IRA WEIR, P. O. Portage Creek, son of John and Sally Weir, was born in Kanesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1837, and was reared in his native county, remaining there until manhood. He came to McKean county, Penn., in 1863, and located at Liberty, being engaged as farmer and lumberman, and a year later his parents followed him. Mr. Weir was married, in 1861, to Adeline Johnson, and they have had two children: Alva M. and Charles E. Alva M. married William Moore, a farmer near Tallmage's mill, Liberty township. Mrs. Weir dying, Mr. Weir married, for his second wife, Miss Hattie B. Ferguson, and by this marriage has two children: Walter and Ernest. When Mr. Weir located in Liberty, being a natural mechanic, his services were sought in all directions, and for a time he was the general blacksmith, carpenter, wagon maker and sleigh maker. He has been an enterprising man, and merits the success he has had. He is public spirited, and a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises.

CHARLES E. WEIR, son of the above, was married October 1, 1884, to Adelia Elliott, of Portville, N. Y. He located at Liberty, and in May, 1888, became owner and proprietor of the store, and has since been successfully engaged as a dealer in general merchandise. Both he and his father are supporters of the Republican party.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP.

FREDERICK F. BISHOP, farmer, P. O. Turtle Point, was born in Le Roy, N. Y., September 6, 1822, a son of Elisha and Fanny (Piper) Bishop, natives of New Hampshire, who settled in Annin township in 1841, clearing and improving a farm on Newell creek, on which they lived and died. Elisha

Bishop was a tanner and currier by trade and operated a tannery on Newell creek for many years. The timber cut on his farm was the first felled in that part of the township. He had six children: Frederick F., Levi, George, Henry, Olive (Mrs. William Dunbar) and Charles. Frederick F. Bishop lived in Massachusetts until fifteen years of age. He first came to Annin township in 1840, where he settled permanently in 1844, clearing and improving a farm adjoining that of his father, on Newell creek, where he resided until 1864, when he removed to the farm he now occupies, most of which he also cleared and improved. October 21, 1844, he married Lydia L., daughter of Emery and Lydia (Locke) Whitney, of Watertown, Mass., and they have had five children: Le Roy E., Wilder (deceased), Maria (Mrs. B. R. Simar), Emily L. (Mrs. Martin Simar) and Fanny (deceased). Mr. Bishop has held the office of school director of Annin township many years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a Republican.

Le Roy E. Bishop was born in Annin township November 19, 1846, and lives on the old homestead. He married, October 10, 1878, Rosa, daughter of George and Hannah (Winship) Blowers, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have four children: Florence, George, Della and Winnie. Mr. Bishop has been school director five years; politically he is a Republican.

THERON COOPER, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Turtle Point, was born in Dartmouth, N. Y., August 23, 1813, a son of Samuel and Mary (Russell) Cooper, who settled in Annin township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1838. Theron Cooper came at the same time and took up the land which he now owns and occupies, which he cleared and improved, and where he has resided most of the time since, being for many years interested in the lumber business. In June, 1840, he married Sophia A., daughter of John and Catherine Mead, of Bolivar, N. Y., by whom he had six children who grew to maturity, viz.: Silas E., Albertus, Joel A., Elwin, John S. and Jane (Mrs. Myron Smith). Mr. Cooper is a prominent and respected citizen of Annin township, and is a member of the Baptist Church. He has held several of the local offices of the township, and politically he is a Republican.

MARSHALL J. HADLEY, surveyor, P. O. Port Allegany, was born in Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y., November 14, 1836, a son of Benjamin F. and Lydia (Prentice) Hadley. His father was a physician by profession and settled in Annin township in 1856, where he practiced two years; he then located at Olean, N. Y., residing there until his death. He was a native of New Hampshire. Marshall J. Hadley was reared in his native town and educated at Bath (N. Y.) High School. He read law one year at Wellsville, N. Y., and settled permanently in Annin township in 1858. October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at Fort Harrison. In 1862 he went in the Ordnance Department of the Eighteenth Army Corps, where, with the exception of three months that he was on Government survey, he served until his discharge. He was promoted to sergeant in December, 1861, and commissioned first lieutenant (not mustered) in 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service in February, 1866. He then returned to Annin township, where for some time he was engaged in operating a planing-mill. Since 1868 he has been engaged in various other enterprises, and has done more or less business as a surveyor and conveyancer. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the township, and was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1888. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected county surveyor in the fall of 1889 by a majority of 1,818—854 ahead of his ticket. He is also a member of the G. A. R.

JOSEPH HODGES, farmer, P. O. Annin creek, was born in Somerset, Vt.,

February 19, 1806, and is a son of Ephraim and Catherine (Johnson) Hodges, early settlers of Broome county, N. Y., where Joseph was reared. Our subject settled in what is now Annin township in 1839, locating on the farm where he now resides, all of which he cleared and improved, and where he has lived for fifty years. August 18, 1823, when but seventeen years of age, he married Nancy, daughter of Ittair and Betsy (Page) Elliott, of Broome county, N. Y., and to them were born ten children: Sally (Mrs. John P. Evans), Nancy (Mrs. Simmons Foote), Mary (Mrs. Nathan Foote), Raymond, Lorenzo, Julius, Caroline (Mrs. Henry Wilcox), Olive A. (Mrs. Wilson Tubbs), Jerome and Joseph. Mr. Hodges is a remarkably well-preserved man for his years, and is one of the few pioneers left in Annin township, of which he is the oldest resident. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for sixty years. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled all the offices within the gift of the township, with the exception of justice of the peace.

ERASTUS H. NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Turtle Point, was born in Halifax, Windham Co., Vt., October 14, 1822, and is a son of Samuel and Abigail (Chase) Nichols, who settled in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., in 1830. Samuel Nichols, who was a farmer by occupation, cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his son Dana B., and died there. He had the following named ten children: Lenora, Huldah (Mrs. Edson Warner), Erastus H., Lucina (Mrs. Charles Calkins), Edwin, Wilbur, Adelia (Mrs. George Colvin), Permelia (Mrs. Frederick McClure), Nathaniel and Dana B. Erastus H. Nichols was reared in Eldred from eight years of age, and after reaching his majority worked by the month until he was twenty-six years old. He then engaged in farming in Eldred, and in 1861 removed to Annin township, where he cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment, P. V. I., was wounded at Drury Bluff, and honorably discharged from the service in December, 1864. He was twice married; his first wife was Lucinda P., daughter of Anson G. and Mary A. (Bowen) Moses, of Olean, N. Y., and by her had two children: George S. and Lillian. His second wife was Mrs. Amelia M. (Cooley) Smith, of Cuba, N. Y. Mr. Nichols is one of Annin township's most prominent citizens. He is a member of the G. A. R.; politically a Republican.

VERY REVEREND P. J. PATTERSON, V. F., was a native of Raffeny, Parish of Mullagh, County Cavan, Ireland. His classical education was received at Cavan Seminary, and in this country he studied philosophy at St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, Ohio, and theology at St Vincent's Seminary, Westmoreland county, Penn. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1868, and was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Sartwell, where he was located up to his death. He also had charge of the following named parishes: St. Gabriel's Church, Port Allegany; St. Raphael's Church, Eldred; St. John's, Duke Centre; St. Paul's, Costello, Potter county, and the Austin Mission, Austin, Potter county. He was a hard worker, and by his efforts in 1870, the land was secured in Bradford upon which the elegant church and convent of St. Bernard now stands. He also secured the property at Smethport and built St. Elizabeth's Church, where it now stands, and to his efforts much of the growth and prosperity of the church in this vicinity is due. He died December 21, 1889, and the burial services took place at Newell creek, December 27, following. Bishop Mullin presided, assisted by the Rev. Fathers DeLaroque, of Warren; Coonan, Bradford; Hamel, Olean; Meagher, Ridgway; Winter, Meadville; Brennan, Driftwood; Galligan, Smethport; Brennan, Sharon, and Lynch, of Sartwell. About 10 o'clock A. M., a requiem mass was commenced by Rev. M. A. DeLaroque as celebrant, Rev. J. J. Hamel, deacon,

Rev. William Coonan, sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Francis Winter, master of ceremonies. The Smethport Catholic choir did the singing. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop preached, and during his very appropriate remarks paid a deserved tribute to the memory of the deceased. The services in the church being over, the remains were viewed by hundreds of sorrowing people, after which the body was borne to the grave by six laymen, namely: Eugene Mullin, James Cremin, James McGavis, James Hooly, James McKean and T. D. Nash. Arriving at the grave, the last absolution was pronounced by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop, when all that was mortal of the gifted priest and pastor, kind brother and friend, was consigned to the silent tomb.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, retired, Turtle Point, was born in Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., April 26, 1815, a son of Reuben and Achsah (Alderman) Taylor, who settled in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1818. In 1834 they moved with their family to Ceres township, this county, and to Annin township in 1844, later to Potter county, same State, where they died. They had four children: William H., Norman, Riley (killed in the Mexican war) and Jane (Mrs. Harrison Ruby). William H. Taylor, the subject of this sketch, came to Ceres township in 1834, where he bought a farm on Bell's run, six miles in the woods. Here he built a log house covered with stakes, with floors made of split timber, a coverlet hung up for a door, and greased newspapers tacked up for windows. In those early days, deer, bears, wolves, and all kinds of game were plentiful; and Mr. Taylor having a good rifle, and being a keen sportsman and a crack shot, enjoyed many a day's good sport. So there was always plenty of meat in the cabin, but flour was $16 per barrel, corn $1.50 per bushel, potatoes $1, calico and shirting each twenty-five cents per yard, and other things in proportion. Mr. Taylor cleared here a fine farm, which, however, he sold and then moved into Annin township where he bought the Annin farm, once owned by William Annin (after whom the creek and township were named), who was murdered near Pittsburgh for his money. Mr. Taylor cut a road through the bush, and moved in on an ox-sled. This farm was located on the Allegheny river, and there was no road, neither up nor down the river, nor was there any neighbor within five miles. Mr. Taylor at once set to work to clear his farm, and immediately put up the necessary buildings. Deer was plentiful, and he says he has killed as many as six in one day, and on one occasion he killed two deer and a bear—pretty good sport! He erected the first saw-mill, and put in the first shingle machine ever used in McKean county. He was the first to discover bituminous coal in this region, and he opened the vein in Liberty township, his interest in which he sold for $2,500. He also built two saw-mills, one hotel, two dry goods stores and fifteen other buildings for renting purposes; in fact, there is not a man living who has contributed more toward the advancement of his township and county. There was a time when he knew every man in the county, and every man knew him, and his reminiscences of olden times are most interesting. Speaking of the county generally, he says land was $1 per acre when he came into it; timber was pine in abundance, hemlock and hardwood; the smaller streams were filled with trout, and the Allegheny river with shad, suckers, bass, and pike weighing twenty-eight pounds each. The first murder was committed, in 1845, by Uzza Robbins, two miles above Port Allegany, for which he was executed at Smethport; the third night after his burial his body was dug up and his head cut off by young Burrows. The next murder was the deed committed by "Old Aunt Betty," who cut her brother's head off and then put him under the bed, but the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Next followed August 4, 1874, the murder at Port Allegany of Calvin H. Hobar by

one Crow, for which crime the murderer got one year in the State prison. The next was the shooting of Miss Riley by her cousin, for which he was executed; then came the murder of John Yohe by a man named Thompson, in 1886, for which he got twelve years in the State prison, and then, in 1889, came the killing of Henry Robertson or Robinson by Anson or Anderson. Many more interesting events Mr. Taylor could narrate.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1835 to Martha, daughter of John and Jane (Gibson) Rountree, of County Cavan, Ireland, and they have reared eight children—six boys and two girls, viz.: George W., Benjamin, William H., Nathan, Charles, James, Harriet (Mrs. George Helmig) and Mary J. (Mrs. George Campbell). The six sons are model men, using neither whisky nor tobacco, and never allowing profane language to cross their lips. They are well to do, and own farms with good buildings within sight of Turtle Point. George W., the eldest, carries on a dry goods store at Turtle Point, along with his brother Nathan. The parents are yet living—the father in his seventy-fifth year and the mother in her seventy-eighth—both highly respected. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican.

CERES TOWNSHIP.

POTTER BENSON, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Cincinnatus, Cortland Co., N. Y., February 18, 1814, a son of Didymus and Elizabeth (Fish) Benson. He settled in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1832, and for a number of years was engaged in lumbering in Ceres township, and in Sharon, Potter county. He has lived on his present farm in Ceres township for the past twenty-five years. He married June 4, 1836, Henrietta C., daughter of Robert and Mary (Bee) Gilbert, of Ceres, by whom he had the following named children: Statira C. (Mrs. Justus Rice), Gulielma M. (Mrs. F. G. Fuller), Mary (Mrs. G. W. Lewis), John (killed at the battle of Gettysburg), Elizabeth (Mrs. R. R. Bell), Harriet (Mrs. Alvah Hall), Brice B. and Rebecca. Mrs. Benson's maternal grandmother, Mary Law, was born in England and married, for her first husband, Thomas Bee, and for her second husband, John Bell, and with her second husband came to America, about 1800, bringing her five children, Thomas, Mary and John Bee, and William and John Bell, and were among the first settlers of Ceres township. Thomas Bee and his brother John, uncles of Mrs. Benson, and natives of England, were also pioneers of Ceres, John paying for the homestead and caring for his mother and stepfather while they lived.

Brice B. Benson, son of Potter and Henrietta C. (Gilbert) Benson, was born in Ceres, June 11, 1851, and resides on the homestead with his parents. In 1883 he married Eva, daughter of David and Ida (Holmes) Finch, of Portage, N. Y., and they have two children: Anna and Glenn.

JAMES BIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in the Parish of Roban, County Mayo, Ireland, in June, 1834, a son of Patrick and Mary (Maloy) Biggins. He was reared in his native county until sixteen years of age. In the spring of 1851 he came to America and located in Livingston county, N. Y., where he worked as a farm hand for three years and eight months. In 1854 he settled in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., on the farm where he now resides, which he cleared, and also made all improvements in buildings, etc. Besides attending to his farm interests, he has to some extent been engaged in lumbering, and has been a successful man. March 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Second United States Sharpshooters, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; was wounded in the right wrist in the latter en-

gagement, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865. In 1868 he married Ellen, daughter of Patrick Welch, of Ceres township, and they have five children: Mary A., Ella E., John, Patrick and James. Mr. Biggins is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the G. A. R. He has served his township as overseer of poor three years, school director six years, and six years as overseer of roads and tax collector. Politically he is a Republican.

OLIVER P. COON, farmer, of Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Allegany county, N. Y., December 1, 1835, a son of Daniel B. and Nancy (Burdick) Coon. They settled in Ceres township in 1837, where our subject was reared from two years of age, and after attaining his majority, worked as a lumberman for a number of years, but has spent a good share of his life in farming. In 1882 he embarked in the drug business at Ceres, at which he continued six years. He has been married twice. His first wife was Cynthia Adams, of Linden, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and his second wife, Lucinda, daughter of Dr. Peter and Elizabeth (Woodring) Scholl, of Saegerstown, Penn., by whom he has one daughter, Lizzie. Mr. Coon has held several offices in Ceres township; was constable nine years in succession; served one term as jury commissioner of McKean county, and is at present holding the office of justice of the peace. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. and of the E. A. U. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN H. COON, carpenter, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., June 30, 1842, a son of Daniel B. and Nancy (Burdick) Coon, the former a native of Rhode Island and his wife of Rensselaer county, N. Y. They settled in Ceres township in 1837, and engaged in farming, clearing and improving the farm now occupied by Mrs. A. Austin, and here they died. They reared a family of five children: Oliver P., Lorenzo O., John H., Orson L. and Jennie (Mrs. Prof. S. L. Maxon). John H. Coon was reared in Ceres, where, with the exception of three years that he lived in Wisconsin, he has always resided. He has followed the carpenter's trade twenty-five years, and was proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel at Ceres one and one-half years, and engaged in the livery business two years. In 1874 he married Maria, daughter of Fred and Mary (Maloy) Manning, of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have five children: Fred H., J. Leslie, Lee M., Arthur P. and J. Ralph. Mr. Coon is a leading representative citizen of Ceres; has held the office of justice of the peace fifteen years, and several minor offices; politically he is a Republican.

JAMES R. GROW, farmer, P. O. Myrtle, Penn., was born in Almond, N. Y., February 21, 1827, a son of George W. and Ruth (Cornell) Grow, who settled in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1837, locating on the farm now owned and occupied by James R. Grow, a part of which they cleared and improved. They had six children who grew to maturity: Martin C., Hannah M. (Mrs. Peter North), Sally (Mrs. N. Lanphere), Angeline (Mrs. Almond Haskins), James R. and Celania T. (Mrs. Charles Fuller.) James R. Grow was reared in Ceres from ten years of age; he purchased the homestead of his father in 1853, cleared a good share of the farm and erected the present buildings. He married, in 1850, Martha A., daughter of Dwelley and Minerva (Fuller) Fuller, of Ceres township, and they have two children: Hattie M. (Mrs. C. B. Robarts) and Jennie A. (Mrs. Alton W. Maxon.) Mr. Grow is a prominent and representative farmer of Ceres. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Sons of Temperance; has held the office of commissioner and supervisor of his township seven years, and school director several years. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE N. HACKETT, farmer, P. O. Glenn, was born in Oxford, Che-

nango Co., N. Y., May 2, 1828, a son of George and Mercy (Hall) Hackett. He was reared in his native county, where he received a common-school education and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for three years. In 1847 he located in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., and in 1852 purchased the land he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. He was twice married. His first wife was H. Charlotte, daughter of William J. and Anna (Edwards) Hornblower, natives of England and early settlers of Ceres township. To them were born seven children, two of whom are living: George W. and Henry N. His second wife was Hannah E., daughter of John and Jane (King) Bell, of Little Genesee, N. Y. Mr. Hackett is a prominent and representative farmer. He has held the offices of supervisor, poormaster and school director, each nine years, and is at present township auditor; in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. HACKETT, druggist, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., October 8, 1863, a son of George N. and Charlotte (Hornblower) Hackett. He was reared on the old homestead in Ceres township, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. When he was eighteen years old he taught school during the winter months for three seasons, and at the same time studied medicine with Dr. H. A. Place, of Ceres. In 1885 he was clerk in a drug store for six months, after which he became a partner with C. D. Voorhees in the drug business at Shinglehouse, Potter Co., Penn., which partnership existed until February 27, 1888, when he purchased a drug store in Ceres, which he has since successfully conducted. He was married June 16, 1887, to Mae, daughter of George J. and Maggie (Scholl) Odenheimer, of Saegerstown, Penn., and they have one son, James N. Mr. Hackett is a member of the K. O. T. M.; politically he is a Republican.

NIMROD LANPHERE, farmer, P. O. Myrtle, was born in Almond, N. Y., April 21, 1817, a son of George W. and Hannah (Haskins) Lanphere, both natives of New England, who settled in Ceres township in 1835, on the farm now owned by William Worden, where they made some improvements and resided until their death. They had five children who grew to maturity: John, Lois (Mrs. John Chapman), Nimrod, Esther (Mrs. Clark Wells) and Martha (Mrs. Joseph Trumbull). Nimrod Lanphere was eighteen years of age when he removed to Ceres with his parents. He cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. He was married in 1840 to Sally, daughter of George W. and Ruth (Cornell) Grow, of Ceres township, and they have the following named children: George, Albert, Rosa A. (Mrs. Oscar Cooper), Winfield, Frank and Nellie (Mrs. Milo Eckert). The two eldest sons, George and Albert, were in the war of the Rebellion. George enlisted in a New York regiment, was wounded at Roanoke, Va., and was discharged on account of disability after one year's service; he re-enlisted in 1864, and served until the close of the war. Albert went out with the Pennsylvania Bucktails, was wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged after three years' service. Mr. Lanphere is a leading citizen of Ceres, and has held the offices of supervisor, judge of election, assessor and school director of the township. He is a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church; in politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS LYNCH, farmer, P. O. Ceres, was born in the town of Askelow, in County Limerick, Ireland, December 25, 1827, a son of Thomas and Mary (Reagan) Lynch, who emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Washington, D. C., where they resided until their death. They had eight children, seven of whom came to America: Thomas, Margaret (Mrs. Thomas McMann), Bridget (Mrs. Thomas Mulqueen), Johanna (Mrs. John Scanlon), Ellen (Mrs. John McCarty), William and Patrick. All are now deceased ex-

cept Patrick, who resides in Washington, D. C., and Thomas, the subject of this sketch, who was reared and educated in his native country, and came to America in 1847, remaining at Quebec, Canada, one year. He then went to Vermont, where he remained two years, and in 1850 settled in Ceres township, McKean county, and resided in Ceres village five years, working in the lumber mills of that place. In 1855 he settled on the farm he now owns and occupies, where he has since resided, and which he cleared and improved. He was married in 1855 to Mary A., daughter of John and Johanna (Powers) Kennedy, of County Limerick, Ireland, and they have four children living: John, William, Edward and Margaret. Mr. Lynch is a member of St. Mary's Church, Sartwell; in politics he is a Republican.

JUDSON RILEY, farmer, P. O. Sartwell, was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., August 13, 1865, and is a son of Jeremiah and Bridget (Lundrigan) Riley. His paternal grandfather was Jeremiah Riley, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who came to America in 1840, and settled in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn. His maternal grandfather, James Lundrigan, was also a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was a pioneer of Annin township, McKean county. The father of the subject of this sketch was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and Judson's mother was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Judson's father cleared and improved the farm in Ceres township now occupied by his widow and heirs, and there it was that he died. His children were eleven in number: Elizabeth (Mrs. Delon Beeman), Henry, Hannah (Mrs. John Bly), Ellen (Mrs. Thomas Foley), Kate, James and Judson (twins), Anna, John, Joseph and Winifred. Mr. Judson Riley was reared on the old homestead, and with his brothers, John and Joseph, conducts the farm. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN J. ROBARTS, of the firm of Robarts Bros., dealers in general merchandise, Ceres, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn., April 16, 1844, a son of John J. and Phebe (Trowbridge) Robarts, natives of Luzerne county, Penn., and Painted Post, N. Y., respectively. His paternal grandfather was Josiah Robarts, a native of Connecticut, of Welsh and Scotch descent, a pioneer of Luzerne county, Penn., and his maternal grandfather was Henry B. Trowbridge, a native of Vermont, who, with his parents, settled in Tioga county, Penn., in an early day, and was a prominent business man of his time in Westfield, that county. The parents of John J. Robarts settled in Pleasant Valley, Potter Co., Penn., in 1853, where his father cleared and improved a farm, and resided there until 1866, when he removed to Annin (now Ceres) township, this county, locating on the farm now owned by his son C. B. Robarts, which he also cleared and improved, and resided there until his death, in 1878, at the age of sixty-six years. His children were Daniel P., Henry B., Jemima L. (Mrs. Lewis R. Palmer), Phebe S. (Mrs. E. B. West), Sarah E. (Mrs. J. S. Butters), John J., Martha E. (Mrs. H. S. Gleason), Polly M. (Mrs. E. Clark), Caleb B., Mary L. (Mrs. Henry Terrette) and William G. Of these, two were in the war of the Rebellion. Daniel P. enlisted in the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," was afterward transferred to the Invalid Corps, served three years, and was honorably discharged. Henry B. enlisted in 1864, in Company A, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865. John J. Robarts was reared in Potter county, and received a limited education in the common schools. After leaving the farm he engaged as a clerk in a store at Port Allegany, and followed that occupation until 1868, including three years at Ceres. In March, 1868, he embarked in business for himself at Ceres, with V. Perry Carter, under the firm name of Carter & Robarts, dealers in general merchan-

dise; and in 1873 he purchased his partner's interest, conducting the business alone until 1875, when he sold out. In 1883 he again resumed business in Ceres, and since 1887 the business has been conducted in the name of Robarts Bros., C. B. Robarts being his partner. Mr. Robarts was twice married; first, in June, 1871, to Ella A., daughter of V. Perry and Almira (Smith) Carter, of Ceres, by whom he had one daughter, Grace A. Mrs. Robarts died, and September 17, 1878, he married Minnie C., daughter of A. C. and Belle C. (Smith) Hovey, of Ceres, by whom he has two children: Jay E. and H. Ross. Mr. Robarts served as auditor of McKean county in 1878–80–81, and was deputy sheriff in 1882–83. He is a member of the Masonic order and K. O. T. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

CALEB B. ROBARTS, of Robarts Bros., Ceres, was born in Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn., March 9, 1850, a son of John J. and Phebe (Trowbridge) Robarts. He was reared and educated in Pleasant Valley, Potter Co., Penn. He served an apprenticeship of four years at the mason's trade in Corry, Penn., after which he worked as a journeyman for two years. He then engaged in farming on Bell's run, Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., at which he continued for fifteen years, on the farm he now owns, settled by his father, and during that period was also engaged in lumbering. In 1886 he embarked in mercantile business in Ceres, and in 1887 formed a partnership with his brother John J. under the firm name of Robarts Bros. Mr. Robarts married, in 1871, Hattie M., daughter of James R. and Martha (Fuller) Grow, of Ceres township, and they have two children: Ray R. and Daisy. Mr. Robarts is a representative merchant and citizen of Ceres. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W., the S. of T. and the K. O. T. M.

FRANCIS M. VAN WORMER, lumberman, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y., February 18, 1836, a son of Henry and Hannah A. (Elliott) Van Wormer. His paternal grandfather, Lawrence Van-Wormer, was born near Kinderhook, N. Y., and was of the old Dutch Knickerbocker stock. He settled in Cohocton, N. Y., in 1816, with a family of fourteen children, as well as a number of negroes, remnants of slavery days, who remained with the family. He was a farmer by occupation and a large landholder. The maternal grandfather of Francis M. was Jonathan Elliott, also a pioneer of Steuben county, N. Y., formerly of Otsego county, N. Y. Henry Van Wormer was a large real estate dealer and speculator in Steuben county, N. Y. Francis M. Van Wormer was reared in his native county, and educated in the common schools and Macomb Street Academy, Monroe, Mich. He settled in Ceres, McKean Co., Penn., in 1858, where he worked in a lumber-mill until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. April 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-third New York Volunteers, and participated in the battle of second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Cedar Mountain, and other engagements, and was honorably discharged in June, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service. He then returned to Ceres, and, with L. P. White, purchased the grist-mill and lumber business of Eleazer Harmon, the business being conducted under the firm name of Van Wormer & White up to 1882, when Mr. Van Wormer purchased his partner's interest, and has since successfully conducted the business alone. Mr. Van Wormer married, in 1864, Elizabeth C., daughter of Rev. David B. and Alice H. (Pusey) Brown, of Coudersport, Penn., and they have three children living: A. Castella, Edith M. and Henry B. Mr. Van Wormer is a self-made and successful business man, and a prominent and respected citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—NORWICH, HAMLIN, LAFAYETTE AND SERGEANT TOWNSHIPS.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

C. A. ANDERSON, merchant, Colegrove, was born in Warberg, Sweden, March 5, 1860, a son of Andrew and Iuga Anderson. He attended school in his native country, when, his father having moved to the United States, he was anxious to come and find him, but having no money he borrowed enough of a friend to pay his passage to New York City. From New York he went to New Jersey, where he was employed two months in carrying water to a company of men working on a railroad. Having earned a little money, he determined to come to McKean county. He landed at Ridgway, a small boy without friends or money, and unable to speak the English language. Here a gentleman gave him money enough to take him to Wilcox, thirteen miles away, and from there he walked to Clermont, where he found some of his own country people, to whom he told his story. They furnished him with food and money enough to take him to his father in Smethport. He found his father, who was not able, however, to support him, and a Mrs. Rifle furnished him with a room and a bed, and he worked at anything he could find to do to obtain his food. After spending a week in Smethport he accompanied his father to Colegrove, where the latter was employed by W. J. Colegrove, and he worked for his board. His father left Mr. Colegrove in about two months, but he continued in his employ, remaining on his farm until 1881, when he was employed as clerk in the general store of W. J. Colegrove & Son at Colegrove. This partnership was dissolved, and C. M. Colegrove carried on the business until July 19, 1883, when he sold out to Mr. Anderson, who, after a few months, admitted M. J. Gallup as partner in the business, and they continued together until April 1, 1886, when Mr. Anderson bought Mr. Gallup's interest and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Anderson has been a successful business man, and is highly esteemed in the town of Colegrove. He has held various township offices and August 1, 1883, was appointed postmaster. He was married April 25, 1887, to Miss Annie, daughter of Conrad and Lena Bayer, of Norwich township. Mr. Anderson is a member of Norwich Lodge, No. 538, E. A. U., and McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. P. BREWER, farmer, P. O. Norwich, is a son of William and Polly (Curtis) Brewer, natives of Connecticut, who came to McKean county, Penn., in 1815, and settled upon the farm where A. P. Brewer now resides. They reared a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the second son, and the only one now living. He was born October 24, 1821, and received his education in the public schools of the township where he now resides, and has always lived upon the farm which his father settled. In September, 1841, he married Miss Helen, a daughter of Luther and Jemima (Colegrove) Haven, of Norwich township. The Havens were among the first settlers of that township, and reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living. Mr.

and Mrs. Brewer are the parents of four children, viz.: W. W. (proprietor of a hotel at Mount Jewett, Penn.), Milton A., Melvin F., and Nellie Alcena (deceased). Mr. Brewer served six years in the capacity of county commissioner, also six years as county auditor, and has been identified with various township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

G. W. BURDICK, farmer, P. O. Norwich, a son of Rowland and Alvira (Webb) Burdick, natives of New York State, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., April 17, 1820. He spent his boyhood days on the farm with his parents, and August 3, 1842, he married Miss Sarah H., a daughter of G. W. and Elizabeth (Rose) Griswold, natives of Vermont, who were among the early settlers of Smethport, Penn. Mr. Burdick has been identified among the many lumbermen of McKean county, is also an enterprising farmer, and was postmaster under President Tyler. His son, W. P. Burdick, was born November 27, 1859, and is now a practicing physician in DuBois, Clearfield Co., Penn. G. W. Burdick's grandfather was a Baptist minister. His father and mother and six brothers and one sister belonged to the Baptist Church, and one sister joined the Methodist Church. Six brothers and one sister are still living.

G. A. BURDICK, farmer, P. O. Norwich, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., November 1, 1830, the youngest of eight children born to Rowland and Alvira (Webb) Burdick, natives of New York, who came to Norwich township in 1815. Mr. Burdick has always resided on the old homestead, and been engaged in farming. He married, August 12, 1855, Miss Viletta, a daughter of Orin and Nancy (Corwin) Gallup, and they are the parents of six children, viz.: Clarence A., Elbert C., Orlo J., Wellington L., Alice E. and Ina V. Mr. Burdick has been actively identified with the interests of the township, and has held various township offices.

JONATHAN COLEGROVE, farmer, P. O. Colegrove, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., November 22, 1844, a son of Horace and Emily (Burlingame) Colegrove, both also natives of Norwich township. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years. He was in the siege of Yorktown, and was taken prisoner on the peninsula near Savage Station, in 1862, was prisoner two and a half months on Belle Isle, afterward joined his regiment near Falmouth, Va., was in the Gettysburg fight, and on the second day was wounded through the neck and windpipe, and also through the left shoulder. He was taken to Baltimore, Md., to Patterson Park hospital, which hospital was under the charge of Dr. S. D. Freeman. He was not expected to live, for several days; for twenty-two months he never spoke a loud word. He served the rest of the time in the medical purveyor's department, Baltimore, Md. He was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Hattie P., daughter of Sheffield and Mary E. (Baldwin) Purple, of Troy, Penn., and they are the parents of two children, viz.: Samuel (deceased) and Albert L. (living at home). He also has an adopted daughter, Mary P. Mr. Colegrove is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 160, and Sir Knights, No. 58.

C. D. COMES, lumberman, P. O. Digel, a son of D. D. and Polly V. (Smith) Comes, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., June 13, 1855. He has always lived with his parents, and at the present time has control of a mill in company with his father. They are sawing 4,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and peeling 2,500 cords of hemlock bark.

C. W. DICKINSON, farmer, P. O. Norwich, is a son of Edward H. and

Roxie (Comes) Dickinson, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn. The father came to McKean county in 1833, and engaged in hunting and trapping, at one time killing fifty-seven deer in twenty-five days; he also killed three elks and twenty bears in McKean county. C. W. Dickinson is the second son of eight children. He was born in Norwich township, November 10, 1842, and received his education in the common schools of Norwich. July 9, 1861, he entered the United States service, enlisting in Company I, Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania "Bucktails," and was discharged on account of disability, returning to Norwich September 28 of the same year. He married, November 18, 1873, Miss Estella, P. Denison, a daughter of William and Otteline (Carter) Denison, natives of the State of New York, who came to Norwich township in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson are the parents of four children, viz.: Charlie B., Lena E., Carrie A. and Louis H. Mr. Dickinson is one of the wide-awake men of the township, and has been identified with various local offices. He has taken a great interest in the public schools of the township, and, like his father, has a disposition to hunt and trap, having killed about three hundred deer, nine bears, eighteen wolves, and about twenty wildcats, and caught too much small game to mention here.

J. C. DOYLE, lumberman, Crosby, P. O. Newerf, is a native of McKean county, Penn., born in Sartwell, May 10, 1860. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when but a boy began to work in his father's mill, and finally was appointed its superintendent, and on reaching his majority was admitted as a partner, the firm name then being M. Doyle & Son. Mr. Doyle was married October 16, 1884, to Miss Katie C. Butler, of Sartwell, and they have two children: Helen B. and Clayton P. Michael Doyle, father of J. C., came to this country with his parents from County Cork, Ireland, when but nine years of age. At twenty-three he married Ellen Keefe, a native of Canandaigua, N. Y. Michael Doyle died September 17, 1889, at Sartwell, Penn., surrounded by his family and a few intimate friends; the firm name was then changed to that of J. C. Doyle & Bro., who will in future carry on the business on the same system as before. Mrs. Katie C. (Butler) Doyle is a daughter of James Butler, the eldest of seven children, and who came to this country from County Kilkenny, Ireland, about the year 1850, and was married one year later at Cuba, N. Y., to Bridget Phelan, a native of Ireland.

MICHAEL ERHART, postmaster and merchant, Newerf, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., March 25, 1854, a son of John and Margaret Erhart, natives of Germany, who came to St. Mary's in 1853. Mr. Erhart received his education in the common schools of Keating township, and in April, 1884, he purchased a farm of 211 acres in Norwich township. He was married, in August, 1886, to Miss Laura, a daughter of Samuel and Matilda (Cochran) Layton, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Erhart have one child, Essie, born October 9, 1888. In May Mr. Erhart engaged in mercantile business in Newerf, since which time he has also acted in the capacity of postmaster.

W. O. GALLUP, farmer, P. O. Norwich, was born in Norwich Township, McKean Co., Penn., June 28, 1851, the elder of two sons born to Nathaniel C. and Alcena (Derby) Gallup, natives of Pennsylvania, born in 1814, and who settled upon the farm now owned by their son, H. H. Gallup. W. O. Gallup received his education in the common schools of his native township, and has always been engaged in farming. He was married, in February, 1875, to Miss Ella Grigsby, born in December, 1851, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Evendon) Grigsby, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup are the parents of four

children, viz.: Cora A., Bertha M., Milford H. and Susan R. Mr. Gallup takes an active interest in the affairs of the township, and has held various local offices.

N. W. HEINEMANN, lumberman, Colegrove, was born in Duderstadt, Germany, November 25, 1848, a son of Christopher Heinemann. When he was three years old his parents came to the United Slates and settled in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., where, in 1865, his father built what is called an up-and-down saw-mill. He was reared in McKean county, working on the farm and in the mill until manhood, and finally bought the homestead and mill of his father. . He has rebuilt the mill, and has furnished it with the latest approved machinery, and is now cutting 30,000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Heinemann was married, October, 1, 1874, to Miss Annie Bell Waffle, of Elm Valley, Allegany Co., N. Y. She is a daughter of George and Bessie (Knight) Waffle, the former of whom was born in Cortland, N. Y., July 8, 1808, and the latter in Vermont, April 20, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Heinemann are the parents of two children: Bessie W. and Theressa.

J. B. OVIATT, JR., farmer, P. O. Norwich, was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., December 22, 1850, the third son of eleven children born to J. B. and Catherine M. (Stickles) Oviatt, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county in 1837, and settled in Keating township. Mr. Oviatt remained upon the home farm with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Roulette, Penn., where he was employed by the late Leroy Lyman in hunting, and working upon the farm. From Roulette he went to Alfred Centre, N. Y., where he finished his education, after which he came to Norwich township and engaged as a laborer. He married, in October, 1875, Miss Hattie R., daughter of J. B. and Mary B. (Gallup) Kimball, who came to Norwich township in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Oviatt are the parents of three children, named as follows: Jessie F., Milo and Frank, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Oviatt, after his marriage purchased the farm which he now owns, and upon which he has erected a handsome residence. Mr. Oviatt has been a very successful hunter, and has caught or killed, since 1875, the following wild animals: 170 deer and 10 bears, which netted $1,146.91; and 111 foxes, 112 raccoons, 8 otters, 35 minks, 8 wildcats, 30 martins, 56 skunks, and 120 muskrats, netting $403.86. He has held various township offices, and is highly respected by all who know him. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Colegrove.

N. H. PARKER, lumberman, P. O. Gardeau, is a son of George and Polly Parker. George Parker was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., in 1784, but when eight years of age was taken by his father to the Cownaisque valley, where the family settled. In this same valley Polly Parker was born in 1792, and at the age of fifteen years was married to George Parker. Here also, N. H. Parker was born in 1812. In 1828 the family moved into the Genesee Valley, and bought the farm formerly owned by Shongo, the head chief of the Seneca Indians, Six Nations, and who then lived on the farm and continued to do so for over a year, George Parker afterward giving him the privilege of spending the remainder of his days there if he chose. But a majority of the other Indians had gone to the Buffalo, Cattaraugus and other tribes, and after about a year and a half he said he must go to console and advise those who looked to him for counsel. He was a man of much intelligence, was a great warrior in the Revolutionary war, and had participated in the massacre in the valley of the Wyoming. He was also very skillful in the medical profession, and practiced much among the whites in the early history of the county with marked success. Among the Indians at that time was one named Johny Hacks, who

was a great hunter. George Parker asked him where there were some good "licks." He answered by saying, "Way off yonder great much lick, much deer, much elk, much salt and much medicine water." He could not tell where, or how far, but could point directly toward the present site of Norwich, Penn. In his annual hunting trips Mr. Parker, with his son, commenced going in this direction, and in June, 1838, reached what is now McKean county, to hunt elk, and found the place spoken of by Johny Hacks. At that time no place ever seen on the American continent would reward the hunter's pursuit as well as this. There was plenty of elk, immense quantities of deer, black bears and wolves very plenty, also panthers and all kinds of small game. George and N. H. Parker continued to hunt here each year, and in the winter of 1844 the father and son bought a tract at this point for the purpose of hunting, and N. H. Parker owns it still, although the game, like the red man, has all gone toward the setting sun. About the year 1800 one Capt. Thomas, said to have been a sea pirate, abandoned his ship on the coast of Florida to avoid being captured by a Spanish man-of-war, and followed the coast all the way to the Susquehanna river, thence up to this place, and eventually put a well down here on the site of the great Elk lick of the world, and made salt here until the Parkers bought of him in 1844. In 1865 N. H. Parker put down a well here near the old one, 640 feet deep, from which flows incessantly the strongest mineral water in the world, which has no equal in curing all chronic cases of disease. For all time to come thousands will receive benefit from its wonderful healing properties. This well is now famous, and is known as "Parker's Mineral Spring." George Parker commenced hunting when very young, and soon became very skillful in the capture of game. Having hunted the Alleghany mountain range all over, in 1850, George and N. H. went to Lake Superior, caught 125 beaver, killed several bears and wolves, and before returning hunted around the Lake of the Woods and a great part of the northwest territory. In March, 1851, George Parker surveyed a road from the mouth of the Ontonagan River, at Lake Superior, through an entire wilderness to Wisconsin river, where no human foot had ever trod before. In 1852 the two went to California, across the plains, for the sole purpose of hunting, killing large numbers of deer, elk, antelope and buffalo. In California they killed several grizzly bears, on one occasion bringing down a very large one at the first shot, with a repeating rifle made for Mr. Parker by William Billinghurst, of Rochester, N. Y. at a cost of $150. Returning from California by steamer the same year, George Parker also hunted in the Adirondacks, in northern New York, killing many moose. He continued to hunt up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1868, having killed in his lifetime over 3,000 deer, about 200 black bears, and nearly twenty elks, besides a large number of wolves and all other kinds of wild animals on this continent. N. H. Parker was married, January 6, 1846, to Hannah, daughter of Jesse Bullock, at that time sheriff of Allegany county, N. Y., and to this union have been born two children, George B. and Polly.

WILLIAM H. RIFLE, farmer, P. O. Norwich, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., July 31, 1842, a son of Daniel and Eliza M. (Colegrove) Rifle, who were among the early settlers of McKean county. They were the parents of six children, William H. being the third son. He spent his boyhood days with his parents on the farm, and in August, 1861, enlisted in the service of his country, and was assigned to Company I, Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania "Bucktails," and served until November, 1862, when he returned home and bought the farm he now owns. He married, November 18, 1869, Miss Emma A., a daughter of Timothy and

Esther (Hill) Sawyer, natives of New Hampshire, and they have four children, viz.: Ada E., Julia F., Candace S. and William V. Mrs. Rifle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. SNOW, engineer, Colegrove, a son of Robert and Rebecca (Bangs) Snow, natives of Massachusetts, was born in that State February 13, 1817. When seventeen years old, he entered a blacksmith shop as an apprentice, and served four years. He married, December 24, 1841, Miss Eliza Crosby, of Orleans, Mass., where she died January 7, 1842, only living fourteen days after their marriage. June 1, 1844, he married Mrs. Caroline Cole, daughter of Jonathan and Betsy (Rogers) Kendrick, of Orleans, Mass. He worked at his trade until 1872, when he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., looking after other business. In 1881 he came to Titusville, Penn., where he was foreman in a machine shop for Dilingham, Cole & Co. He was an oil operator in Bradford for some time, and in 1881 he went to Smethport, Penn., and in company with his son, James H. Snow, bought some gas wells and supplied the borough of Smethport with gas. In 1884 he came to Colegrove as engineer for the National Transit Oil Company. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are the parents of three children, viz.: Nathan, a dry goods merchant in Boston; William B. (deceased) and James H., general superintendent for the National Transit Oil Company, New York City. James H. Snow was married, in 1874, to Delia Newell, of Titusville, Penn. July 9, 1886, Heman Snow, the subject of these lines, married Mrs. Betsey Nickerson, of Massachusetts, a daughter of Albert and Mary Esterbrooks.

D. M. WRIGHT, sawyer, Digel, Penn., was born in Eldred township, McKean county, Penn., August 13, 1845, a son of M. and Ruth (Brainard) Wright, natives of New York State, who came to Eldred township, McKean county, in 1815. They were the parents of nine children, D. M. being the third son. When D. M. Wright was five years of age his mother died, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in June, 1862, and was assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers; he served until June 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Portville, N. Y., where he followed lumbering. He married, January 28, 1872, Miss A. E., a daughter of D. D. and Polly V. (Smith) Comes, of Norwich township, and they are the parents of two children, Ethel and Nellie. Since his marriage Mr. Wright has been engaged in lumbering in McKean county. He is a member of Eldred Lodge, No. 560, F. & A. M.; Arnold Chapter, No. 254; St. John's Commandery, No. 24, Olean, N. Y.; Clermont Lodge, No. 949, I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R., J. R. Jones Post, No. 258, of Eldred, Penn.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRITZ BLOCK, Sr., farmer, P. O. Kasson, was born in Germany, November 15, 1846, a son of Fred and Getta Block. Fred Block came to America in 1859, and enlisted in the Civil war in 1861, where he was killed, leaving his family in Germany. Fritz Block worked as a laborer in Germany until 1872, when he came to Morris Run, Tioga Co., Penn., and went to work in the coal mines; here he remained two years, then went to work in the mines at Clermont, McKean Co., Penn. He married, February 8, 1873, Miss Augusta Bemkoskey, of Germany, and they are the parents of seven children, viz.: Maggie, Anna, Mary, Minnie, Matilda, Fritz, Jr., and Johnnie. In 1886 Mr. Block came to Hamlin township and purchased the farm on which he now resides. He is one of the well-to-do farmers in the township, and has held various local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Block are members of the Lutheran Church.

W. W. BREWER, proprietor of hotel, Mount Jewett, is a native of McKean county, Penn., born in Norwich township November 24, 1843. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, and August 13, 1861, enlisted in defense of the Union in the noted regiment known as the "Pennsylvania Bucktails," participating in all the engagements of his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, but was disabled only a short time. He was discharged August 13, 1864, and returned home. In 1884 he built a fine hotel in Mount Jewett, and upon its completion opened it to the public, and is still its genial proprietor. Mr. Brewer was married, August 9, 1865, to Miss Orpha Homer, and they have two daughters: Nellie and Hettie. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, McKean Lodge, No. 388, Bradford Chapter, No. 260, and Trinity Commandery, No. 58.

H. W. BURLINGAME, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of Isaac and Sophronia (Wolcott) Burlingame, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county in 1815 with Timothy Wolcott and others, and settled in Norwich township (then Sergeant township) in the year 1816; it was what is known among the old settlers as "the cold season;" the crops were all destroyed, and Isaac Burlingame, in company with Timothy Wolcott, went in a canoe to Pittsburgh for provisions, taking six weeks to make the trip. Isaac Burlingame was one of the party who were pushing a canoe load of potatoes up what is now known as "Potato creek," and tipped the load over in the creek, from which incident the stream derived its name. H. W. Burlingame was born in Sergeant township, McKean Co., Penn., March 3, 1818, on the old farm now owned by George Burdick. His father was a mason by trade, and H. W. worked with him until February 26, 1841, when he married Miss Sally Rifle, a daughter of Amos Rifle, of Norwich township, and then began life for himself. They reared a family of four children, viz.: H. L., living in Smethport; Wilbur, died in the Civil war; Amanda, wife of James Barnes, of Michigan, and Arabella C., wife of Lucas Wilson, of Ludington, Mich. Mr. Burlingame, after his marriage, resided in Norwich township until 1848, when he sold out and came to Hamlin township. His wife died in 1849, and in June of the same year he married Miss Casandana King, a daughter of Joseph P. and Harriet (Berry) King, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame have had a family of five children, viz.: Carlton K.; Millie J., wife of E. L. Olmsted, Norwich; George D., deceased; Effie and Royal H., who reside with their parents. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Burlingame has built by contract many of the roads in Hamlin township, and has been an enterprising and successful business man. He has held various township offices, including those of State road commissioner, supervisor, school director, town clerk, auditor and postmaster.

D. H. DAVIS, lumberman, Mount Jewett, was born in Wales, the eldest son in a family of four children born to Joshua and Annie (James) Davis, natives of Wales, who came to Cambria county, Penn., in 1837. The father died when D. H. was seven years of age, and since that time he has earned his own livelihood. He learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked thirty-three years. In September, 1861, he entered the United States service, serving three years and nine months, when he was honorably discharged. Returning home he married, in June, 1867, Miss Clementine Eason, of Cherry Tree, Penn., and they are the parents of five children. Mr. Davis worked at his trade until 1885, when he came to Mount Jewett and started a basket factory in company with W. H. Reese, and they afterward put in a saw-mill. In 1887 the mill was destroyed by fire, but has since been rebuilt, and is run under the firm name of

Hitchcock & Davis, manufacturers of "dimension stuff." Mr. Davis has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years. He is a member of Burnside Lodge, No. 679, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JOHN EASTBURGH, Mount Jewett, is a son of Johnson and Brita (Nelson) Eastburgh, natives of Sweden, was born in Gefle city, Sweden, September 17, 1852, and received a practical business education in his native country. His mother died when he was quite young. At twenty-one years of age he engaged with a lumber firm as foreman, and was employed by them for eight years. In June, 1881, he located at Jamestown, N. Y., but in a short time came to Bradford, Penn., where he engaged as a laborer upon the railroad. From Bradford he went to Hillsville, Ohio, and finally returned to Jamestown, engaging with the P. & W. R. R. as a section foreman, in which capacity he came to McKean county. In December, 1884, he married Miss Annie C. Johnson, a daughter of Peter and Charlotte Johnson, natives of Sweden, and they have two children: Jennie Mathilda (born December 17, 1885) and Annie Emelia (born May 6, 1889). In 1886 Mr. Eastburgh came to Mount Jewett as section foreman, and here he has purchased a piece of land and erected his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Eastburgh are members of the Congregational Church.

JOHN EKEN, farmer, P. O. Mount Jewett, is a son of Daniel and Melissa (Yons) Eken, natives of Sweden, where he was born November 18, 1825. He received his education in the common schools of Sweden, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his father. In November, 1847, he married Miss Lena Johnson, a daughter of John and Mary (Nels) Johnson, natives of Sweden, who has borne him eight children: Mary L., wife of G. Nelson, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charlotte T., wife of G. M. Jackson, in Baltimore, Md.; Ida S., in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Annie A., also in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma, wife of J. R. Johnson, in Mount Jewett; Augusta W., Charles and Jennie R. Mr. Eken came to McKean county in 1869, and in 1871 located at Mount Jewett, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Eken are now members of church. He has always been very successful in business, and they have a fine home at Mount Jewett.

J. F. GALLUP, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of Nathaniel C. and Dinah (Edmunds) Gallup, natives of Connecticut, who came to Sergeant township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1815. They reared a family of nine children, J. F. being the eldest son. He was born in Connecticut, March 17, 1809. His educational advantages were limited, there being no schools in that part of the country at that time. He spent his boyhood days with his parents upon the farm, and, when he was twenty years of age, his father died, leaving him seventy-five acres of land, on the condition that he would pay the debts he owed. The condition he accepted, and in four years had succeeded in canceling all obligations. In March, 1833, he married Miss Docha Brewer, a daughter of Nathaniel and Phebe Brewer, of Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., and to this union were born three children, viz.: Orson D., Ellen A. (deceased) and Orpha A., who resides with her father. Mrs. Gallup died September, 14, 1885. Mr. Gallup came to Marvin Creek, Hamlin township, in 1861, and here he now has a fine home and farm. He has held the office of county commissioner one term, besides various township offices.

M. J. GALLUP, merchant, Mount Jewett, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., September 20, 1864, a son of Orson D. and Alvira V. Gallup, natives of same township. When he was eighteen years old he formed a partnership with C. A. Anderson, of Colegrove, Penn., which continued two years, when the partnership was dissolved, and he moved to Mount Jewett, where he embarked in the general mercantile business, keeping a fine store of

well-selected goods. He is an enterprising young man, and holds a high position among the business men of Mount Jewett. He has held several of the township offices, and has served efficiently and acceptably. Mr. Gallup was married September 20, 1887, to Miss Alma J., daughter of J. W. and Sarah Brennan, all natives of Smethport, Penn.

GEORGE O. GARLICK, farmer and postmaster, Kasson, is a son of Truman and Catherine (Rifle) Garlick, the former a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and the latter of Tioga county, Penn., who came to Hamlin township in 1825. They reared a family of six children, of whom George O. is the second son. He was born in Hamlin township, McKean Co., Penn., June 8, 1839, received his education in the public schools of the township, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his father. In May, 1864, he married Miss Phebe McKean, a daughter of Bernard and Bridget (Graham) McKean, natives of Ireland. They have three children: Bertie, Eva and Bernard. After his marriage, Mr. Garlick went to Minnesota with a team, but returned in one year, then went to Wilcox, Penn., and engaged in shoemaking, although he had never learned the trade. Here he remained for ten years, at the end of which time he settled upon the farm he now owns. In politics Mr. Garlick votes with the Republican party, and has filled the following offices: school director, road commissioner, town clerk, collector, overseer of poor, treasurer, and has filled the postmastership of Kasson for six years.

L. A. GROAT, landlord of the Fairview House, Mount Jewett, is a son of Peter and Minerva (McIntyre) Groat, natives of New York State. They came to Wilcox, Penn., in 1870, and Peter Groat was engaged as foreman of the Wilcox tannery for twelve years. They reared a family of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the third son. He was born in Bradford county, Penn., October 30, 1842, and received a practical business education in the common schools of New York State. He spent his time with his parents until he attained the age of thirty-five years, engaging in the tanning business as an overseer. In May, 1881, he married Miss Flora A. Hamilton, a daughter of David and Eleanor Hamilton, of Emporium, Penn., and they have had three children: Carrie, Harry and Bertha (the last named deceased). After his marriage Mr. Groat went to Clarendon, Warren Co., Penn., and engaged in building oil rigs and tanks. In the winter of 1887 he came to Mount Jewett and erected the hotel which he successfully conducts. Mr. and Mrs. Groat are members of the Presbyterian Church at Kane, Penn. Mr. Groat is a member of Newark Valley Lodge, No. 614, F. & A. M., and of Fisher Tent, No. 45, K. O. T. M.

PHILIP HAFNER, farmer, P. O. Kasson, was born in Germany, March 17, 1839, is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) Hafner. He received his education in his native land, and came to McKean county, Penn., with his parents in 1853. When seventeen years of age he went to work as a laborer in the lumber woods. In November, 1867, he married Miss Ellen, a daughter of Lyman and M. E. (Starks) Bell, of Coudersport, Penn., and they are the parents of three children: Nellie M., Harry H. and Leo R. After his marriage Mr. Hafner was employed upon the farm of Wernwag & Co., until 1875, when he opened a meat market at Clermont, which he conducted one year, then came to Hamlin township, and purchased the farm on Marvin creek, where he now resides. He is a prominent citizen, and has held various township offices.

WILLIAM HAFNER, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) Hafner, natives of Germany, who came to this country, and settled in Sergeant township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1853. They were the parents of eight children, of whom William is the sixth son. He was born in

Germany, July 17, 1845, and came to this country with his parents in his boyhood. When fourteen years of age he began work as a laborer, at Clermont, Penn., and afterward went to Wilcox, where he worked for Col. A. I. Wilcox, for three years, after which he was employed by an engineering party for one year, when he returned to Wilcox, and was re engaged by Mr. Wilcox. In March, 1875, he married Miss Jennie Potter, a daughter of John F. and Phebe (Farley) Potter, of Lycoming county, Penn., and they have reared a family of four children, viz.: Idela M., Edith A., Edna L. and Earl P. In 1876 Mr. Hafner came to Marvin Creek, Hamlin township, McKean Co., Penn., and purchased the farm where he now resides.

JOHN HAFNER, farmer, was born in Germany, in 1835, a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) Hafner. He came to McKean county, Penn., with his parents in 1853, and at seventeen years of age began work for himself as a laborer. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Theresa, daughter of Christopher and Minnie Heinemann, of Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., and she bore him one child, Mary L., wife of G. H. Graff, of Mount Alton, Penn. After his marriage he came to Hamlin township and purchased a farm. His wife died in 1878, and in 1881 he married Miss Minnie Fedder, of Smethport, who died in 1883. In 1885, Mr. Hafner married Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Farmers Valley, Penn. who died in 1889. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, as is also Mr. Hafner. He has held various township offices.

CHARLES G. JACKSON, merchant, Mount Jewett, is a native of Sweden, born January 28, 1858. He remained in his native country till manhood, working on a farm from the time he was old enough for manual labor. In 1880 he came to the United States and located at Mount Jewett, where he obtained employment as a laborer. In 1885 he embarked in mercantile business, and in 1887 became associated with O. Haglen, which partnership continued until April 1, 1889, when they dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Jackson is now conducting business alone. He is a successful young man, and is one of the well-known citizens of Mount Jewett. He was married September 15, 1883, to Miss Amanda Lumberg, also a native of Sweden, and they have one child. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN R. JOHNSON, contractor and house builder, Mount Jewett, is a son of Johannis and Anna Elizabeth Johnson, of the township of Hellefors, county of Orebro, located in the central part of Sweden, the city of Orebro being the capital of said county, and iron mining and lumbering the chief industries of that part of Sweden. Johannis Johnson, shoemaker by trade, was born in 1818, and died of consumption when forty-eight years old; his remains lie buried in the Hellefors Cemetery. His wife, Anna Elizabeth, was born in 1813, has worked hard all her days, and is yet living in her native country. They had six children, two of whom are deceased, and four are living in America. Of these, John R., who was the youngest child, was born February 4, 1858, in Orebro county, Sweden. He received his education in his native country, and spent his boyhood days with his parents, learning the carpenter's trade. In May, 1878, he left his native country and came to America, locating at Mount Jewett, where he worked at his trade, and after some time he bought a piece of land. As the place was growing, the land rose in price, and he became very successful in selling land lots. On December 24, 1882, Mr. Johnson married Miss Emma F. Eken, a daughter of John and Lena Eken, former a wealthy farmer of Mount Jewett. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a fine home, where they reside on the main street, Mount Jewett, and have a family of three children: Ernest R. W., born October 3, 1883; Ethel Beatrice, born Novem-

ber 10, 1886; Lilly Elvira, born January 9, 1889, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Johnson is very successful in his business, and Mrs. Johnson is a happy mother, loving and beloved by her children, a woman who is a blessing to her family. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson attend the Lutheran Church; in politics he votes with the Prohibition party.

N. P. LANTZ, farmer, P. O. Mount Jewett, is a son of John and Annastine Lantz, natives of Sweden, and was born June 24, 1841. He received a practical business education in the common schools of Sweden, and spent the days of his early manhood upon his father's farm, and on the railroad in the capacity of foreman. In November, 1864, he married Miss Sophia M., daughter of Aaron and Sophia Elkstrom, and they have a family of eight children. In 1872 Mr. Lantz came to Pittsburgh, Penn., and worked in the coal mines until 1876, when he moved to Hamlin township, McKean county, settling three and one-half miles from any neighbors. He then engaged with the Union Oil Company as foreman, with whom he was employed five years. Mr. Lantz owns a large farm near Mount Jewett, is one of the leading men of the township, and has held various township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Lantz are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES LUNDEN, proprietor of billiard room, Mount Jewett, is a native of Sweden, born January 26, 1866, and when five years of age was brought to America and to McKean county, Penn., by his parents. He was reared in that county, and lived at home until manhood. He is now proprietor of a fine billiard parlor, and owner of considerable property, including the building where he carries on his business, and is one of the most enterprising young men in Mount Jewett. December 19, 1887, Mr. Lunden married Miss Alma Swonsy, of Mount Jewett.

THOMAS McCLELLAN, lumberman, Mount Jewett, is a son of A. J. and Eliza (Peters) McClellan, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children, of whom Thomas is the eldest son. He was born in Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Penn., September 8, 1859, and received a practical business education in the common schools of Clearfield county. In June, 1878, he came to Kane, Penn., with the sum of $1.40 of his earnings; here he remained until 1884, when he took Horace Greeley's advice and went West. He returned, however, the next year, and purchased some land at Ludlow, McKean Co., Penn., in partnership with George Mell, and engaged in lumbering. In 1889 he entered into partnership with Elisha K. Kane, of Kane, Penn., and came to Mount Jewett, where they purchased a tract of land, and are now erecting a large mill with the latest improvements. He is also interested in the Mount Jewett, Kinzua & Ritterville Railroad, which is in process of construction. In 1885 he married Miss Mary E. Fuller, a daughter of Ambrose and Martha Eliza (Jones) Fuller, of Emporium, Penn., and they have two children, Helen and Paul. Mrs. Martha E. Fuller, was born in Springfield, Mass. Mr. McClellan is a wide-awake man, ever ready to promote the interests of his township. In politics he votes with the Prohibition party.

E. B. McCOY, druggist, Mount Jewett, a son of W. Y. and Charlotte (Darling) McCoy, of Smethport, Penn., was born in Smethport June 1, 1856. He received a practical business education in his native town, and spent his boyhood days with his parents. November 22, 1876, he married Miss Frances E., a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Bovee) Lyman, of Binghampton, N. Y. Mr. McCoy worked in his father's drug store until 1883, when, in company with his brother, H. S., he bought a stock of drugs in Smethport, remaining in partnership until 1885, when he bought his brother's interest. Mr. McCoy continued in business here until 1887, in which year he sold out and came to

Mount Jewett, where he built a store and put in a stock of drugs. He has been successful, and is now one of the leading business men of the place; is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 388, I. O. O. F.; also of Fisher Lodge, K. O. T. M. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are members of the Episcopal Church at Smethport.

DAVAULT MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of John and Margaret (Bower) Martin, natives of Germany, who came to Philadelphia in 1835, and to McKean county in 1844, and settled at Teutonia. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Davault is the eldest son. He was born in Philadelphia June 30, 1836. He received his education in the common schools of McKean county, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age. When he reached his majority, he began work for himself as a laborer, and August 24, 1864, married Miss Elizabeth M. Hafner, a daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) Hafner. His wife died April 11, 1878, leaving four children: John C., Edward D., Philip W. and Minnie E. Four years before marriage Mr. Martin purchased the farm on which he now resides, and on which he has erected a fine residence. Mr. Martin has served as jury commissioner for three years, and has held various township offices. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 260, and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T.

A. MELLANDER, merchant, Mount Jewett, is a native of Sweden, born April 1, 1852. He lived in his native country until sixteen years of age, when he came to the United States, and in 1871 located near the present site of Mount Jewett, working on a farm and in the lumber camps. In 1881 he started the first store in the town, and has been a successful merchant, owning the building where he carries on his business, and which is well adapted to his needs. He also owns a large saw-mill at Mount Jewett, and is extensively engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Mellander was married, February 13, 1882, to Miss Huldah W. Burling.

E. B. MOSSER, tanner, Mount Jewett, was born in Lehigh county, Penn., January 28, 1854. He was reared and educated in his native county, and learned the tanner's trade of his father. He remained at home, working with his father until he was twenty-six years old. In 1881 he moved to Huntingdon county, Penn., started a tannery, and in 1887 came to Mount Jewett and built a large tannery, and is now engaged in business on an extensive scale under the firm name of O. B. Mosser & Co. Mr. Mosser was married March 25, 1880, to Miss Emma A. Ripley, of Lock Haven, Penn., and they have three children: Frankie, Duart and Belmont.

J. H. NELSON, farmer, P. O. Mount Jewett, was born near Stockholm, Sweden, August 7, 1834, a son of Jacobson and Elizabeth (Anderson) Nelson. He was educated in the common schools, and remained at home with his parents until he attained his majority. He was married in October, 1862, to Miss Johanna, a daughter of Johannes and Annie (Hindrickson) Johnson, natives of Sweden. In 1873 they adopted Miss Mamie Nelson. Mr. Nelson came to Kane, McKean Co., Penn., in July, 1868, where he worked at his trade (that of a mason) for two years, when he settled in Mount Jewett, purchasing the farm where he now resides, and was one of the first three families who settled in Mount Jewett. He has been very successful in business, is a live, energetic business man, and one of the leading men in his town. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Free Mission Church at Mount Jewett, Penn.

A. G. PHILLIPS, proprietor of meat market, Mount Jewett, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Crawford county, May 4, 1856. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he began life for himself, and worked on a

salary until he was twenty-one. He then opened a meat market, which he carried on one year, and in 1878 he embarked in general mercantile business at Mount Alton. There he remained three years, and in 1881 moved to Kane, and thence, in 1884, to Mount Jewett, where he opened a meat market, which he still conducts, having one of the best places of the kind in the town. Mr. Phillips was married, January 5, 1876, to Miss Dora Willey, of Crawford county, Penn., and they have one child, Woodley.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, merchant, Mount Jewett, is a native of Germany, born February 22, 1867, a son of Elisha and Shera Phillips, natives of Russian Poland. When he was twelve years old he came to the United States, and lived in New York City until 1885, when he came to McKean county, Penn., and lived in Bradford a year. When he began life for himself he found employment as a clerk in a dry goods store, and in 1886 he formed a partnership with B. Applestine, and opened a store in Mount Jewett. This partnership continued about three years, and in the spring of 1889, he bought Mr. Applestine's interest, and is now conducting the business alone. He is a young man of good business ability, and is one of the enterprising merchants of Mount Jewett.

JAMES RANDALL, JR., farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of James and Annie (Fields) Randall, natives of New York State, who came to Hamlin township in 1854, and reared a family of five children, James being the third son. He was born on the farm, where he now lives, March 4, 1862, and when he was five years old his parents sold the farm and moved to Tioga county, Penn., where they remained one year, then returned to Hamlin township, and settled on Marvin creek. James Randall, Jr., the subject of these lines, spent his early days working for his parents, and in 1884, in company with his brother, Dan, bought back a part of the old farm, which their father had previously sold. April 26, 1886, Mr. Randall married Miss Sarah Richards, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (McElwee) Richards, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland, who were among the early settlers of Hamlin township. Mr. and Mrs. Randall are the parents of one child, Wallace J. In 1886 Mr. Randall bought his brother's interest in the farm, and he is now one of the most prosperous farmers of the township.

WILLIAM SMITH, farmer, P. O. Mount Jewett, was born December 15, 1838, a son of Lyman and Betsy (Lytle) Smith, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Indiana. The mother died when William was quite young, and the father married, for a second wife, Miss Polly Gleason, a daughter of Daniel and Ella (Houck) Gleason, of Allegany county, N. Y. William Smith spent his boyhood days with his parents in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the United States service, and was assigned to Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving three years. In 1866 he, in company with his father's family, came to Mount Jewett (then known as Howard Hill), and settled upon the farm which he now owns. In December, 1871, he married Miss Fannie A. Simmons, a daughter of Ensley and Irena (Gleason) Simmons, natives of New York State, who has borne him three children: Flora, Alice and Arthur. Mr. Smith is a member of Smethport Post, No. 347, G. A. R. He has held various township offices, and is one of the leading citizens. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Smethport.

IRA WARFLE, farmer, P. O. Kasson, a son of Thomas and Phoebe R. (Dixon) Warfle, natives of New York State, was born in Broome county, N. Y., April 29, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when twenty-one years old came to Marvin Creek, Hamlin township, bringing his family from Steuben county, N. Y., in a sleigh drawn by oxen. He married,

June 18, 1854, Miss Mary E., daughter of Joseph T. and Hulda (Harrington) Hicock, natives of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have had a family of ten children: Joseph B., Hulda A., Mary Enmina, Juan S. (deceased), Cora A. (wife of George Richards), Phoebe M. (wife of N. D. Hausler), Benson A., Millie G., Sadia A. and Henry N. residing at home. In 1856 Mr. Warfle bought a piece of wild land on Marvin creek, where he now lives. He has been successful in business, and now has a fine home. Prominent in local politics, he has held various township offices.

ALBERT WIBORG, merchant, of the firm of A. & O. Wiborg, Mount Jewett, is a son of C. G. and Lena Wiborg, natives of Sweden, who reared a family of five children, one of whom is deceased, and four still living, Albert, our subject, being the second son. He was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, June 12, 1867. His father immigrated to America in the spring of 1869, leaving his family in Sweden. He was working on railroad building for eight years, and in the spring of 1877 came to McKean county, Penn., where he bought some land located eight miles east of Kane, by the Smethport & Kane road, it being a great forest at that time, and the nearest railway at Kane, and not a house within two miles in the direction of Kane, and four miles to Howard Hill, now called Mount Jewett, where at that time there were only four farmers. As soon as he was settled down, he sent for his family, who came to McKean county, Penn., in the fall of 1877. The subject of these lines attended the common schools of his native country, and on arriving in McKean county he worked on the land with his father for eight years, helping to clear off the timber which had to be burned on the ground. His father and mother are still living on the farm, which is known as "Pleasant Farm," and is now yielding good crops. Here a fine house was erected. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Wiborg left the farm, to work for himself; then engaged in canvassing for a magazine for two years, and also worked in a shingle-mill. In 1888 he, in company with his cousin, O. Wiborg, embarked in mercantile business in Mount Jewett, where they rented a store building. In the spring of 1889 they purchased a lot and erected the store where they are now located and are doing a thriving business.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BEACON, Mount Alton, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., April 13, 1844, a son of Johnson W. and Rebecca (Miller) Beacon, former a native of Westmoreland county, latter of Allegheny county, Penn. His father was a farmer by occupation, was a stanch member of the Democratic party and filled various township offices. He and his wife were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. Mr. Beacon died in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1868; his widow is still living and resides on the homestead. They had a family of five children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Cyrus Scott, of Westmoreland county; Rev. John J., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and J. W., our subject, who was reared on the homestead farm and obtained a common-school education. He is among the pioneer oil producers, having operated on the Storey farm in Venango county. In 1879 he came to McKean county and located at Mount Alton, and in 1881 established a general mercantile business; he has served as postmaster since September, 1885. In 1872 he was married to Miss Lottie Gappen, of Washington county, Penn., and they have six children: William, Jessie, Harry, Orpha, Ella and Paul M. Mr. Beacon is an active member of the Democratic party, and for several years has served as school director of the township. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., of Smethport; of the Knights of St. John of Malta, of Alton; of

Columbian League, of Alton, and of Kinzua Lodge, No. 541, I. O. O. F., of Bradford. In 1889 he retired from the mercantile business, and moved to Randolph, N. Y., where he is drilling with the expectation of supplying the place with gas.

GEORGE. E BEAUMONT, merchant, Mount Alton, was born in Rocky Hill, Hartford Co., Conn., January 17, 1845, a son of Charles and Mary (Pratt) Beaumont, natives of that State. His father was a harness maker and saddler, and in 1847 moved his family to Illinois, but returned to Connecticut in 1857. He was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church; he died in Connecticut, and his widow is still living. George E. Beaumont received an ordinary education, and at the age of fourteen years left home and shipped as a cabin-boy on a coasting vessel running on the Connecticut and Hudson rivers. In 1862 he shipped aboard a transport carrying a cargo of hay and oats for the Union soldiers. In 1863 he went to Philadelphia and obtained a position as inspector of oil, afterward was located at Pittsburgh and Oil City in the same capacity. In 1881 he came to McKean county, and for three years acted as gauger for the United Pipe Line Company; since then he has been engaged in the mercantile business at Mount Alton. In 1867 he married Miss Emma L. Ward, daughter of Egbert S. Ward, of Pittsburgh, and they have four children: William, Schuyler Colfax, George E., Jr., and Fannie Ellison. Mr. Beaumont is a member of the Knights of St. John of Malta; in politics he is a Republican. He has served one term as township auditor, and has also acted as school director, being now on his second term; he is also postmaster at Mount Alton, having been commissioned August 6, 1889. Mrs. Beaumont is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ORLANDO HAGADORN, farmer, P. O. LaFayette, Penn., is a son of Aaron Hagadorn, who was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., January 4, 1806, of Dutch parentage on the father's side, the mother, *nee* Mary Schemerhorn, being a native of New Jersey. October 13, 1839, Aaron married Miss Abigail Walker, who was born in Vermont in 1808, and moved with her parents to New Hampshire and afterward to Broome county, N. Y. In February, 1843, Mr. Hagadorn and wife came to McKean county, and purchased their present farm in Lafayette township. Here they started in the wilderness, single-handed, and by their own hard labor, cleared and improved their farm, and made themselves well to do. Mr. Hagadorn has been an active worker in the Republican party, and has filled various important township offices. He and his wife both united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when eighteen years of age, and have ever since led an active Christian life. For many years Mr. Hagadorn was class leader of the church. They have reared three children, one of whom, the eldest, Henry D., was a member of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, Company H, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. The living are George W., engaged in the feed business at Salamanca, N. Y., and Orlando, our subject, who was born in Union, Broome Co., N. Y., March 23, 1841, and came to McKean county with his parents. He received the advantages of the township schools, and has always lived on his present homestead. October 23, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel, daughter of Alexander Hoag, a native of Scotland, and now a resident of Salamanca, N. Y. To them have been born two children: Samuel H. and Jennie L. Mr. Hagadorn has always been identified with the Republican party, and has served the township as school director, constable, poor master, etc. His wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARK HARDIE, farmer and agent for the Lafayette Coal & Land Company, Mount Alton, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, December 10, 1843,

a son of John and Mary Jane Hardie, former a native of same county. His mother's father was a soldier in the British army, and was in the battle of Waterloo. Mark Hardie moved with his parents to Scotland and located near Glasgow, where he received an ordinary education, and was also educated for a practical miner. He was married in Salisbury, Scotland, by Rev. John Ritchie, of Shotsburn, in 1863, to Miss Sarah Jane Stewart, who was born in Ireland. Her parents, William and Mary (Brown) Stewart, were Highland people, who moved from Scotland when she was three years of age. In 1865 our subject and wife emigrated to Canada, and later in the same year they came to the United States, first locating in Bedford county, Penn., where Mr. Hardie began prospecting for ore, coal and limestone for the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company, and afterward sunk a shaft to the coal at Fairplay, Penn., and assisted in opening a new drift for Wigton & Co. He also prospected successfully in Somerset county, Penn. In the spring of 1866 he came to McKean county and engaged with the Bondvein or Gilsville Coal Company, Lafayette & Longwood Coal Company, and located in Lafayette township. He is one of the early prospectors in this part of the State, and has done much toward developing the coal, ore, etc. He also prospected over the State for Gen. Thomas L. Kane. For many years he has successfully conducted the agency for the Lafayette Land Company. He has a wide business acquaintance among many of the largest business men of Pittsburgh and other States. Mr. Hardie is an active member of the Republican party. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace of Lafayette township, also treasurer of the board of education for three years. Mr. Hardie is a member of nearly all the secret societies; among the most prominent are Bradford Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, No. 43, R. & S. M.; Tuna Valley Lodge, K. of P.; charter member and past grand of Kinzua Lodge, No. 442, I. O. O. F., of Mount Alton; charter member of the Knights of St. John of Malta; assistant State deputy and counselor of the Knights of the Maccabees; charter member of the Big Shanty Lodge, and past chief of the Good Templars Lodge. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In connection with his other business Mr. Hardie conducts a fine farm just outside of the village of Mount Alton. Mr. and Mrs. Hardie are the parents of ten children, viz.: Margaret, wife of H. L. Shurwin, of Mount Alton, Penn., has two children, Alfred LeRoy and William; Mary, principal of the Mount Alton school; William S., on the United States boat "Boston;" Elizabeth, a teacher in the intermediate department of the Mount Alton school; Ella, Mark Alexander, Jennie, Sarah, Laura Edna and George Walter, at home. Mr. Hardie has recently prospected across the State on the bituminous coal belt, and finds near the New York or northern line of Pennsylvania the coal lies near the surface and in small deposits or pockets, but toward the south and west of Pennsylvania the deposits of coal are larger, thicker, and more pure, *i. e.*, free from sulphur and other substances, and, on account of so much oil and gas being now produced in Lafayette township, the coal at present does not pay to work, but will in the future.

J. B. PHILLIPS, merchant, Mount Alton, was born in New Richmond, Crawford Co., Penn., April 1, 1856, a son of Ananias and Julia (Gale) Phillips, former a native of Washington county, N. Y., and latter of Plattsburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. His father located in Crawford county, Penn., when seventeen years of age, and was one of the pioneers of that county. He is a farmer by occupation, and is still living. For many years he was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a prominent worker for the

Republican party. J. B. Phillips was reared on the homestead farm, and obtained a common-school education. At the age of sixteen years he apprenticed himself to a merchant at Mill Village, Erie Co., Penn., and remained with him three years. He was then in business for himself six years at the same place. In 1881 he came to Bradford, McKean county, and, in connection with his brother, A. G. Phillips, engaged in the wholesale produce business. In the fall of the same year Mr. Phillips came to Mount Alton, and has since conducted his present general store, and is also engaged in lumbering. In 1876 he married Miss Clara, daughter of Gates H. and Sophia (Willey) Manross, natives of Erie county, and they have two children, Harry B. and an infant. Mr. Phillips is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as school director of the township. He is trustee and steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN SIMPSON, oil producer and merchant, Riderville, P. O., Mount Alton, was born in Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Penn., September 15, 1851. a son of John and Melvina Simpson, natives of that county and farmers by occupation, who were prominent members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject received a common-school education, and has followed the oil business in all its branches, having worked at rig building, tool dressing, etc. In 1879 he came to McKean county, where for five years he worked at rig building, and has since been oil producing, now operating eight wells. In 1885 he established his present general store at Riderville, where he acted as postmaster until the office was discontinued. May 1, 1881, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Hill, of Warren county, Penn., and they have three children: George, Annie and John. Mr. Simpson is a supporter of the Republican party. Mrs. Simpson is a member of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM TALBUT, farmer, P. O. LaFayette, was born in the town of Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., July 16, 1814, a son of William and Elizabeth (Preston) Talbut, natives of Otsego and Herkimer counties, respectively. They were among the early settlers of Cortland county, and followed farming there up to the time of their death, being hard-working, Christian people. William Talbut, the subject of these lines, received but a limited education. In 1836 he married Miss Esther Maria Steele, a native of Connecticut, and a settler of Otsego county, N. Y. February 9, 1846, they came to McKean county and lo cated on their present farm, clearing and improving the same. They reared eight children, all of whom are deceased except the following-named three: Esther, wife of A. J. Parker, of Smethport, Penn.; Mary, wife of S. T. Aldridge, of Wellsville, Penn., and Amelia, wife of Lyman Merrill, of Potter county. Mr. Talbut is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as justice of the peace five years, also as school director, supervisor, etc. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, but as they have no church near them, are not regular attendants of any. They are among the early families of the county, and are highly respected in the community in which they dwell.

DR. J. WARD, Mount Alton, was born in Venango county, Penn., March 7, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (McElwee) Ward, former of whom died March 3, 1887. The parents were both members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which the father was an elder for many years; he also filled various township offices, and was a supporter of the Democratic party. The subject of this sketch was reared in Crawford county, Penn. (whither his parents had moved when he was seven years of age), and his education was obtained in the select schools of that county. He early began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. Thompson, of Meadville, Penn., and attended

lectures at the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio, from the medical department of which he graduated in February, 1885. For two and a half years the Doctor practiced his profession at Geneva, Penn., and in November, 1887, he came to McKean county, where he has since had a large practice, with good success, in Mount Alton and vicinity. In May, 1886, Dr. Ward married Miss Marguerette Amy Haire, a native of Ireland, who was a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, from an early age, she being a lady of high standing, and a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Ward have one child, Amy Elizabeth, born October 1, 1888. Dr. Ward is a man possessed of many good qualities. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Crawford county, a member of the County Medical Society and various other societies of McKean county. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

H. C. WISCOM, proprietor of the Lafayette House, Lafayette, was born in Kings county, N. Y., January 11, 1854, a son of Herman and Elizabeth (Aven) Wiscom, natives of Germany. Our subject received a common-school education, and in 1878 came to McKean county, Penn., locating at Red Rock, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1883 he moved to Lafayette, where he has since been the genial and courteous landlord of the Lafayette House. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Johnson, a native of Canada, and they have two children: William and Raymond. Mr. Wiscom is a Democrat in politics, and is now serving as township supervisor. He is a member of Kinzua Lodge, No. 442, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of St. John of Malta.

SERGEANT TOWNSHIP.

W. E. BUTTS, postmaster, Clermont, was born in Arkansas, September 18, 1841. When twelve years of age he came to Pennsylvania, and lived for some time at Lawrenceville. When he started in life for himself he was employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and after his marriage he moved to Clermont, where he has since been employed as agent for the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad and Coal Company, and has also held the position of postmaster several years. Mr. Butts was married September 18, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth McCann, of Fall Brook, and they have four children: Lula E., Kittie A., W. E., Jr., and Fred H. Mr. Butts is a member of Clermont Lodge, No. 749, I. O. O. F.

PETER MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Clermont, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in December, 1835, a son of Adam and Eva (Parents) Martin, natives of Germany, who came to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1833, where they remained for one year, then removed to Philadelphia, Penn. Here the father engaged as a foreman in Mr. Erie's soap factory, where he worked for eight years. In 1843 he came to McKean county, settling in Sergeant township, and in 1849 purchased the farm where his son, whose name heads this sketch, now resides. Peter Martin is the second son in a family of ten children. He received his education in McKean county, and resided with his parents until their death. He married in June, 1870, Miss Lenora, daughter of Philip and Julia A. (Wagoner) Roades, who came to Clermont in 1842. Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Burtan L. and Bertha L. are the only ones surviving. Mr. Martin has held various township offices; he is a member of Clermont Lodge, No. 949, I. O. O. F., and Smethport Encampment, No. 273, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

ORIN PERRY, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of Michael and Hannah (Cass) Perry, natives of New Hampshire, where Orin was born in February,

1816. His parents afterward removed to Steuben county, N. Y., where he received his education. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he engaged as a common laborer. By thrift and economy he finally found success crowning his honest efforts. He married, in 1835, Miss Lurinda Abby, of Steuben county, a daughter of John and Mary (Head) Abby. This wife died in 1845, leaving two children, Mary (now deceased) and Malvina, wife of Calvin Pettis, of Port Allegany, Penn. Mr. Perry married in May, 1846, Miss Miranda, daughter of George and Amy (Page) Head, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they are the parents of the following-named seven children: Ann (wife of Freeman Leyzotte, of Ketner, Penn.), George, Amanda M. (wife of F. A. Briggs), Andy, John, Mary and Ellsworth. Mr. Perry was engaged in farming in Steuben county, N. Y., until 1859, when he came to Sergeant township and purchased the farm of 240 acres, where he now resides. He has always evinced an interest in the township, and has held various local offices.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WETMORE TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF KANE—CORYDON AND HAMILTON TOWNSHIPS.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF KANE.

W. J. ARMSTRONG, M. D., Kane, was born at Clarington, Forest Co., Penn., December 12, 1853, and is a son of William and Margaret (Hepler) Armstrong, former a native of England, latter of Germany. The subject of these lines completed his literary studies at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., from which he graduated in 1881, with the degree of A. B., and in 1884 he received the degree of A. M. He began the study of medicine with Dr. C. C. Baker, and in the winter of 1881–82 attended the University of Philadelphia, and winter of 1882–83 the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, graduating from the latter in 1883. He first located at Sligo, Clarion Co., Penn., and January 1, 1886, removed to Kane, where he has built up a good practice. The Doctor is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M. He was married, in 1882, to Hattie A. Bell, and they have three children: Madge, Minnie and Clare. In politics Dr. Armstrong is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. W. BRAYTON, druggist, Kane, son of D. C. Brayton, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1857. In 1859 his parents moved to Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., where he was reared. He graduated from the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., in 1872, and then was employed as clerk in Avon, and was connected with the mercantile interests of the town until 1880, when he came to McKean county, and for a year was employed in the office of the Sugar Run Lumber Company, at Bradford. He was then book-keeper and clerk for Mr. Curts at Ludlow, six years, and in 1888 he removed to Kane, where he is now engaged in the drug business, and has built up a good trade. Mr. Brayton was married in 1881 to Ella J. Burleigh, and they have three children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery. He is a Republican in politics.

J. D. BROODER, manufacturer, Kane, was born in Carbon county, Penn., but when he was a child his parents moved to McKean county, where he was reared and educated. When fourteen years old, he left home, and until 1866 was employed in saw-mills. In that year he entered the employ of a railroad company, and had charge of their shops at Kane until 1880, from which time until 1885, he was in the employ of the Standard Pipe Line Company, having charge of the pump station and the pipe line district. In 1885 he became associated with Joshua Davis and Elisha K. Kane, and incorporated the Kane Gas Light & Fuel Company, with which he is still identified, and which from the time of its incorporation has been a successful investment. Mr. Brooder was married to May Galvin, and they have four children. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the borough council.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL was born at Kinzua, Warren Co., Penn., August 3, 1831, and is a son of John Campbell, who emigrated from Lycoming county, Penn., about the year 1800, he being one of the early pioneers of northwestern Pennsylvania. Owing to the fact that his father was an invalid, George, at the age of seventeen years, assumed control of his father's business which he so managed that by the time he was twenty-one he had entirely paid his father's debts, which were considerable. A few years afterward he commenced business as a lumberman, becoming general jobber for the firm of Meade & Eddy. This he continued successfully for several years, at the end of which time he was engaged in the same business for Messrs. Charles & L. D. Wetmore. Having continued with these parties for some time, during which he had acquired quite a competency, he moved to Warren and engaged in the oil business, which proved disastrous. He then tried the mercantile business, but found this not his forte, and, gathering up his fast diminishing resources, entered into a partnership and once more betook himself to lumbering, this time in Clarion county, same State. But his partners were not practical lumbermen; difficulties arose, and Mr. Campbell retired from this venture with a capital stock of about $2,000—indebtedness! He was advised by his friends to avail himself of the provisions of the bankruptcy act, then in force, but not considering this an honorable method of liquidating debts, he refused. For two years from this time he worked as a day laborer, but finding that his wages were not sufficient to support a large family, to say nothing of removing the debts, he consulted with his creditors, who advised him to again try lumbering, promising him assistance. Accordingly, with no capital but an honorable name, he, in 1880, built a saw-mill at Ludlow, McKean Co., Penn. This proved a success, and he liquidated his indebtedness, but fire in 1885 reduced the mill to ashes, entailing a loss of $7,000. Mr. Campbell had, however, erected another mill, which he operated until 1887, and also built one in 1886 at Mount Jewett, McKean county. In 1888 he and his sons, John and Edward, young men of rare energy and business tact, purchased the property of West & Britton, situated two and one-half miles north of Kane. This property has since been greatly improved, the mills now having a daily capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Campbell and his sons are owners of the Kinzua Creek & Kane Railroad, ten miles in length. Since 1880 Mr. Campbell's business has steadily prospered. In 1854 the subject of our sketch married Mary Nutt, of Busti, N. Y., who has proved a true helpmeet. They have six children. Mr. Campbell has been a stanch Republican ever since the formation of the party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the support of which they take an active part. In 1888 they purchased their present residence at Kane.

JAMES CAMPBELL, dealer in horses, etc., Kane, is a native of Ireland,

where he was reared, and in June, 1867, he came to America and located in Elk county, Penn. In September, 1870, he moved to Kane, McKean county, where, until 1876, he was engaged in teaming and in the livery business. Since the latter year he has dealt extensively in horses, buying and selling, and also in wagons, harness, etc. He is one of the enterprising men of Kane, and is the owner of several handsome business blocks. Mr. Campbell married Hannah Evans, and they have five children. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., and Warren Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

O. D. COLEMAN, Kane, son of Dr. Horace and Sarah Coleman, was born in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1833. He remained with his parents until 1856, when he removed to Port Allegany, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1864 he removed to Kane and opened a general store which he has since conducted, and he is now one of the successful merchants of the place. In 1874 Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Flora Bell, only daughter of N. D. and R. A. Bell, of New Hudson, Allegany Co., N. Y., and they have one daughter: Florence Pearl Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were formerly Presbyterians, but united with the First Congregational Church at the time of its organization, about two years since. In politics Mr. Coleman is a Republican. He has taken an active interest in public affairs; has served as commissioner and auditor of the county, also as a member of the borough council.

H. H. CORSON, proprietor of the Kane House, Kane, was born at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1854, and remained in his native town until January, 1880, when he removed to Bradford, McKean county, then in February of the same year located at Kane and engaged in the hotel business. In 1886 he bought the Kane House, of which he is proprietor, having a good patronage, his capability and geniality as landlord being fully recognized by the traveling public. Mr. Corson is a man of sound business principles, and was one of the first councilmen in the borough. He is a Republican in politics. He was married in 1883 to Ellen Long, a niece of George Welker, and they have three children: Beulah, Raymond and Ruth.

JOSHUA DAVIS, banker, etc., Kane, was born in Cambria county, Penn., in 1843, his parents having emigrated from Wales a short time before. He was educated in the common schools of Ebensburg, and began his business life in 1867. That same year he married Miss Hannah Howells, of Ebensburg, after which they located at Kane, where he engaged in business as a dealer in general merchandise. Disposing of his mercantile interests in 1886, he embarked in the manufacture of brush blocks, and was also interested in the manufacture of clothespins, being one of the firm of Howells, Moffitt & Co. He is also interested in the chemical works, and is a member of the banking house of McDade, Davis & Co. He is a member of the Kane Gas Light & Heating Company, and is always ready to invest in any enterprise which promises to increase the prosperity of Kane. Mr. Davis was interested in lands which proved valuable at the first development of oil at this place, and since then he has invested largely, which investments have proved very remunerative. Mr. Davis was one of the first settlers of Kane, built the first house in the business end of the town, and has since erected many business and residence houses. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and of the Scottish Rite, at Erie. He is also a Knight Templar, being a member of Knapp Commandery, No. 40, of Ridgway, and, having served in the Union army, in the war of the Rebellion, is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has three children: William H., Cora May and Annie

Rachel. Of these, William H. is manager and part owner of the brush block factory; like his father he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Joshua Davis' career only exemplifies what perseverance, industry and well-directed effort will accomplish; beginning life with but 25 cents cash capital, he is emphatically a self-made man, and is now one of the able and prominent citizens of McKean county.

LEMUEL DAVIS, dealer in furniture and carpets, Kane, is a son of William and Elizabeth Davis, and was born May 2, 1839, near Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., where he secured a good school training. After completing his studies, he commenced teaching, but concluding that a commercial life was preferable, financially, he laid aside his ferule and grammar, and embarked in general merchandising, which he followed several years, carrying on, also, a lumber business in connection. In 1868 he opened out a livery, and in 1885 he removed to Kane, where he continued in the same line of business until 1889, in which year he sold out his interests and commenced in his present line. January 1, 1863, Mr. Davis married Jennie, daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Evans, and they have five children: Irene, who taught school three sessions in Kane public schools, and is now a teacher in Kane; Dennie, William R., Mede and Mabel. Mr. Davis is a member of the Republican party, and in 1883 was appointed sergeant-at-arms in the senate of Pennsylvania, a position he held during the regular and extra sessions of that year. He was also elected justice of the peace twice in Cambria township, Cambria county.

CALVIN DEYOUNG, grocer, Kane, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Allentown in 1862. He lived in Philadelphia eight years, and then moved to Stroudsburg, same State, and from there, in 1888, to Kane, where he is engaged in the grocery business. Mr. DeYoung is one of the enterprising young men of the borough. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Sons of Temperance. He casts his suffrage with the Prohibition party.

RICK DONOVAN, proprietor of the Hotel Lamont, Kane, was born in Elmira, N. Y., March 6, 1849, and was reared and educated in his native city, remaining there until he was twenty years of age. In 1869 he went to Irvington, Warren Co., Penn., and engaged in the hotel business, conducting the Junction House until 1886, when it was destroyed by fire. He then removed to Kane, and became proprietor of the Hotel Lamont, which, under his management, is one of the best-conducted hotels in the borough. Mr. Donovan married Anna Fitzgerald, daughter of M. Fitzgerald, one of the pioneers of Warren county, and they have had three children, one of whom is living, Annie M. Mr. Donovan is a Democrat in his political views.

JOHN FLEMING, proprietor of the Fleming House, Kane, is a native of Ireland, whence he came to America in 1874. In 1877 he located at Kane, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1879 he bought a lot in the business part of the town, and in 1887 built a large brick hotel, which he opened as the Fleming House, and of which he is still the proprietor. Mr. Fleming is a genial, whole-souled man, and as a landlord is popular, his house being well patronized by the traveling public. He was married in 1883 to Julia Hoffman, and they have five children: Jane, Lillie, Mary, Josie and Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

C. V. GILLIS, Kane, was born in Ridgway, Penn., in 1841, a son of James L. Gillis, a former citizen of that town. Our subject was given good educational advantages, graduating from White Hall Academy, Harrisburg, in 1859. He then removed to Nebraska, remaining there until 1862, when he went south, and during the Civil war was captain's clerk on a war vessel. In

1864 he returned to Elk county. In 1868 he was elected treasurer of his county, serving two years, and the following term filled the office of deputy. He was subsequently engaged in mercantile business until 1876, when he removed to Kane and opened a drug store. which he carried on until 1888, when he sold his interest in that business. Mr. Gillis is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M.; Elk Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M.; Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. T., and Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg. He is past master, past high priest, past thrice illustrious grand master, and past commander, not by dispensation, but by service. He takes an active interest in all local matters, casting his suffrage with the Democratic party. Mr. Gillis was married in 1864 to Anna Overholzer, of Harrisburg.

J. T. GRIFFITH, one of the representative, energetic, active and progressive young men of McKean county, was born in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., June 19, 1853, a son of Thomas and Mary E. Griffith. His early schooling was obtained in his native town, and he afterward attended Blairsville Academy, in Indiana county, Penn., completing his education at Columbia, Lancaster county, same State. Having now satiated himself at the "Pierian Spring," it remained for him, in order to thoroughly qualify himself for a commercial career, to secure a good business training, which he did, by attending for a time to his father's mercantile affairs. When twenty-four years of age, in 1877, Mr. Griffith moved to Kane, with which place he has since been prominently identified. In 1881 he commenced a general merchandise and lumber trade at Kane, where he now has three saw-mills running, with a daily aggregate capacity of 90,000 feet, and in 1884 his brother became associated with him in business, the firm name being J. T. & W. Griffith. Having recently become largely interested in the oil trade (already to the extent of some sixty wells), the brothers intend to devote their entire attention and energies to that and the lumber industries. On March 25, 1875, the subject of our sketch was married to Martha J., daughter of Thomas M. Jones, of Ebensburg, Penn., and they have three children: William, Mary and Annie. The parents are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Griffith is a Royal Arch Mason, and is an active worker in the Republican party. In 1878 he was elected school director, and in 1888 he was honored by being elected a member of the State legislature, in which he serves his constituency with marked zeal and integrity.

WEBB GRIFFITH, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, Kane, is a son of Thomas Griffith, and was born in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., in 1860. He remained with his parents untill 1885, when he removed to Kane, and became associated with his brother, J. T. Griffith, in business, dealing extensively in lumber, and operating mills at Kane and Griffith's Station. They employ a number of men, and handle from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Griffith is a stockholder in the Citizens' Gas Company, and is largely interested in the production of petroleum, owning twelve producing wells. He is one of the prosperous young men of Kane, his success being the result of energy and business ability. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

T. R. HOSKINS, miller, Kane, was born in Canada in 1856, a son of Joab Hoskins. He came to the United States in 1881, and located at Watertown, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming until 1882, when he removed to Eldred, Penn., and carried on teaming in the oil country. From Eldred he went to Ceres, thence to Bolivar, and in 1886 located at Kane, where he was employed by an oil well supply firm until 1887. In the spring of 1887 he removed to Findlay, Ohio, and the following fall returned to Kane, where he

became associated with C. E. Brown, and built the Kane mills. They manufacture an excellent grade of flour, and have a good trade in custom-milling. Their mill has one set of rolls, and has a capacity of turning out ten tons daily. Mr. Hoskins is a member of Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F.

DAVID HOWELLS, manufacturer, Kane, was born in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., January 5, 1845. When he was a boy his father died, and when he was fifteen years old he started in life for himself, having also the care of his mother and sister. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-third P. V. I., and served until July 3, 1865, when he was mustered out. He returned home, and was engaged in the lumber trade until July, 1879, when he removed to Kane, and for seven years was employed as book-keeper for J. Davis. In 1887 he started a general store, and also established a clothespin factory, the firm name being Howells, Moffitt & Co. The capacity of the factory is 300 boxes of seven gross each per day, and they give employment to thirty men. Mr. Howells is an enterprising man, and is at the head of one of the leading industries of Kane. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M.; Knapp Commandery, No. 40, Ridgway and Bradford Council, also of Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection. Politicaly he is a Republican. He was married, December 20, 1866, to Miss Ann Humphrey.

MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS L. KANE, the founder of Kane, was a Philadelphian, descended from some of the oldest pre-Revolutionary families of the northern colonies. His patronymic was derived from John Kane, who came from Ireland in 1754, and married Sybil Kent, daughter of a Puritan minister of "Mayflower" ancestry. Elisha Kane, their son, married Alida Van Rensselaer, daughter of Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, and their son, John K. Kane, afterward Attorney General of Pennsylvania and subsequently judge of the United States District Court, married Jane D., daughter of Thomas Leiper, who commanded the Philadelphia First City Troop during the Revolution. Thomas Leiper's wife was of the old Philadelphia family of Grays. Their second son, Thomas Leiper Kane, was born Febuary 27, 1822. He married April 21, 1853, his second cousin, Elizabeth Dennistoun Wood, whose father, William Wood, was by birth a Scotchman, of Covenanter blood, while her mother, Harriet A. Kane, was the daughter of John, the eldest son of John and Sybil Kane. William Wood still lives in New York, and until last year was one of the most active members of the Board of Education of that city. The latter years of his life have been devoted wholly to philanthropy, and public works for the development of that city. Thomas L. Kane, and to a less extent his brother, Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, differed from the rest of their family connection on the question of slavery. Educated to high-flown radical ideas of liberty by fighting behind the barricades in Paris, shoulder to shoulder with the men who in subsequent years suffered death as Communists in defense of their "Amour Sacré," their "liberté cherie," young Kane had hardly returned to his native land before he engaged in the anti-slavery struggle, and became a director of the "Underground Railway." His two means of earning a livelihood were sacrificed to his principles, resigning the United States commissionership because it would have compelled him to assist in the Fugitive Slave Law [See Wendell Phillip's speech on the case of Judge Loring.], and resigning the Clerkship of the District Court to go on a special mission to avert the impending Mormon war. In 1856 he came to Elk county as agent of a Land Improvement Company, and as city director of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. He was thus occupied at the commencement of the Rebellion, and he was the first man to offer his services to the governor of Pennsylvania for

its suppression. How he raised, in McKean, Elk and neighboring counties, the celebrated "Bucktails," and his battles, wounds and promotion have become a part of the history of the war more than of these counties. In 1864, crippled by many wounds, he returned to the mountains to revive his former projects for peopling the wilderness. The village of Kane was planned by him as a Prohibition Borough, but the act of incorporation was lost [*sic*] after its passage and before receiving the governor's signature. He endeavored to give effect to his views on this question by placing restrictions on all village lots, but a method of circumventing him was found by the liquor men, and from 1867 to 1878 he contented himself with personal efforts at license court. In 1878 a more effective restriction was found, and the subsequent growth of the town has been on land protected against liquor shops. The McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion (commonly called the Big Level), the Kane, Wilcox, Ridgway and St. Mary's, the Kane & Campbell's Mill, and the Kane & Lafayette are State roads which remain as monuments to his local patriotism, legislative influence and engineering skill. The routes of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, the Pittsburgh & Western, the Ridgway & Clearfield and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal Railroads, through these counties, were designated by him, and he was the most influential man in promoting the construction of those railroads. At the time of his death he was president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal Railroad, which had just completed its famous Kinzua viaduct. Politically Gen. Kane was first a war Democrat, and subsequently a Stalwart or Grant Republican. In 1872, however, he joined the Greeley liberal revolt against corruption, after warning Gen. Grant of his intention in an interview which only cemented the strong personal friendship which subsisted between them until his death. In 1880 he represented his congressional district at the Chicago Republican Convention, and was prominent among the "306" or "Old Guard." The bronze medal commemorating the fact is cherished by his children. Woman suffrage and the Higher Education of women were essentials of his political doctrine, and his wife and daughter graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. His religious affiliations and tenets were strongly Presbyterian, and the First Presbyterian Church of Kane, a picturesque and costly building, was constructed for his sake by his aunt, Mrs. Ann Gray Thomas. Complying with his dying request, his body was interred in front of this church, where a simple granite slab covers the grave. Gen. Kane died in Philadelphia, December 26, 1883. His wife and children all survive. Harriet Amelia, Evan O'Neill and Thomas Leiper are physicians, and Elisha Kent is a civil engineer by profession. All are members of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Prohibition party. They reside at Kane, and endeavor to carry out their father's projects and principles.

J. F. KELLY, proprietor of livery, Kane, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Buckingham township, Wayne county, in 1856, a son of John Kelly. He remained with his parents until 1872, when he entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and later was employed on the Hudson river. He afterward returned to his native town, and still later located at Warren, Penn., where he was engaged in the lumber trade. In 1888 he bought a residence in Kane, and in April, 1889, purchased the livery stable of L. Davis & Co., and now has the only first-class livery in the borough. He has a good stock of horses, carriages, buggies, etc., and is prepared to furnish any kind of outfit desired by traveling men, tourists, or pleasure seekers, at reasonable rates. Mr. Kelly was married, in 1878, in his native county to Ellen McDermott, who has borne him four children: Frederick, Louie Bene-

dict, William and Edmund. The family residence is on Dawson street, in the borough of Kane.

THOMAS KEELOR, lumber merchant, Wetmore, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832. He was reared and educated in his native city, remaining there until thirty years of age. In 1862 he came to Pennsylvania, located on Oil creek, and became engaged in the oil trade. In 1864 he made large purchases of timber land near Wetmore, McKean county, and erected a steam saw-mill, and dwelling-houses for his employes. He has been successful in this business, and now has another mill on the Tionesta. His mills are connected by a steel-track road, stocked with his own cars. By perseverance and indomitable will, Mr. Keelor has made from the heart of the forest the thriving town of Wetmore, which is now one of the pleasant towns of the county. He has made all the improvements, even to the cutting of the roads. He has 100 men in his employ, and both the mills have a capacity of turning out 100,000 feet of lumber daily. Mr. Keelor is one of the able men of the county, and one of the representative lumbermen. In addition to his large lumber interests he is engaged in the mercantile business, and also is farming to a large extent, owning considerable available farming land, and in all his varied interests he ranks among the foremost men in the county. Four of his sons are employed as heads of as many departments in their father's business. Mr. Keelor is descended from an old American family, his paternal grandfather having served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. This patriot moved from Camden, N. J., in 1812, to Hamilton county, Ohio, which was then a dense wilderness, but is now the most populous county in the State.

O. G. KELTS, jeweler, Kane, was born in Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., in 1860, a son of O. P. and Ardissa (Wilcox) Kelts, natives of Potter county, where they were married. They moved to Ridgway and thence to Horton, and from there to Erie city, where the father died; the mother now lives at New Castle. They had two children: Orrin C. and O. G. After the death of his father O. G. Kelts lived with his grandmother several years, and then with C. Holes, at Ridgway, of whom he learned the jeweler's trade. In 1882 he came to Kane, where he began work at his trade, but now keeps a store, supplied with a good stock of watches, jewelry, etc., in addition to which he is a dealer in general merchandise. During Cleveland's administration Mr. Kelts was appointed postmaster at Kane. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M. Mr. Kelts was married, Feb. 2, 1882, to Ella Wicks, and they have one child, Clyde.

C. H. KEMP, proprietor of the "Thompson House," Kane. This house, which was designed as a summer resort, is delightfully located in the mountainous regions of Northern Pennsylvania, and is accessible by the Philadelphia & Erie and the Pittsburgh & Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is situated at an altitude of nearly 2,100 feet above sea level, and on the most elevated point of that region. Pure air and water are here afforded, making it a healthful resort during the heat of the summer months. Good fishing for lovers of the piscatorial sport, and romantic drives also commend the place to those in search of amusement in that line. With *cuisine* department unsurpassed, and a thriving borough near by of several thousand population, with none of the objectionable features found at many of the watering places, it is eminently designed as a home for those seeking rest and recreation. Mr. Kemp was reared on a farm, and at the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company H, Third West Virginia Infantry, and was afterward placed on detached duty in the quartermaster's department. He was offered promotion, but declined. After the war he returned to Winchester, and until 1867 was in mercantile business. From 1867 to 1874 he was manager of Bol-

ton's Hotel, at Harrisburg. In the summer of 1875 he was at Cape May, and in 1876 was manager of the "Washington House," Philadelphia. He came to Kane in 1877, and took charge of the "Thompson House." Mr. Kemp is an enterprising, genial gentleman, eminently fitted for the business in which he is engaged.

O. B. LAY, proprietor of the Cummings Lumber Company, Kane, is the third son of George G. (now deceased) and Emma (Ogden) Lay, and was born in Marshall, Mich., January 12, 1849. The mother was a daughter of Jonathan Ogden, one of the early settlers of Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., then known as Chenango Point. In March, 1869, at the age of twenty years, the subject of our sketch came to Pennsylvania, and was first employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as assistant agent at Cameron station, where he remained two years; was then promoted to the position of agent for the same company at Daguscahonda station. Here he remained nearly two years, when he was again promoted, being given charge of the Kane station, at which borough he has since resided. He served the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Kane, nine years, ending May 1, 1882, when he resigned his position to engage in other business. Mr. Lay established and edited the first newspaper (*The Kane Weekly Blade*) published in Kane. It was established in 1879, and suspended in 1883 on account of the office being destroyed by fire. From February, 1882, to March, 1889, Mr. Lay was actively engaged in mercantile business in Kane, but disposed of same in order to give his entire attention to his lumber business, in which he had embarked in the fall of 1885. He is the sole owner of the Cummings Lumber Company, and his mill has a daily capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Lay was married in January, 1875, to Blanche E., daughter of D. T. Hall, of Kane, and they have two children: Flora A. and Oakey H. Mr. Lay is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum and the Sons of Temperance. Politically he is a third-party Prohibitionist, believing that prohibition, with a party behind it, pledged to its enforcement, is the only effectual method of dealing with the liquor traffic. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN D. LEONARD (deceased), born in Springfield, Bradford Co., Penn., February 3, 1816, died July 14, 1888. He was one of the first settlers of Kane, and, with the exception of 'Squire Hall, was, at the time of his death, the oldest citizen of the borough. He was one of the pioneer merchants, and for twenty-one years was postmaster, holding the position until February 22, 1886. Mr. Leonard retired from active business life some time before his death. He married Susan M. Smith, who survives him, and is one of the respected citizens of Kane. Mrs. Leonard is the daughter of Nicholas B. Smith, and was born in Alba, Bradford Co., Penn. When she was eight years of age her mother died, and her father afterward moved to Columbia township, same county, where he passed the last years of his life. His family consisted of six children: Perussa, Lydia, Huldah, Edward C., Susan M. and Mary A.

B. F. McCONNELL, merchant, Kane, was born in Newry, Blair Co., Penn., in 1864, and was reared and educated at Renovo, whither his parents, Henry and Mary Jane McConnell, moved in his childhood. Later they came to Kane, and here, in 1884, he engaged in the grocery business, becoming a member of the firm of B. F. McConnell & Co. This was one of the enterprising firms of the borough, and had a good trade, but Mr. McConnell sold out his interest in the firm, and, August 15, 1889, with a partner, went into the dry goods trade, the business being carried on in the name of B. F. McConnell. Mr. McConnell is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES McDADE, Kane, was born in Cambria county, Penn., in 1844, a son of Henry McDade. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, and during the war of the Rebellion (in 1862) was employed with a construction corps in the building of bridges in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war he returned to Cambria county, and soon after entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for eight months, being conductor of the yard engine at Williamsport. He was then transferred to Renovo, where he was yard dispatcher, five years, and upon the extension of the line was again transferred, this time to Kane, where he was yard dispatcher, also five years. In 1871 he left the railroad employ, and is now engaged in more industrial enterprises than any other one citizen in his community. On leaving the railroad he embarked in the lumber trade, and later carried on a livery stable. He was also for some time connected with the mercantile interests of the town, and is now senior member of the banking firm of McDade, Davis & Co. He is president of the Citizens' Gas Light & Fuel Company, and, with J. T. Griffith, has a lamp-black factory, which has a daily capacity of twenty barrels. The development of the Kane oil fields is due chiefly to his enterprise, as when the territory was abandoned by the oil men, in order to thoroughly test the field, he gave 300 acres free of royalty to Craig & Cappeau, who drilled on the land and found the well that opened up the field. He is a large land owner, and has since the opening of the oil fields sold 600 acres for $76,000. He is a practical farmer, and some of his land is under cultivation. Mr. McDade was married in Renovo, in 1873, to Sarah Swedy, and they have five children: William Alden, Elizabeth Mabel, James Raymond, Henry Calvin and Edward. Mr. McDade is a Democrat in politics, and in 1888 was the candidate of his party for member of the legislature.

J. D. MAGOWAN, druggist, Kane, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1852, son of David and Jane Magowan, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1872 came to America and located at Kane, Penn., where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1877. He was in the employ of O. D. Coleman until 1881, and then for four years was employed by Joshua Davis. In 1885 he started in business for himself, opening a drug store, and now has a good trade. Mr. Magowan was married, in 1886, to Bella C. Lafferty, daughter of Robert Lafferty, one of the pioneers of Kane, but now deceased, and they have two children—one son and one daughter. Mr. Magowan is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. Mr. and Mrs. Magowan are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ADA C. MALONE, editress and manager of the *Leader*, of Kane, was born February 4, 1867, at Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., in the public schools of which place she received her primary education. On June 3, 1882, she graduated from the high school, and she then attended the State Normal School at Lock Haven, one term. On June 2, 1884, Miss Malone entered the office of the Ridgway *Advocate*, as an apprentice, being afterward promoted to bookkeeper and proof-reader. In the spring of 1886, she came to Kane to accept a position on the *Leader*, but left the town June 1, 1887. In August of that year, she accepted a position as compositor in the office of the *Daily Mirror*, published at Warren, Penn., where she remained one year and a half, and April 18, 1889, she was appointed to her present position in Kane.

FRANK W. MEESE, proprietor of the St. Elmo Hotel, Kane, was born in Somerset county, Penn., in 1835. His father, Elijah Meese, of English descent, was born in Somerset, Penn., April 25, 1808, and died in New Philadelphia, Ohio, March 29, 1879, weighing, at the time of his death, 427

pounds. The mother of our subject, Mary (Walter) Meese, who was of German descent, was born near Somerset, Penn., February 15, 1799, and was killed near New Philadelphia, Ohio, by her horse running away, December 14, 1861. When the subject of these lines was ten years old, his parents removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was reared and completed his education, remaining there until 1851, when he went to Somerset, Penn., and then to West Virginia, and was there employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as extra passenger and freight conductor, retaining that position until 1861. He then enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth O. V. I., for a term of three months. He was wounded at the battle of Carrick's Ford, in July of that year, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to West Virginia and resumed his former position on the Baltimore & Ohio road. In the spring of 1862 he went to Hollidaysburg, Penn., was conductor between Altoona and Harrisburg, and in 1863 was transferred to the Huntingdon & Broad Top road, where he remained until May 9, 1864, when he was sent to Renovo, and was conductor of a local freight train between that point and St. Mary's. October 17, 1864, the road was opened to Kane, which was made his terminal point. February 8, 1865, he was appointed yard dispatcher at Kane, a position he held until June 20, 1869, when he resigned and entered mercantile life, being associated with J. D. Leonard. This he continued until 1873; then in September, 1874, he became the proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, which he conducted until June 20, 1880. In this hotel, July 4, 1874, Mr. Meese accidentally shot himself through the thigh with a revolver, and was laid up with the wound over a year. In 1881 he built the St. Elmo hotel and opened it to the public on June 25 of that year. Mr. Meese is a genial, courteous gentleman, and this, added to his natural business ability, qualifies him for the position as landlord of one of the best hotels in Kane. Among his other accumulations he has gained in flesh until he tips the scales at 350 pounds. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion independent. F. W. Meese was married to Missouri M. Keefer, May 5, 1859, in Cumberland, Md., by Rev. Pat Hamill. His wife died March 2, 1860, in Frederick city, Md. He was next married to Kate Virginia Penner, of Cumberland, Md., November 12, 1874, by Rev. Father Delaroque, in Kane, Penn. His son, F. W. Meese, Jr. (by his first wife), resides in Kane, Penn., is a painter and paper-hanger, in politics is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Sunday, September 16, 1866, Mr. Meese, at the suggestion of George Welker, performed a mock marriage, uniting in the bonds of wedlock, Casper Huffnagle and Miss Lizzie Marker, daughter of Fred Marker. This was the only mock marriage Meese and Welker ever were connected with, as it cost Mr. Welker some trouble and money to persuade Huffnagle to relinquish his bride.

M. W. MOFFITT, manufacturer, Kane, is a son of Jesse Moffitt, and was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1831. In 1832 his parents moved to Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., and thence to Erie county, where his school-days were completed, and where he grew to manhood. When he started in his business career he embarked in the lumber trade, and afterward was in mercantile business, fourteen years. In 1879 he removed to Kane, where he became a member of the lumber firm of P. C. West & Co., and subsequently of the firm of Howells, Moffitt & Co., manufacturers of clothespins. He is an enterprising man, and has been successful in his business operations. He was married, in 1855, to Tryphena Bassett. Mr. Moffitt is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., Bradford Council, R. & S. M., Knapp Commandery, No. 40, Ridgway, and Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection. In politics he is a Republican, and is the present burgess of the borough. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. H. PRESTON, M. D., Kane, was born in Lake county, Ohio, in 1854. He attended the schools of Madison, completing his studies at Madison High School; then went in to a drug store at Painesville, same State, where he learned the business and remained three years, when he began the study of medicine with Drs. Stranahan and Preston, of Warren, Penn. In 1878 he attended the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and graduated in 1879. The Doctor began his practice at Dunkirk, N. Y., and same year removed to Kane, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Preston has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, ten years, has held the same position for the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, three years, and is medical examiner for all the insurance companies represented in Kane. He is a member of the Acme Oil Company, the banking house of McDade, Davis & Co. and the drug firm of J. W. Griffith & Co. The Doctor also has large interests in timber land and oil property. He is one of the prosperous citizens of Kane, and a leading and influential physician and business man.

WALTER B. SMITH, hardware merchant, Kane, a son of William J. and Roxana Smith, was born in Lottsville, Warren Co., Penn., in 1852. He remained in his native county until 1869, when he removed to Ridgway, Elk county, where he learned the tinner's trade. In 1872 he revisited Warren county, and went into the hardware business, which he continued until 1874, when he sold his interests there, and returned to his former employer in Ridgway. He went to California in 1875, but remained only about a year, returning to Elk county in 1876, and in 1879 moved to Kane, and embarked in the hardware business. He took George Welker as partner in 1887, the firm name being the Smith & Welker Hardware Company. They carry a complete stock in their line, and have a paying business. Mr. Smith takes an active interest in public affairs, and has served several terms as poormaster, and two terms as burgess of the borough. In politics he votes independent of party. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No, 566, F. & A. M.; Ridgway Chapter, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, and Knapp Commandery, K. T., also Kane Lodge, No. 512, I. O. O. F. In 1883 he married Rosa Welker, a daughter of his business partner, and they have one child, Roxana.

FRED SWANSON, blacksmith, Kane, is a native of Sweden, born in 1855, a son of S. M. and Annie Swanson, the former deceased. He was reared in his native country, and in 1878 came to America, and to Pennsylvania, locating at Kane; then went to Warren, where he was employed in the foundry of Struthers & Wells, and was afterward with the Northwestern Mining Company at Dagus Mines, Elk county. He subsequently removed to Kane, and has since been working at the blacksmith's trade. He is one of the reliable citizens of the town, and takes an interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Swanson was married in 1881 to Josephine Oleson, and they have one son, Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. A. VOLLMER, dealer in furniture, and undertaker, Kane, was born in Elk county, Penn., in 1855. He was reared and educated in his native county, remaining at home until his majority, when, in 1876, he went to St. Mary's and then to Philadelphia, and learned the cabinet maker's trade. He located at Kane in 1882, and in addition to working at his trade is engaged in the furniture business, keeping a good stock in his line, including sewing-machines, etc. He also keeps a stock of undertaker's goods, being the only undertaker in the town. Mr. Vollmer was married in 1882 to Laura Tyler, and they have

four children. They are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Vollmer is a Democrat, and is a member of the borough council.

GEORGE WELKER, hardware merchant, Kane, is a native of Germany, born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1836, a son of Michael Welker. In 1853 the family came to America and located at Philadelphia, where the subject of our notice learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1857 moved to Williamsport, same State, where he worked at his trade until 1864, in which year he came to Renovo and bought the Ulrich House, which he conducted about a year. In 1865 he came to Kane, where he purchased the first lot after the town was laid out and surveyed, and built the first house on the town site. He opened a hotel, and also engaged in the boot and shoe business until 1886; he next became a member of the firm of Smith & Welker, dealers in hardware. He has taken great interest in the prosperity of Kane, and has been one of the foremost to assist all laudable enterprises. He has served several terms as a school director. Mr. Welker married Rosa Richly, who died in 1883, leaving three children: Rosa, wife of W. B. Smith; Lizzie and Emma. In 1885 Mr. Welker married Mary Sullivan, and they have two children: John and Edna. Mr. Welker is a member of Smethport Lodge, F. & A. M., and Williamsport Lodge, No. 570, I. O. O. F. In politics he votes independent of party.

P. C. WEST, manufacturer, Kane, is a son of Spencer West, one of the firm of P. C. West & Co., and was born in Minerva township, Essex Co., N. Y., August 2, 1828. His parents removed in his early childhood to French Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and thence to Mill Creek and Harbor Creek, Erie Co., Penn., where his school-days were completed, and where he started in his business career. He was variously engaged in farming, in mercantile trade, and in Corry, Penn., in the lumber business until 1879, when, in October of that year, he removed his mill from near Lowell Station to near West Kane, and is now associated in the lumber trade with M. W. Moffitt; is also a member of the firm of West & Britton, his son, J. L. West, being also a member of the firm. This firm manufacture clothespins, their factory, which is on Bayard street, having a daily capacity of turning out 350 boxes, five gross each. Mr. West is one of the enterprising citizens of Kane. He was married in Concord, Erie Co., Penn., June 2, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Heath, of Concord, that county. His wife died in Corry, November 2, 1889, of paralysis, aged sixty years, nine months and twenty-seven days. In religion Mr. West is a Baptist, and in politics a Republican.

WILLIAM P. WESTON, attorney at law, Kane, Penn., was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1852. He completed his education at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., from which he graduated in 1874. He afterward studied law at the Columbia Law School, N. Y., graduating in 1878. He was admitted to the bar of McKean county, Penn., in 1879, and began practice at Kane borough. He is enterprising and ambitious, and is connected with various business interests of the town. Mr. Weston is a member of the lumber firm of Stone, Weston & Co., and of the banking house of McDade, Davis & Co., of which he is also cashier. He owns considerable oil land and several producing wells; also operates in oil and timber lands. He is one of the energetic, public-spirited citizens of the town, and is prominent in business circles. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. GEORGE WINKLER, priest in charge of St. Callistus Roman Catholic Church, at Kane, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. His educational raining was received from the Jesuit fathers at Fordham, N. Y., and at Francis Xavier's College, New York City. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1886, by Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, D. D., bishop of Erie, Penn. His first pas-

torate was at McKean Corners, Erie county, and from there, in 1888, he was sent to Kane. In addition to the church at Kane he has charge of the churches at Rasselas, Johnsonburg and Wilcox. Upon his arrival at Kane he found no desirable place for holding services, and for a time the Temperance Hall was used. At Rasselas and Johnsonburg there was no place at all suitable, while at Wilcox there was a frame structure totally unfit for a church. He went to work, and now there is a good frame church at Johnsonburg, a stone church at Rasselas, a brick church at Kane, and also a frame church at Wilcox. He has superintended the building of these churches, and in the discharge of pastoral duties has endeared himself to the people of his various charges.

CORYDON TOWNSHIP.

M. J. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Corydon, Warren Co., Penn., was born in Livingston county, N. Y., March 9, 1835. When eighteen years of age he left home and worked for farmers by the day until he had earned enough to buy a farm in Allegany county, N. Y., which he cultivated and owned until 1867, when he exchanged his farm for a tract of wild land in McKean county, Penn., which he has cleared and improved, and now has one of the best farms in Corydon township. Mr. Johnson was married April 2, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Kirstatter, of Warren county, Penn., and they have four children—Marion W., Alice M., Cora E. and Harrie F.—all living at home. The parents of Mr. Johnson were named Daniel and Elizabeth, the former of American and the latter of German descent. Mrs. Johnson's parents were named Lorenzo and Maria Anna Kirstatter, of German birth.

C. D. SEAMAN, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Cornplanter, Warren Co., Penn., is a native of McKean county, Penn., born December 25, 1836. He was reared on a farm, and on reaching manhood bought a tract of wild land, which he has improved, and which is now one of the best farms in Corydon township. In addition to attending to the cultivation of his farm Mr. Seaman is extensively engaged in the lumber business. He was married in October, 1862, to Miss Annie Smith, of Cuba, N. Y., and they have one son, Allen, who is still at home.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ANDERSON, merchant, Morrison's, was born in Kent county, England, near London, October 25, 1814, a son of William and Mary (Bainbridge) Anderson. He lived in his native county until seventeen years of age, and learned the cutter's trade in London. In 1831 he came to America, and for a year was employed as cutter in a wholesale clothing house, and then removed to Corydon, Penn., and opened a general store, being one of the first merchants of the town. He was obliged to undergo many hardships in the early days of McKean county, but has ever been a live, energetic business man, and is now one of the leading citizens of the township. He has served one term as commissioner of McKean county, and has been justice of the peace thirty-five years. He was married February 22, 1841, to Miss Isabelle Hoop, of Lafayette, Penn. Mr. Anderson's father, William Anderson, was born in Kent county, England, October 5, 1783, and his mother was born in Pontefract, England, September 1, 1787. They were married May 6, 1806. In 1809 William Anderson bought a captain's commission in the English army, and served until after the battle of Waterloo, when he sold his commission and went into the mercantile business in London. In 1829 he came to the United States, for a year was in business in Utica, N. Y., and in 1830 bought

a large tract of land in McKean county, Penn., and was one of its pioneer settlers. December 24, 1836, after a visit at his son's, James Anderson, of Corydon, he started home through the woods afoot. The snow was very deep, and the weather very cold. It is supposed that he became wearied and sat down on a log to rest, as he was found the next day, December 25, by Mr. Thomas, the mail carrier, between Smethport and Warren, Penn., frozen to death, in a sitting posture. His widow departed this life at 8 o'clock on the morning of December 3, 1889, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years.

J. G. CURTIS, tanner, merchant and lumber manufacturer, Ludlow, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., November 7, 1830, a son of John and Lucy (Blackman) Curtis. John Curtis was one of the pioneers of Fairfield county, and a tanner by trade. Mr. Curtis received an ordinary education, and when eighteen years of age left home and learned the machinist's trade at Naugatuck, Conn.; afterward went to Painted Post, N. Y., and later traveled as a journeyman workman for several years. He afterward, in connection with J. D. Hamilton, of New York, built a tannery at Curtis Station, N. Y., which they operated for eight years, after which he took charge of the Lehigh Tannery at White Haven, Penn., for Thomas Smull & Sons, for three years. He then erected a tannery at Emporium, Penn., the firm being styled Hamilton, Curtis & Co. In 1869 he came to Ludlow and built the present Ludlow tannery, making harness and rough leather, associating with him Mr. Maxwell, in 1886, under the firm name of Curtis, Maxwell Co., for the purpose of finishing shoe leather. Mr. Curtis also operates an extensive mercantile business at Ludlow, and is interested in manufacturing lumber. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Chambers, a native of Yates county, N. Y., and they have two sons, Daniel and John S., living at home. Mr. Curtis is a supporter of the Republican party, and he and family are members of the Episcopal Church. He has served as postmaster at Ludlow since 1882.

GEORGE P. FOULKROD, lumberman, P. O. Bradford, was born in Tioga county, Penn., January 17, 1849. When he was sixteen years old his parents moved to Sheffield, Penn., where he grew to manhood. His father was a lumberman, and he went into the mill to learn to fit saws, becoming an expert in the business, and he has fitted saws for the best lumbermen in McKean county. In 1888 he located at Martindale, Hamilton township, built a mill, and now does a good business, cutting 25,000 feet of lumber per day. He is one of the successful lumbermen of the county, and is a prominent and influential citizen. He is a member of Lodge No. 373, I. O. O. F., of Kinzua, Penn. Mr. Foulkrod was married October 15, 1877, to Miss Sarah S. Springer, of Ludlow, Penn.

EDWARD N. HALLOCK, lumberman, P. O. Bradford, was born in Crawford county, Penn., August 29, 1852. When he was sixteen years old he began clerking in a bank in Erie, and remained there five years, then accepted a position with a pipe line company in Foxburg, Penn. In 1879 he moved to Bradford, Penn., and bought oil and lumber property, and has since been engaged in both the production of petroleum, and also owns a fine saw-mill at Watsonville, where he turns out 25,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Hallock was married May 21, 1878, to Miss Phebe E. Keith, of Rome, N. Y., and they have two children: Charles S. and Florence B. Samuel T. Hallock, father of Edward N. Hallock, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., July 4, 1809, and died in Crawford county, Penn., September 25, 1877. Sara C. (Baily) Hallock, the mother of Edward N., was born in Greenfield, Mass., May 6, 1814, and died in Crawford county, Penn., November 12, 1882. Charles F.

Keith, father of Phebe E. (Keith) Hallock, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., September 19, 1823, and died in Oneida county, N. Y., August 27, 1883. Jerusha (Read) Keith, mother of Mrs. P. E. Hallock, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1826, and died there in 1855.

H. W. MARTINDALE, lumberman, Bradford, was born in Erie, Erie Co., Penn., June 2, 1855, a son of A. C. and Abbie (Borrows) Martindale, former a native of Erie county, and a farmer by occupation, latter a native of Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; they are still living in Erie county, and are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church. They have three children living: Elsie (wife of J. J. Wheelock, of Titusville), Ruby (living at home) and H. W. H. W. Martindale was reared on the homestead farm, and received his education at the State normal school at Edinborough. At the age of twenty-three years he left home and located at Bolivar, N. Y., engaging in the livery business. He was also a commercial traveler for three years. In 1884 he came to McKean county, and accepted a position with H. S. Southard as foreman of his lumber-mills in Hamilton township. This position he held for three years, and has since been engaged in manufacturing lumber for B. Nesmith & Co., employing sixty men. In 1880 he married Miss Ida, daughter of W. H. Burlingham, of Holland, Erie Co., N. Y., and they have one child: Roy E. Mrs. Martindale is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Martindale in politics is a Republican.

HISTORICAL ADDENDUM.

The following list of soldiers buried in the vicinity of Bradford, Penn., was furnished by T. J. Fennerty, but received too late for insertion in its proper chapter:

BRADFORD CEMETERY.

James De Long, First Company Fourteenth New York Volunteers, War of 1812; died April 21, 1872, aged ninety.

A. Beaman, New York Volunteers, War of 1812.

M. P. Brown, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died May 21, 1872.

Julius Buchanan entered service in 1861, died July 27, 1872.

George Ingraham, soldier of 1812, died July 27, 1872.

M. O'Brien, Company F, Seventy-second New York Volunteers, died November 27, 1877.

Barnabus Pike, soldier of 1812, and the first white settler in this valley, died October 30, 1880.

H. D. Hicks, Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Petersburgh, Va., April 2, 1865, aged forty-three years and two weeks.

Sam Brownlee, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, died in June, 1880.

Thomas Maben, Pennsylvania Volunteers, died May 1, 1881.

William Fairfax, United States Colored Troops.

Joseph Carpenter, Eleventh New York Volunteers, died September 19, 1877, aged thirty-two years.

Henry Schlegel, Company F, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died December 17, 1881.

Frank Humbart, Pennsylvania Volunteers, died during the year 1881.

A. L. West, Company D, Twenty-third Regiment N. J. Volunteers, died in October, 1880, at Knapp's creek.

A. S. Magee, died in December, 1881, at Bradford.

G. Hutchinson, Company E, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died May 5, 1880.

Benjamin Lecompt, Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Richard Chancellor, Company B, United States Colored Troops.

J. B. Jamison, Fiftieth New York Engineers.

H. Ingles, Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

E. W. Skinner, corporal Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed March 2, 1863.
Wash. Walter, corporal Eleventh Ohio Battery, died December 5, 1881.
L. G. Beecher, First New York Dragoons, died April 6, 1883.
James Maginnis, Company K, Ninety-Second New York Volunteers, died April 25, 1883.
J. N. Towles, regiment unknown.
James Caserly, Company F, First New York Cavalry.
C. L. Grant, Company I, One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteers.
J. H. Powell, Company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry.
George Allen, regiment unknown.
A. B. Irwin, regiment unknown.

ST. BERNARD CEMETERY.

A. Crocker, One Hundred and Sixth New York S. V.
William Quinlan, regiment unknown.
M. Rodell, Massachusetts regiment.

KENDALL CEMETERY.

Capt. I. N. Thompson, Company K, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, died May 6, 1880.
Himan Cole, One Hundred and Seventh N. Y. S. V.
Moses Cole, soldier of 1812.

DEGOLIA CEMETERY.

John Inglesby, War of 1812, died April 16, 1865.
J. W. Cobbett, Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in October, 1867.
Orville Jewett, Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in October, 1880.
A. M. Cram, Company E, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died March 17, 1880.
W. Tanner, War of 1812.
Simmond Hammond, War of 1812, died December 20, 1862.
W. Watrons, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died December 23, 1877.
Col. J. K. Haffy, Forty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers (Bucktails), died near Richmond, Va., 1865.
Charles Price, Wisconsin regiment.

LAFAYETTE CEMETERY.

John Cool, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Alfred Hoop, Company I, Forty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers (Bucktails).
George Talbot, Company F, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Charles A. Tenney, Company H, Seventh Ohio Infantry.
Joseph Norton, Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died December 25, 1878.

LUDLOW CEMETERY, HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

S. D. Morrison, Company E, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, died April 19, 1871.
C. Morrison, Company G, Independent Infantry of Pennsylvania.
James W. Cabbott, Company I, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers (Bucktails).

BOLIVAR RUN CEMETERY.

Tobias Cornelius, Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died March 25, 1863.
Zadock Reynolds, War of 1812, died April 13, 1850.

SAWYER CEMETERY.

W. J. Snyder, Company I, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers (Bucktails), died October 7, 1867.

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